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REMOTE STORAGE

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"Our Business Is to Help Your Business."

ıed Weekly by W. B. Burns.
iption Price, $2.00 Per Year
: City Office: 209 Postal Building.

Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter, Feb. 27, 191[illegible]
at St. Louis Post Office under Act of Mch. 3, 1879
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ıe Twenty-seven | TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1915. | Number One

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Rains would have been welcomed in the winter wheat sections, but only scattering showers are reported by correspondents. However, subsoil moisture is helping wheat make a good start. Hessian fly is reported in volunteer fields in Kansas and some trouble is expected from this source later in the fall.

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Favorable Week in Southwest.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 29, 1915.

Wheat crop conditions in this territory were favorable in the last week on the whole. While more moisture would have been welcome in scattered sections, practically no complaints of the condition of the crop came here. A little precipitation fell during the week, but it was very light, including the first snow of the season Saturday night and Sunday morning.

November will, as in the case of October, go down into records of the weather bureau as an unusually dry month, but it witnessed a little more precipitation than in the preceding month. The abundance of subsoil moisture is telling in the condition of the crop.

Unusual activity is being displayed by various agricultural agencies in urging farmers to do everything possible now to avoid Hessian fly and other insect ravages next year. That volunteer wheat in stubble fields, which, it is said, has Hessian fly in the eastern part of Kansas and several western counties, should be plowed under between now and next April, is the advice of the Kansas state entomologist. With the lessons of the last two years, farmers are giving more attention than usual to this advice, and it is therefore reassuring as to the 1916 crop.

The movement of wheat continues heavy. Receipts in Kansas City today were 558 cars, compared with 667, the high mark on the crop, last Monday, and 374 cars a year ago. It is pointed out that the reduction from last Monday is not a reflection of lessened marketing, as the fact that last Thursday was a holiday played a part in reducing loading at country stations.

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While the wheat just taken was commandeered to fill an order from the British government for a large quantity of wheat, it is understood that most of it will be shipped to Italy.

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REGARDING ADVERTISERS—As Milling and Grain News is discriminating in the character of advertisements it publishes, our readers may have perfect confidence in the firms and individuals represented therein. We exclude all advertising of questionable character or of irresponsible concerns.

When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

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WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One year, in advance $2.00
Six months, in advance 1.00
Foreign countries, except Canada, per year 3.00

Better Quality Winter Wheat.

Winter wheat millers and dealers alike appear to be of the opinion that the improvement which began to develop in the quality of the receipts of new wheat in October will continue to show further betterment from now on. The basis for this opinion may be found not only in the gradually increasing number of higher grades in the receipts at Kansas City and other winter wheat points, but in the conditions which surrounded the harvesting of the crop.

Many growers who tried to store damaged or extremely low grade wheat for a late market with the hope that advances in prices would bring them better returns found it practically impossible to keep the grain any length of time. Advices from producing districts indicate that such wheat was forced into market earlier than the growers desired to sell it because it began to sprout or because other damaging conditions developed. "We tried to hold our low grade wheat for better prices, but found this impossible and were forced to sell it," is, in consequence, a rather common report now from producers of the winter wheat belt. This, of course, means that more than a proportionate share of the low grade wheat from the 1915 crop has been marketed to date by growers.

It is estimated on the Kansas City market, after careful inquiry among cash dealers, that the receipts of wheat on the new crop to the opening of the present week included about 50 per cent of grain grading less than No. 3. The estimates of the quantiy which graded less than No. 3 vary between 45 and 65 per cent, but the latter figure especially is not representative of the actual marketings in Kansas City. From now on, it is believed, higher grades of wheat will be offered than at any other time since the opening of July.

Quality of wheat is a subject that interests the winter wheat miller more this season than in a long time. The miller, happily, views the situation so far as quality is concerned with far more equanimity than expected. This is because the winter wheat belt has found it possible to produce a stronger and better flour from its 1915 wheat, despite excessive rains, than the spring wheat millers of the Northwest. The expectations of millers as to the flour-making qualities of the early marketings of wheat have, in fact, been reversed by actual experience, for the low grade grain has given surprisingly good results. If the quality improves further, winter wheat millers should be able to strengthen their trade position in the greatest flour consuming markets of America.

Maintaining a Reputation.

Millers who have spent years of honest effort and patient endeavor in building up an enviable reputation for a brand of flour should take warning from a series of coincident events which occurred recently in St. Louis women's club circles, indicating that a reputation which has cost a lifetime of persistent toil to build up, and the expenditure of thousands of dollars to establish, may be lost in a twinkling.

A short time ago, at a meeting of a women's club in a suburban city, the question of bread-making was brought up. One of the ladies told the members of the trouble which she was experiencing in her attempts to get good bread. She mentioned a well known and well established brand of flour, and stated that she had used this brand for years, and heretofore would have nothing else. Of late, however, after repeated efforts, and by trying various methods, she was convinced that this particular brand of flour was no longer worthy of her confidence, and that in the future she would use some other brand. When she asked some of the ladies to recommend a good brand, however, it developed that practically the entire membership of this club had been using this same flour, and that without exception, they all had had a similar experience.

A few days after this one of the members of the club attended a meeting of a women's club in St. Louis, of which she is also a member, and related her experience at the suburban club. To her astonishment she found that a similar condition prevailed in the city club and that practically all of the members who attended to the details of their own bread baking, had been using that particular brand of flour, and had experienced like troubles with their bread.

The sequel occurred the day after the club experiences had been related by his wife who is a member of one of the clubs, when the writer chanced to meet a prominent miller from a distant section of the state. This miller, in discussing the price outlook, said: "I am having the greatest difficulty in securing enough good wheat to supply my mill. I have shipped out many thousands of bushels of our wheat to other millers because it is so poor in quality that I cannot afford to grind it myself. I shipped 25,000 bushels to (mentioning the name of the mill which manufactures the brand of flour complained of by the club women), but I do not understand what they can do with it, as it will not make good flour."

This should prove conclusively that it is not sufficient to give honest value and spend thousands of dollars in advertising to establish a brand of flour on the market, but this reputation must be maintained. After the reputation of a brand has become well established it is just as necessary that its superiority be maintained by the same careful attention to detail and honest determination to have nothing but the same high grade materials enter into its manufacture as were employed when the reputation was building. It is a fact that it is much more difficult to re-establish a reputation which has been allowed to run down, than to build up a reputation in the first place.

All Eyes on United States.

Flour Trade After the War.

Opinion differs materially as to what conditions will be in the flour and wheat trade after the war in Europe is over, but it would seem that there should be less uncertainty on this score than as regards general business. Much of the activity which now is based on foreign purchases of war supplies and munitions, naturally would feel immediately the declaration of peace. With the flour trade, it must be borne in mind that people must be fed, war or no war, and that the longer the war lasts, and the area of the fighting zone widens the more will be the ultimate demands for flour to feed the impoverished inhabitants of the war area.

Even at present, official appeals for help for the starving people of Poland, and now of devastated Servia, are adding their weight to those of suffering Belgium and the war area of France, while there is every reason to believe that Germany and Austria, dependent as they are, largely on their own productiveness, are surely facing a period when, if actual want and hardship are not entirely precipitated, conditions will be such that the end of hostilities will necessitate abnormally large purchases of flour.

True, the enormous reserves of wheat held or contracted for by the warring nations, may be sold by the governments at "fixed" prices, to relieve distress as much as possible. But unless the war ends soon the surplus of the present world's crop, the greatest ever grown, will have been consumed by army demands, before the wants of the war area's civilian population have been provided for.

Economists assert, and truthfully, that the purchasing power of Europe will be reduced materially at the close of the war, but this should reflect largely in luxuries and the higher-priced products of the farm, and not in flour and its absolutely necessary products. It will probably be found that, with the declaration of peace, with its immediate reflection in improved shipping facilities and reduced freight rates in all countries of the world, that the demand for flour and wheat will break all records, even of the war period. And who should be in a more favorable position than the American miller, who, prosperous notwithstanding the war, will be able to supply the after-peace demands of the poor, war-ridden peoples of Europe.

Flour Standards Hearing

Washington Committee to Hold Conferences at Principal Centers—Southwest Makes Suggestions.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1915.

The first of a series of hearings on standards for flour will be held in Kansas City early in December, probably on the 21st. J. S. Abbott, secretary of the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards, announces that the exact date for the hearing will be early in December, probably just before the hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission in Kansas City on minimum weights, which will be on Dec. 21.

Hearings on proposed flour standards will be held at practically all flour centers. Meetings will be arranged soon, as it is the purpose of the committee to promulgate standards as soon as possible.

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Southwest Makes Proposals.

A special committee on flour standards composed of Southwestern millers has formed the following definitions and standards and will recommend them to the government committee. Southwestern millers are working from the viewpoint that one set of standards for the entire country would not be practicable. Therefore, the following standards are for hard winter flour:

Grain is the matured, clean, sound, air-dried seed of any cereal or buckwheat.

MEAL, unless otherwise specifically qualified in these standards, is a clean, sound product made by grinding the grain without the addition thereto or removal therefrom of any essential product or part thereof.

FLOUR is the fine, clean, sound product made from wheat meal by bolting or by a process accomplishing the same result, and shall not contain more than 1.50 per cent of ash when calculated to a moisture content of 13.5 per cent. (a) Weights stated on the package or container shall be net, and all determinations of weight shall be based on the water content of 13.5 per cent. (b) The analyzed percentages of its components as given in these standards and definitions of the particular products made shall be based on the water contents of 13.5 per cent. (c) PURIFIED MIDDLINGS are the products known in the milling trade by that name and are obtained by cracking the wheat kernel and removing most of the lighter particles, mostly bran, by air current or by a process accomplishing the same result.

STRAIGHT FLOUR made from hard winter wheat is the fine, clean and sound product made from hard winter wheat meal by bolting or by a process accomplishing the same result, from which none of the better portion of the flour shall have been removed, and shall contain not less than 1.60 per cent of nitrogen and not more than .50 per cent of ash.

PATENT FLOUR made from hard winter wheat is the fine, clean, sound product made from hard winter wheat meal by bolting or by a process accomplishing the same result, produced by the reduction of the best part of the flour, and shall not contain more than .40 per cent of ash.

FIRST CLEAR FLOUR made from hard winter wheat is the better part of the flour remaining after the PATENT flour has been removed from the STRAIGHT FLOUR, and shall not contain to exceed .65 per cent of ash.

SECOND CLEAR flour made from hard winter wheat is the flour remaining after the PATENT and FIRST CLEAR flour has been removed from the product defined as STRAIGHT flour, and shall not contain to exceed .90 per cent of ash.

BLENDED FLOUR of any grade (for example, Patent, Straight, First or Second Clear) shall have the contents which the blend should show as made from the particular flours used. Percentage of each blend must be plainly stenciled on each package or container.

WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR made from hard winter wheat is the fine, clean and sound product made from grinding clean wheat.

BOLTED WHEAT MEAL or FINE WHEAT MEAL made from hard winter wheat is the fine, clean and sound product made by grinding clean wheat meal and the removal of not more than 10 per cent in the form of bran or coarser particles.

GRAHAM FLOUR is the unbolted product of the clean and sound hard winter wheat, with the removal of a portion of the bran or coarser particles.

* * *

Arguments of Committee.

The millers of hard winter wheat are convinced that a single standardization of grades will not be possible or desirable and present the above suggestions as a workable basis.

To properly mill for the best grades of flour, grinding hard winter wheat, a water or moisture content of at least 13.5 per cent should be permitted. It is impracticable as well as impossible to have the determinations of the weight or analyzed percentages of the component parts of flour based on a moisture content of less than that required in its manufacture. Moisture contents in different mills will vary from a fraction to 2 per cent, largely due to milling equipment, climatic changes and the inherent moisture contents and conditions of wheat. To illustrate: One day's production may contain a moisture content of 13.5 per cent, while the following day's output may have a moisture content of 12, thus rendering it practically impossible for constant changes in quantity of flour packed in container, and would also cause needless controversy between buyer and seller, as the weight would vary according to climatic conditions and temperature of warehouse.

The hard winter wheat millers in the Southwest do not consider it right or advisable to suggest a standard as may be workable for those who manufacture hard spring wheat flour, or soft spring wheat flour, or durum wheat flour, or soft winter wheat flour, as they could not be competent to know of the workable standards.

Nebraska Manufacturers' Association.

The fourth annual convention of the Nebraska Manufacturers' Association was held in Lincoln, Neb., on Nov. 15 and 16. Discussions of importance to manufacturers occupied the entire time of the meeting. H. E. Gooch, of the Gooch Milling & Elevator Co., Lincoln, Neb., was elected secretary of the organization. C. L. Aller, of the Crete Mills, Crete; W. J. Monaghan, of the Bemis Omaha Bag Co., and Eugene Huse, of the Norfolk Cereal & Flour Mills, were elected directors for two years. A. R. Kinney, of the Ravenna Mills, Ravenna, Neb., was elected a director for one year.

The following millers were included in the attendance: C. E. Dinsmoor, of the Hastings Milling Co., Hastings; C. L. Aller, of the Crete Mills, Crete; F. J. Zwonechek, of the Wilber & DeWitt Mills; A. R. Kinney, of the Ravenna Mills, Ravenna; A. L. Hagelberger, of the Lincoln Mills, Inc., Lincoln.

Texas Mill Burns.

The plant of the Paris Milling Co., Paris, Tex., a 200-bbl. mill, was completely destroyed by fire Nov. 25, entailing a loss of $75,000. About 5,000 bus. of wheat in the elevator were also burned. Plant was only partly covered by insurance and outlook is it will not be rebuilt. Definite announcement will be made later.

Soundness of New Flour

Quality of This Year's Crop Shows Steady Improvement—Spring Deficient in Gluten.

By A. W. ESTABROOK,
Of the Estabrook Flour Laboratory, Kansas City.

During the early part of the present crop year the movement was so small and irregular, and the mills found it so difficult to maintain an even mixture, that it was rather hard to form a fair opinion of the wheat, its milling qualities and the qualities of the new wheat flour. At this date a better and more accurate opinion of the subject may be given. Referring to Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, the most water-damaged wheat seems to come from Kansas, less damaged wheat from Oklahoma and the soundest grain from Nebraska. Considering the protein and gluten strength of the wheat, that from Oklahoma is higher than the other states mentioned, many samples running up to 14 per cent protein, nx5.7. The gluten content of Kansas wheat is lower than usual and the location of high and low gluten content of Kansas wheat is lower than usual, and the location of high and low gluten wheat is very irregular. Some locations which on previous years produced high-gluten wheat are the opposite this year, and both high and low-gluten wheat seem to come from the same location in some instances. The gluten in Kansas wheat will perhaps average 10.50 per cent. The strength of Nebraska wheat seems to be about as usual, averaging about 9.50 per cent. The quality of gluten in all three states mentioned is better than has been the case in past years and has been shown so from the first wheat that came in from the new crop.

All the wheat tests light weight, and in milling shows a heavy cleaning loss. In cleaning most of the sprout and badly damaged berries, which are very light, are taken out, so that in most cases the wheat going to the rolls makes a good appearance and is sound and sweet. Just now moisture is not as high as expected and will average not more than 12 per cent. Owing to the peculiar tough, light character of the wheat, it is difficult to use much water in tempering, and, consequently, the flour itself has less moisture than in other years. The difficulty in tempering, together with damaged condition of some of the berries, is apt to give the flour a grayish appearance, which is due to finely divided particles from the crease of the wheat. While a number of flours show this gray color, it does not seem to increase the ash. The fact is ash content is running lower than last year.

Volume of the loaf from the flour is about normal. Volume is usually affected by a reduction in per cent of gluten, but this year the elastic quality of the gluten seems to compensate for its lack in amount.

The baking quality of the flour has been satisfactory from the first, and it has always resulted in a large, well-finished loaf of good color, both in crust and crumb. In order to get the best results the flour requires a little different working, as it contains more sugar than usual and it is necessary to reduce the amount used in mixing dough. The fermenting period should be shortened about one-half hour and the temperature in the dough kept at 78 Fahrenheit, or a little less than usual. There are a few sticky doughs, but not as many as would be expected, considering the condition of the wheat.

The absorption averages about two per cent lower than last year and about four per cent lower than 1913. In baking there is a tendency for a crust to form quickly, and unless a longer time is used in baking this will result in a loaf unbaked in the center and with poor color in the crumb.

Samples of bluestem, fife, velvet chaff and marquis from the Northwest show an average of about 10 per cent gluten. The samples were bright and sound, but in quantity and quality of gluten are not equal to the average of Southwestern wheat. Flour made from them did not show as good baking qualities as flour made from Turkey varieties.

Some interest is being shown by millers in the Turkey wheat from the Western dry lands. This wheat, while sound and dry and hard, shows a low gluten content, and its quality is "short;" that is, it has no elasticity and does not give good volume in the loaf.

Soft wheat was less damaged than hard wheat, and many soft wheat millers are using the Western white wheat in their mixture and with good results.

In the last few weeks there has been considerable trouble in the inspection markets from buyers claiming unsoundness in flour. From the weather damage to the crop it is natural to expect much flour with odors, and even musty flour. In the large number of samples examined in the laboratory and a number inspected at the car a very small per cent had foreign odors on the flour and only a very few retained an odor in the bread. In the past five months not to exceed one-half dozen samples of flour have been in this laboratory showing a musty odor. The common odors in the wheat and flour are ground odors, straw odors and wheat odors. These usually disappeared entirely during the breakmaking and are not evident on the hot bread at all. The rules for flour inspection on the Kansas City Board of Trade and on most other inspection points state that flour having an odor on the flour shall not be considered unsound if that odor is not evident in the bread.

While there is really very little unsoundness in flour, millers should use care in shipping to inspection markets, and in this connection it might be well to mention that more flour has been inspected unsound in Chicago, comparatively speaking, than in any other market.

More Details on Exports.

The announcement that new United States regulations relative to export procedure will become effective Jan. 1, 1916, has created such intense interest among manufacturers and shippers, says a statement of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, that the bureau has found it necessary to reprint the new order with explanatory text. That pamphlet is just off the press and is being supplied free of charge to those interested. All shipments for export to foreign countries or to Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico will be affected by the new regulations.

Accuracy of statement and completeness of description in export statistics are the primary objects of the new procedure. Heretofore the data received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce have frequently been lacking in these respects, largely by reason of the fact that interior shippers consign to their agents at the seaboard for export goods unaccompanied by adequate descriptions for use in making export declarations. The new regulations seek to remedy this defect.

The importance of detailed and accurate returns as a basis for the statistical information published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is apparent when it is realized that the export trade of the country now exceeds $3,000,000,000 annually and is rapidly increasing.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland. Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 29, 1915.

Declines in wheat prices, which were followed by recessions in flour quotations, acted as a check on new flour business in the last week. As usual, the declining prices tended to keep buyers out of the market, but in the face of this millers transacted a fair business in the aggregate, while there appeared to be more deferred buying than for some time. Export business was equal to the volume of the preceding week, with outlets somewhat broader.

Millers reported a rather general slackening in the demand; that is, the East, as well as local trade territory, purchased less flour for prompt shipment. In the preceding fortnight confidence had developed among flour buyers in the market, but the declines of the last week had the effect of promoting a waiting attitude in the trade. Still another deterrent against new business was the fact that, with the approach of December, there is generally a tendency among jobbers, wholesalers and other interests to purchase sparingly. A desire to go slow in carrying stocks over into the new year is behind this.

With many mills well sold up until Jan. 1, especially locally, there was no general regret over the reduced demand.

Prices were lowered 10c to 20c a bbl. on straight and patent flour. The prevailing quotations on straight flour are between $4.40 and $4.60, jute, while patents are quoted at $4.60@$4.90, jute, Kansas City. First clear sold at $4@4.40, jute, and second clear at $3.25@3.50, jute.

Some large lots were said to have been worked for deferred shipment. One sale reported consisted of 80 per cent flour at $4.60 for shipment to June 1. A Kansas City miller sold patent for shipment in January at $4.75@4.80. Some booking of patent for shipment to April was quoted at the December price plus the carrying charge. Interest in deferred business was more general than for some time.

Export business included sales to Central America, Mexico, Sweden, Greece and France. Inquiry was reported from the United Kingdom. Most of the business with the Continent was credited with buying clear and patent flour.

Milling conditions in the interior showed improvement. Deliveries of wheat not only increased, but reports were more general than at any other time on the new crop of improvement in the quality of the grain available.

* * *

A moderate trade was done in soft wheat flour. The most encouraging reports on soft wheat flour business were made on established brands. The Southeast was credited with being a somewhat better buyer. Prices declined 10c to 20c. The best patents are quoted up to $5.60.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, December shipment, $4.40@4.60; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4@4.40; second clear, $3.25@3.50.

Millfeed Prices Advance Again.

Advances were the rule again in the millfeed market, bran advancing sharply. Demand for both bran and shorts improved, but the principal betterment was in bran. There was more buying for future needs, and consumption in local territory appeared to be increasing. Mills continued to display a bullish feeling at the close of the week.

A week ago the bran market closed at 86c to 88c, while the sales in Kansas City on Saturday were at 90c, with a strong tone. Demand for bran was general, with the East among the buyers. A feature of the trade was the inquiry for large lots from the horse and mule interests at Lathrop, Mo., where unusual quantities are needed for the animals being held for the British government. The feeders of horses and mules, who are buying through one local firm, made inquiries for exceptional lots. Storage of supplies was reported again.

Shorts were in light supply. Brown advanced to a range of 95c@$1, gray to $1.05@1.12 and white sold at $1.22 up. Texas was reported as a liberal buyer from Kansas mills, which are making direct shipments to that state. The Southeast purchased sparingly. Consumption around country mill points was reported as very good. Iowa was among the buyers here, demand from that state showing improvement.

A scattered deferred business was reported. December bran is quoted at 92c. Some time ago a local broker made a purchase of December at 91c. There is a feeling in the market that as the winter season approaches consumption will increase, especially in view of the abundance of roughage which makes millfeeds a desirable element in the rations of live stock.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 90c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, 95c@$1; gray shorts, $1.05@1.12; fancy white middlings, $1.22 up; red dog, $1.40.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour (new)—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cottton or jute, $5.05@5.50 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.70@5.05; first clears, $4.25@4.55; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.60@5.80 per bbl.; soft fancy, jute, $5.10@5.30; corn meal, 30c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.50@4.70 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.60@5; wheat graham flour in small sacks, $4.60@4.85 per bbl.; whole wheat flour in 98s and 140s, $4.85@5.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $4.80 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 90c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35@1.40; white shorts, $1.20 up.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5@5.40 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $4.75@5; bran, 90@95c per 100; mill run, $1@1.05; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.25@5.50 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.25@5.75; bran, 90@95c; mixed feed, $1; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.60@1.70 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.50@5.70 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.50@5.70; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6@6.25 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.50@5.75 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Whether or not the 1915 winter wheat crop movement has reached its zenith is the question now being discussed on the Kansas City grain market. With continued favorable weather and a price level at about the present basis, there is a feeling that the movement will increase from that of the last week, which established a new high mark for the present crop in Kansas City's receipts. In case the weather changes for the worse or if prices decline severely, then it is believed the marketing of wheat will be checked. The freight car situation is a small factor, for even in the last week it was a restricting influence on marketing.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City for the week ending with Saturday were 1,960 cars, compared with 1,926 cars the preceding week, 1,784 a year ago and 240 cars in 1913.

Quality continued to improve as it has been doing since the early part of October, although there was still much poor wheat in the receipts.

Cash wheat showed greater weakness than the December delivery. The December quotation closed Saturday at 96⅜c, compared with 97⅛@97¼c a week ago and $1.05⅝@1.05¾ a year ago. Cash hard prices declined 1c to 4c.

Elevator stocks in Kansas City increased 873,143 bus., the holdings Saturday being 3,576,900 bus., compared with 9,352,253 bus. a year ago.

Corn advanced, despite larger receipts. Kansas City corn receipts for the week were 457 cars, compared with 308 the preceding week, 278 a year ago and 659 in 1913.

Oats also advanced, despite larger offerings. Receipts were 106 cars, compared with 64 the preceding week and 75 a year ago.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Mills of Kansas City operated about 93 per cent of full capacity in the last week, reporting an output of 65,000 bbls. In the preceding week the output was 64,300 bbls.; year ago, 62,000 bbls. The output included 5,500 bbls. of soft wheat, compared with 5,600 the preceding week and 7,000 a year ago.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

H. A. Miller is now western salesman for the International Mills, Sterling, Kan.

The Malone & Wenzel Milling Co., Herndon, Kan., is installing a 40-horse power engine to operate its plant.

The Wright Milling Co., Delphos, Kan., will install a 75-horse power oil engine to operate its plant. The steam power room of the mill was recently damaged by fire.

Mr. Lynch, of the Lee-Warren Milling Co., Salina, Kan., was a visitor in Kansas City during the past week. He reports business in fair volume and says the mill is pretty well booked up on 30 and 60-day business.

The Barton County Flour Mills Co., Great Bend, Kan., is operating the only elevator at that point and as a consequence of the recent tornado, the elevator is being flooded with wheat deliveries by farmers.

W. H. Marshall, of the W. H. Marshall Commission Co., Kansas City, who applied for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on Nov. 11, was elected Nov. 23. Mr. Marshall recently paid $4,500 for a membership certificate.

The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., is erecting an elevator of 250,000 bus. capacity at Wheatland, Kan., a small station near Hays City. The plant is of concrete. It is the largest storage house between Salina and Denver.

E. V. Hoffman, general manager of the Bulte Mills, Kansas City, attended a directors' meeting of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. at Wichita last Tuesday. From Wichita he went to Enterprise, where he spent Thanksgiving. He returned Monday of this week.

The Cain Milling Co., Atchison, Kan., has booked a flour order direct with the French government and is making shipment at this time. The flour is paid for at seaboard and all risk of the Cain mill ends when the shipment is loaded in steamships.

The complaint of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission and other Oklahoma interests for better rates on wheat from Oklahoma points to Memphis and other stations in the Southeast will be held in Oklahoma City on Jan. 9. Examiner Hal Horton will conduct the hearing.

J. L. Saunders & Sons have disposed of their mill at Altoona, Kan., to W. M. Garrison, of Salina. Mr. Garrison will not operate the mill, but is offering it on a lease. J. L. Saunders recently purchased the mill at Aulne, Kan., and will give his time to that plant.

Henry Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., and L. E. Moses, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Wichita, have returned from a hearing in Chicago on proposed changes in Kansas-California tariffs. The hearing was on the order of a conference with interested railroads. The result will be apparent in tariffs soon to be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. Lower flour rates will be published.

Southwestern mills are doing a fair to large export business. Foreign sales are scattered, but in aggregate volume are almost as large as a year ago. Practically all of the business being placed now is on a small scale, few orders for more than 5,000 bbls. being noted. A year ago competition for the large export contracts was between the large mills altogether, but with all exporters buying in small lots more mills are able to obtain part of the export contracts.

D. C. Lunceford, Arkansas representative for the Forest Park Milling Co., Ottawa, Kan., who visited the mill last week, says business conditions in the South are unusually satisfactory. "Money is circulating freely in Arkansas as a result of the high price for cotton," said Mr. Lunceford. "Farmers have harvested a good crop and many planters are getting twice as much, both for cotton and cottonseed, as at this time a year ago. This is helping flour sales and is also increasing feed consumption."

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Kansas City Mill & Elevator Supply Co.

304 W. 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 29, 1915.

Varying reports were made by mills on last week's flour trade, but in the aggregate a large volume of business was done. Export demand continued brisk and large sales were made at good prices. Domestic business was principally in small lots, but buying was rather general, consequently total sales were large. Export business was restricted only by inability of mills to make quick shipment and to obtain ocean space. Tendency of market was lower during week, reflecting small declines in the cash wheat. Net declines of 10c to 15c per bbl. were scored by Saturday, but the higher market on Monday regained all of the loss.

Interior mills did a good business with the South and Southeast and in a few instances, buyers booked up for needs to January 1. Most mills in Southern Illinois have enough contracts on their books to keep them running until January 1 and as a result are not very active for quick shipment trade. However, some mills are not accepting business for more than 30 days delivery and are working Southern trade actively for immediate shipment orders. Best soft winter wheat patents are quoted by country mills at a range of $5.60 to $6.45. These prices are for established brands in cotton sacks and are basis f. o. b. mill.

Eastern business on soft winter wheat flour is small. Orders are scattered, the East showing little interest at this time in soft winter wheat brands. Most of the soft winter flour moving from St. Louis and Southern Illinois mills is going South and Southeast.

Most local mills are running on hard winter wheat flour. Export business is absorbing a large part of the output of the mills. Domestic trade in hard winters is good, buying being general. Eastern connections are taking on a fair scale for quick shipment, but seem uninterested in deferred quotations. Quite a little of the flour moving East in 140 jutes is moving for export, but mills are selling outright to domestic seaboard connections and are not acquainted with final destination.

Scandinavia and Baltic ports were the best export buyers during the week, Scandinavian ports particularly. Several 5,000 sack lots were worked at relatively good prices. Most business was on straight and clear. One sale of 1,000 220s was made to a Baltic port at $4.70 bulk or 95 per cent flour. Other sales to Scandiniavia netted prices fully as high. A large part of the export business continues to be consummated through seaboard connections, but mills report a larger number of direct inquiries. The United Kingdom was a direct buyer during the week, but took only several lots of 000 bbls. Sales were made to West Indies in 500-bl. lots, but this business was scattered.

Clear flour is easing off in price, probably due to larger offerings and smaller demand. However, mills still report being somewhat behind on clear orders and the market is not expected to display any considerable bearishness on this grade, as exporters are active buyers of all clear flour available.

Kansas and Minnesota mills had a fair week in the local market. Several bakers bought 1,000-bl. lots to cover December needs and sales in small lots to fill holes in stocks were rather general. Very little buying is reported for shipment after January 1. Bearishness seems to predominate in the local trade.

* * *

Flour output of the following mills was 89,400 bbls. last week, against 88,200 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 11,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 18,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 18,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 16,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,000; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,600; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,500; Hezel Milling (East St. Louis, Ill.), 3,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 7,500; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.10@5.25; straight, $4.75@5; extra fancy, $4.55@4.75; low grade, $3.50@3.85.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $4.85@5.10; straight, $4.70@4.85; clear, $4.15@4.40; low grade, $3.50@3.90.

Spring Patent (in jute) at $5@5.20 95 per cent, $4.80@5.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.35 and dark at $5.10 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis, 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 96@97c; middlings, 98c; white hominy feed, $24 per ton; oats feed, $14.75; alfalfa meal, $15.75@16 for No. 2, $18.50@19 for No. 1, $20.50@21 for choice. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1 and middlings at $1.25@1.50.

Millfeed Prices Are Higher.

Smaller receipts of millfeed, renewed interest from the East and decreased offerings by mills helped to advance the millfeed market last week. Bran, shorts and middlings were two to five cents up for the week, the strength being general. Mixed feeds advanced about five cents per hundred and is quoted at $1.03 to $1.05 per 100 lbs., compared with a range of 98c to $1 a week ago. Hard bran showed a gain of three cents for the week, closing offers by local buyers being on a basis of 96c to 97c. Soft bran closed at 98c, or about two cents higher. Heavy feeds were also in good demand during the week and prices made good gains. Middlings advanced to $1.25 per 100 lbs. in sacks.

Strength in corn and oats was another bullish factor in the millfeed market. Although mills are running at capacity schedules, demand for millfeed is fully up to output. Quite a few millers are disposing of entire output in mixed cars and to regular trade. Consignments to St. Lois are not large.

Buyers are beginning to show some interest in feed for December and January movement. However, mill views are too high, from the viewpoint of buyers, consequently no large lots are being sold ahead.

Receipts of millfeed in St. Louis last week amounted to 35,310 sacks, compared with 42,520 sacks in the preceding week and 18,230 sacks a year ago. Shipments last week were 26,710 sacks, against 47,200 sacks in preceding week and 24,490 sacks last year.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

Ralph E. Andrews of the Dayton Commission Co., St. Louis, is a new applicant for membership in the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

Estimates by some St. Louis commission men would indicate that the acreage to winter wheat this fall is 10 per cent short of last year's area.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week amounted to 100,930 bbls. compared with 100,930 bbls. in the preceding week and 72,020 bbls. last year. Shipments of flour were 112,920 bbls., against 124,060 bbls. in preceding week and 72,350 bbls. last year.

E. Garrett is erecting a mill at Pottersville, Mo., with capacity of 100 bbls. It replaces the Endecott mill, which was destroyed by fire several years ago.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week dropped off somewhat, but were still in excess of a million bushels. Total arrivals were 1,060,944 bu., compared with 1,449,582 bu. in previous week and 845,292 bu. last year. Shipments were 723,850 bu., against 926,430 bu. in preceding period and 731,710 bu. last year.

Developments in the Payne & Becker bankruptcy suit indicate that some of the creditors may ask for a grand jury investigation. The two partners in the business have disappeared, at least no word has been heard from them since the doors of the company closed. The firm's liabilities are between $60,000 and $70,000.

Charles Rippin, traffic commissioner of the Merchants' Exchange announces that switching charges on all grain arriving at East St. Louis via the Illinois Central Railroad, from Illinois, Iowa and other states, whether from local or competitive points of origin, will be absorbed out of the present rates in effect to East St. Louis. This will begin January 1.

Considerable interest is being shown in the December wheat deal in St. Louis. It is said that practically all of the contract wheat in St. Louis elevators is tied up in the deal. All of the shorts are bringing wheat into the market and plan to make deliveries on contract. William Lanyon is the principal "long" and he is said to own 1,000,000 bu. of the December option.

A hearing will be held by the interstate commerce commission at Springfield, Mo., on the Bridge Junction Case of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club. The Frisco railroad, instead of permitting grain and grain products to route via Bridge Junction when destined to points on the Rock Island in Arkansas, has proposed to close the Bridge Junction altogether. This will result in out of line hauls for different millers.

The Connor Bros. Grain Co. St. Louis, which failed March 5, 1914, lost a suit last Saturday filed by John V. Lee, trustee in bankruptcy to recover $8,188.89 from the Mechanics-American National Bank. The trustee alleged that within four months of the filing of the bankruptcy petition, Connor Bros. turned over to the bank securities to cover a debt of $8,000 owed to the bank by the company. The trustee alleged this transfer of securities tended to make the bank a preferred creditor.

With the death last week of Michael McEnnis, 82 years old, a veteran of the Mexican war, the oldest living alumus of St. Louis University, and a former president of the Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis lost one of the most interesting "lights" in its grain history. When the United States government called for volunteers for the war with Mexico in 1846 Mr. McEnnis joined a company of light artillery and was detailed to carry dispatches from the front to the United States. While on duty he was wounded in a battle with the Navajo Indians and received permission to return to St. Louis. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged. He was one of the original members of the Merchants' Exchange and often told how he was driven from the floor of the exchange at the point of a bayonet, along with other members by Union soldiers who objected to expressions of sympathy for the South. After the members were expelled from the old exchange by soldiers a new exchange was organized by members whose sympathies were with the North. This was called the Union Merchants' Exchange, but the Confederate sympathizers kept up their organization and after a reconciliation between the factions the Union Exchange was absorbed by the old organization. Mr. McEnnis was elected first vice-president of the exchange in 1879 and in the following year he was defeated for the presidency by three votes. In 1881, however, he was elected president by a large majority.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Nov. 29, 1915.

Jobbers report flour sales the past week as being very satisfactory, but not normal for this season. All lines are more or less restricted because of the general uncertainty in markets and business depression throughout the cotton belt. Considerable cotton is being held by farmers and merchants and the advance in the cotton market the last few days puts a better feeling in the situation.

The Selma Chamber of Commerce and Freight Bureau is preparing to file complaint against the proposed increase in freight rates which are to take effect Jan. 1 unless set aside by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Selma, being located on the Alabama River, which is navigable the year round, and having from two to four steamers each week from Mobile with consignments from all water-rate points in the United States, feels that the advances are unjustifiable.

Selma Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (wood)—Superlative patent, $6.35; high patent, $5.85; standard patent, $5.60.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Fancy family patent, $5.70; standard family patent, $5.25; bakers' patent, $5.25.

Millfeeds—Soft wheat bran, 100-lb. sacks, $23.75 ton; soft wheat shorts, 100-lb. sacks, brown $27.50, gray $29.50.

Corn Products—Pearl meal (bolted), 96-lb. sacks, $1.35; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.29; corn chop, 100-lb. sacks, $1.35.

Cottonseed Products—Price cottonseed meal, 7½ per cent ammonia, 100-lb. sacks, $30 ton; prime hulls, 100-lb. sacks, $13 ton.

SELMA NOTES.

A. J. M. Atkins, buyer for the V. B. Atkins Grocery and Commission Co., spent several days in Mobile this week on business.

L. Benish, of the wholesale grocery firm of Benish & Meyer, is now Mayor of Selma. Mr. Benish was president of the City Council and was next in order for Mayor, to which honored position he succeeded when former Mayor J. L. Clay died suddenly last week. Mr. Benish is a splendid business man and will make Selma a good chief executive.

Want More Flour Co.

The Advertising Club of El Paso, Tex., has organized temporarily the Want More Flour Co., for the purpose of outlining a typical advertising campaign to increase the consumption of flour. Claiborne Adams, general manager of the El Paso Grain & Milling Co., El Paso, Tex., is the leader in the company. He has been appointed president. Other officers are: R. B. Orndorff, vice-president; Paul Atkinson, treasurer, and Leo J. Ferlet, secretary. Directors are: Claiborne Adams, R. B. Orndorff, W. S. McMath, W. H. Shelton, George H. Clements and A. J. Fraser.

Three advertising men will present plans for the selling campaign of the Want More Flour Co. Of the three plans the most practical will be selected and a loving cup will be presented to the advertising man suggesting the best plan. Any mill desiring to use the plan will be given details.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 29, 1915.

The Chicago flour market displayed considerable irregularity during the week, although business in the aggregate was of large volume. The city bakery business showed a satisfactory volume of sales for immediate and deferred shipment. Demand for bakers' flour is urgent. Family flour trade for the week was rather quiet, but this is usual in the holiday periods.

One remarkable feature of the flour market at the moment is the continuous inquiries, which show that the trade is by no means filled up. Flour is going into consumption rapidly and the only explanation is the exhausted stocks earlier in the season. The greatest difficulty mills have encountered is the filling of immediate requirements. The call for deliveries has been very insistent, maintaining the operating capacity of the mills at a high tension. Flour shipments have been heavy and are certain to continue heavy for some time.

Spring wheat mills experienced a material holding-off in their sales the past week, for both immediate and deferred shipment. Northwestern first clear offerings were freer and demand is not so strong.

Mills in the Southwest had another good week. Demand for patents is keen, and with the mills operating at capacity supplies of clear are greatly increased.

Rye was somewhat easier the past few days, but in the face of a decline of two to three cents in the cash article millers do not seem inclined to reduce the price of their patent white or dark rye flour.

Rumors that large contracts for durum were canceled by Italians caused a very decided setback in the durum market. Cash prices declined three to four cents a bushel. There was little trading consummated on the decline, however, as the majority of the manufacturers' requirements had already been satisfied up to Jan. 1.

The past week witnessed offerings of round lots of soft wheat flour at ridiculously low prices, especially from the state of Michigan. The large candy and biscuit manufacturers in this market took advantage of the low prices and some good-sized sales were made; most of this business was on the patent grade and undoubtedly were sacrifice sales.

Pacific Coast millers continue to offer the Eastern millers very keen competition on soft winter products and the trade in general is of the opinion that the quality of the Western soft winter wheat flour is superior this year to that made in the Central States.

Millfeed is firmer. Demand has broadened and prices are higher. The Eastern markets are showing more interest in offerings, as weather conditions have favored the demand.

Chicago Market Prices.

New Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $5.90@6.10; standard patent, $4.90@5; first clear, $4.40@4.60; second clear, $3.30@3.70.

New Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.70@4.90; straight, $4.40@4.60; clear, $4@4.50.

New Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.80@5; straight, $4.60@4.80; clear, $4.40@4.60.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $5.10@5.20; straight, $4.70@4.80; clear, $3.90@4; No. 1 semolina, $5.30@5.40; No. 2 semolina, $5.20@5.30.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20@20.50; middlings, $20; red dog, $26.

New Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $4.90@5; dark, $4.25@4.40.

CHICAGO NOTES.

C. B. Spaulding, general manager of the New Century Co., Chicago, is making an extensive trip through the East.

B. L. Stanchfield, sales manager of the Baldwin Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., was a Chicago visitor most of the week.

George E. Fuller is to retire from active business in the grain trade after Jan. 1. He was connected with the Bartlett-Frazier house, Chicago, for many years.

E. H. Noyes, formerly of Marfield, Tearse & Noyes, but recently connected with A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, dropped dead on the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade early this week.

The Illinois Public Utilities Commission has refused the request of the grain committee of the Board of Trade to change the wording of the rule regarding the delivery of velvet chaff with a dockage. The committee voted unanimously against any change in the present rules of the state inspection department.

A hearing on minimum weights of grain was held in the Chicago Board of Trade Building recently. Representatives of all the leading exchanges, grain associations and the Eastern railroads were represented. It is proposed to advance minimum weights on all Eastern roads, and they desire to get an expression on the proposition from shippers.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1915.

Business at the flour mills here the past week has continued in light volume. Jobbers seem to have supplies to tide them through the holiday period, and are not manifesting much interest. Shipping instructions are not coming as rapidly as the millers would like, and this has been a matter of as much concern as the light new sales. There was no appreciable change in the value of flour the past week. Buying at present is in small lots, with occasional orders as large as 500 to 1,000 bbls. Export business continues to be a negligible quantity in this market, with only a few inquiries from foreign representatives.

Mills seem fairly well supplied with wheat, and there has been little activity in acquiring new stocks of grain the past week. Wheat has held about steady here, with No. 2 red quoted around $1.20.

Commission men rehandling Kansas City and Minnesota flour report business the dullest of the year. There has been a decrease in the demand of bakers.

Dullness has marked millfeed, with prices showing tendency to go to a lower level. Middlings showed decline of $1 per ton.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $5.65; standard, $5.45; half patents, $5.35; low grades, $4.65@4.90; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $4.90@5.20.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $5.40@5.50.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Soft winter wheat bran, $21@22; mixed feed, $23@24; standard shorts or middlings, $24@25.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at the end of the week amounted to 53,500 bbls., against 54,500 at the end of preceding week.

Record of Nashville Grain Exchange shows receipts of 166 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 469,500 bus.; corn, 64,000 bus.; oats, 986,000 bus.

The Golden Grain Cercal Co. has been incorporated at Nashville, Tenn., by H. G. O'Kain and others. It is announced to be the purpose of the company to manufacture cereal products. The authorized capital stock is $150,000.

New York

New York, Nov. 29, 1915.

Flour business during the past week was slow, owing to the fact that mills generally held rather firm in price, while the trade, although disposed somewhat to make offers, were not in the mood to base their bids on prices which would admit of mills taking the business. Continued talk of high ocean rates and lack of tonnage has caused the flour trade to feel that the export situation on wheat is far from satisfactory, with very much of a possibility of a congestion at the seaboard in the near future which they figure will bring about a sharp revision of prices downward. Under the circumstances the trade will not purchase except at concessions on mill prices. With the holiday season now fast approaching, buyers feel that a period of dull business will, as usual, make its appearance, which will result in mills being less firm on prices. Therefore, buyers feel that a waiting policy will be the most advantageous to them.

Spring patents during the week were sold as low as $5 jutes and the general range was from $5.10 to $5.35 jute. Some business was put over at the lower range of prices, but buyers' views as a rule were too low for the mills to accept. It is understood that there were offers made on some round lots of from 5,000 to 10,000 bbls. at $5 jute, which mills, however, turned down.

Kansas 95 per cent straights were held at $5 to $5.25 in jutes, but a few mills held their prices at prohibitive levels, asking as high as $5.35 to $5.45 jutes. Some sales were consummated at the $5 price, but on the whole there was no active demand by any means.

Spring wheat clears were quoted at $4.80 to $5 in jutes, with a moderate demand in evidence. Kansas clear was generally quoted at $4.75 to $5 in jute, with a few scattered sales effected at the lower range of price.

Soft winter wheat straights were held at $5.25 to $5.50 in wood, with business on same rather slim.

Prices on millfeed were nominally unchanged from the previous week, with a fair demand. City bran in bulk was held at $22 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $5.35@5.60; straight, $5.25@5.35; clear, $5.10@5.25; low grade, $3.25@4, jutes.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.35@5.60; straight, $5@5.25; clear, $4.75@5; low grade, $4.30@4.50.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.40@5.60; straight, $5@5.25; clear, $4.75@5.

Mill Feed (sacked)—Bran, coarse Western spring, to arrive, $22.25; standard middlings, $22.25; flour middlings, $26.75; red dog, to arrive, $28.50; oil meal, $39@39.50; city bulk ban, $22; in 100-lb. sacks, $23; middlings, $22@31.50; red dog flour, $32.50.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Hedley Shaw, of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Toronto, Canada, has applied for membership on the New York Produce Exchange.

Among the visitors to the New York Produce Exchange during the past week were: C. S. Coup, Northwestern Mill & Elevator Co., Toledo, O.; Frank H. Tanner, Columbus, O.; C. D. Blodgett, Everett Aughenbaugh Co., Waseca, Minn.

The Southeastern Millers' Association has been called to meet in Nashville Nov. 30 to transact routine business.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Nov. 29, 1915.

Mills report a good demand for flour, and sales are being made in all directions. Export orders are reported and show a good margin. Eastern markets have been buying considerable and inquiries keep coming in, which indicates another week of good sales. Mills are running full time and have orders that will keep them running to Jan. 1. Some millers are unable to fill sales for immediate shipment, and should the local trade get in the market to any extent and begin to lay in large supplies mills would be overworked. Good Kansas patents are selling from $5.30 to $5.40, basis Kansas City rate points.

Wheat is stationary so far as cash market is concerned. Receipts have been large, there being 533 cars in Wichita this week, against 511 a year ago. Sales on the Wichita market Saturday for No. 3 wheat were from 96c to 99c. Farmers are getting around 90c to 93c for their wheat and are inclined to sell at these prices, as receipts indicate. At the same time mills believe that this price is about in line and some mills are gradually laying in a supply. Mills report for the first time this year they have from a week to 10 days' supply on hand.

The feed situation is strong, bran selling around 90c. Shorts are still in good demand and bring from $1.20 to $1.35, basis Missouri River rate points. Mills are selling all they can make in mixed cars and few mills have straight cars of shorts to sell or feed of any kind.

WICHITA NOTES.

Friday on the Wichita Board of Trade receipts were the largest for this year, 169 cars being on the market.

We have occasional reports of Hessian fly in wheat, but upon investigation we find that it is mainly in volunteer fields.

Among the out-of-town millers in Wichita the past week were: L. E. Moses and E. V. Hoffman, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City; George H. Hunter, of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington; Roy Hacker, of the St. John Mill & Elevator Co., St. John; R. W. Hoffman, of the Hoffman Mills, Enterprise, Kan.

J. R. Koontz, general freight agent of the Santa Fe Railway, advises that the car shortage is about over so far as the Santa Fe is concerned and within a short time the shortage will be felt in no section of the country. The shortage of cars Mr. Koontz states, was caused by the closing of the Panama Canal on account of land slides. Shipping that was expected to be done through the waterways was given to the railroads, and consequently overloaded them.

Kansas wheat growers are to organize Saturday. A call has been issued by W. H. Kerr of Great Bend asking every farmer to meet with other farmers of his township at the township voting place on Saturday at 2 o'clock for the purpose of organizing. These meetings are to send delegates to the county meetings which are to be held in the courthouse of every county seat in Kansas on Dec. 6. The county will in turn send delegates to the state meeting, which is to be held in Hutchinson on Jan. The Kansas Wheat Growers' Union intended to secure for the farmer a profitable price for his wheat, which is estimated to be $1. The movement to organize the wheat growers has received, so it is reported, the commendation of Gov. Capper, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture; President Henry J. Waters, of the Kansas Agricultural College, and other officials and agricultural authorities.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Nov. 29, 1915.

Flour conditions in the local market continued unsettled last week. Quotations held their own fairly well. The trade still held off. Sales were light, except for the export movement, which was unusually large to Sweden, Greece, Mexico and Cuba. Local bakers are well stocked. In the cotton districts there was considerable buying where farmers had liquidated accounts.

Kansas mills had the bulk of the trade passing. Many sales were made in small lots at $5 to $5.15 for patents in 98-lb. cotton sacks, and in some instances mills were cutting 5c to 10c per bbl. to get immediate sales. There was a strong inquiry for straights and clears, with a demand for low grade for export, but the mills were well sold ahead on the last two named grades.

Minneapolis mills were practically out of the market here last week, except for fancy family stencils and some export contracts of clear and low grade. Quotations Saturday were up from the previous week 15c to 20c per bbl.

Soft winter wheat mills made a strong play for business last week and succeeded in capturing some export lots. City trade was light, except for Christmas orders of family brands to grocers, but country business showed good holiday possibilities. Patents were quoted at $5.45@5.55; straights, $5.25@5.35; extra fancy, $5@5.10; clears, $4.80@4.95.

Millfeed demand continued to improve with the coming of wintry weather.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

J. H. Lafaye, New Orleans flour and produce broker, landed some nice export contracts last week through local buyers.

C. S. Thomas, formerly with J. S. Waterman & Co., New Orleans, La., brokers of flour and grain, started business on his own account in Gravier street last week.

E. F. Kohncke, veteran flour broker and former president of the New Orleans Board of Trade, reported a good country business, with prospects of steady increases in his territory.

Horace L. Pitcher, representing soft winter wheat mills in New Orleans, returned from a trip last week. He reported a largely increased demand in the cotton sections of the Delta.

Hugh McCloskey, president of the American Cities Railway Co. and a prominent wholesale grocer in New Orleans, well known in the flour trade, said last week that all lines of business here have shown big revenues in the last 90 days.

Railroad reports in Nebraska would indicate that the area to winter wheat this fall is practically the same as a year ago. Reports from mills, however, show a small decrease in the acreage. Most of fall seeding has been completed and in a great many sections fall wheat is above ground and is making a good growth.

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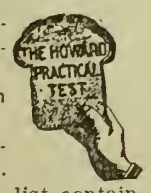

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Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1915.

Millers are not getting quite so much new business as several weeks ago, but they have a large amount of it already on the books and the largest flour producers are putting in extra time as a consequence of the recent flurry. Not much is heard of any export business, and the inquiry is said to be small, but most mills have about as much domestic trade as they can handle just now.

Agencies are getting more flour from the Northwest and have been able to catch up to some extent with orders, but many are still unfilled. There will be very little in storage here this winter, as no opportunity has existed to accumulate.

Millfeed is strong and demand is on a larger scale. This is accounted for by millers by a rather small volume of feed coming from the Northwestern mills.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $6@6.25 in wood; clear, $5; low grade, $4.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $5.75@6 in wood; pastry, $5.25@5.50; low grade, $4.

Kansas Flour—Best patent, $5.35@5.65 in cotton; straight, $5.15@5.35; clear, $4.95@5.25.

Rye Flour—$5.75@6.

Millfeed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $21.75; standard middlings, $22; red dog flour, $22.75; oil meal, $36.50; gluten feed, $26.65.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Receipts of flour by lake in Buffalo last week were 338,294 bbls., which is a large amount.

Secretary Fred E. Pond, of the New York State Millers' Association, has sent out to all millers of the state bulletin No. 25, which deals with the standardization of grain grades.

The Bay State Milling Co., Winona, Minn., has entered into an arrangement to supply flour to the Globe Elevator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., which will handle flour in addition to its regular feed trade through the East.

Recent visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange included the following: C. F. Rockwell, Cattaraugus; Michael Necas, Chicago; J. D. Weller, Athens, Pa.; A. Huhn, Minneapolis; G. D. Southwell, Utica; A. C. Saxer, St. Louis.

The Clover Leaf Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y., has nearly finished a new concrete and steel elevator which is 13 stories high and occupies 45 by 133 feet of ground space. It is one of the tallest elevators of similar proportions in the world.

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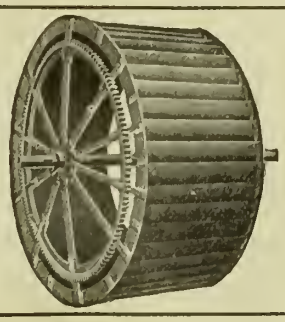

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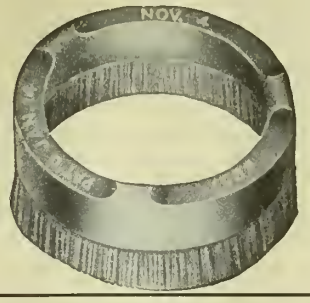

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 29, 1915.

Corn products trade is still feeling the restricting influence of the abundance of new corn in the South. It was reported here this week through trade connections of local mills that corn was so cheap, comparatively, in Memphis that business was still impossible in the cotton states. One manufacturer expressed the opinion at the close of the week, however, that there is some prospect of a reopening of the outlet in the South after Jan. 1.

Local demand for corn products was light, although the volume of this business shows some increase over that of a month ago.

Bullishness ruled in the corn market, but on the rise of two cents which was scored in prices here a feeling began to develop that with the movement of new crop grain just beginning a reaction might develop. The overshadowing feature of the market was the sale of cash corn here to go to Iowa and reports from interior Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma points of business in cash corn with the Hawkeye state. It is said the shipment of corn to Iowa from Oklahoma, which is reported in trade circles here, is without precedent in the history of the corn-producing industry. Local receipts increased, but there was a good demand. Quality of new corn averaged excellent.

Advices here are to the effect that export trade in corn is spasmodic. Some business was done with European buyers the latter part of the week, but the South is not yet moving the quantities hoped for to bring her back as a buyer from this market as early as millers and grain dealers are hoping to witness.

As corn advanced, a further rise was quoted on chop. No. 2 mixed is now held here at $1.20 to $1.25.

Cream corn meal also advanced, being quoted between $2.65 and $2.75. Standard meal was quoted between $2.45 and $2.50. Grits are held at a premium of 10c over cream meal.

Following quotations for corn products, based f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $2.65@2.75 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $2.75@2.85; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.20@1.25 per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 85@90c per 100.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 29, 1915.

Corn products were in more active demand last week, on account of the cooler weather. The local trade was brisk and quite a lot of orders were filled for the country in sections which have no grist mills. Quotations were stationary, with buying holding off to get the reductions given for new crop deliveries, amounting to from 30c to 50c per bbl. A feature of the trade was the fact that recently several cottonseed firms have gone into the business of buying corn to store, shell and elevate for future sales to the export trade of Mexico, Cuba and Europe. The prices of cottonseed are so high that dealers are going out of business until they come to figures where the dealer can afford to make purchases. Some cottonseed was sold last week for $45 per ton in carload lots. Corn goods quotations last week were as follows in carloads, f. o. b. New Orleans, in cotton and jute sacks, bbl., ½-bbl. and ¼-bbl. lots: Cream meal, $3.10@3.20 per bbl.; standard meal, $2.80@2.95 per bbl.; grits, $3.15@3.25 per bbl.; hominy, $3.20@3.30 per bbl.; corn flour, $3.20@3.30 per bbl.; corn chops, $1.35@1.45 per 100 lbs. No. 2 yellow corn, native, was quoted at 66@68c per bu.; Western kiln-dried, in sacks, at 70@72c.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 29, 1915.

The great strength displayed in the corn market last week was the culmination of a broader market which had been slowly getting beyond the local speculators who were bearish as regards the government reports from the standpoint of quantity.

Further advances were quoted in gluten feeds, owing to the radical upturn in the corn market. There is an excellent domestic demand prevailing and mills are experiencing no difficulty in disposing of their stocks on hand. Gluten feed, in 100-lb. sacks, is quoted at $24.50 per ton. Gluten meal, December shipment, is held at $33.25 per ton. Hog meal, in sacks, has advanced to $25.50 per ton. Hominy feed, white and yellow, is selling at $23.50@24; corn meal, white, $1.85@1.90; yellow, $1.80@1.85.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1915.

Corn products ruled steady the past week. Corn was some stronger at 60@62c for good milling grades. Corn meal was unchanged and in fair demand, being quoted $1.50 per 96-lb. for bolted and $1.60 for pearl. The movement of new corn is getting well under way. Nashville shippers are looking for a much lighter demand for corn in the South this year.

New York, Nov. 29, 1915.

Corn goods prices showed no particular change for the week and there was no improvement in the demand, which was routine in character.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.50 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.65; hominy, $3.80; granulated yellow, $3.65; corn flour, $1.75@1.85. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.59@1.62; grits, $1.60@1.63; flakes, $1.90.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1915.

The corn products market holds steady at the same prices as a week ago. A rather small demand exists, as for several weeks. Quotations are: Hominy, $26.50 per ton; corn feed meal, $28; cracked corn, $29; granulated corn meal, $1.80 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.80; white corn flour, $1.85.

The Kaw Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., is preparing a shipment of 28 carloads of flour, which will be shipped to Buffalo this month. John Nicholson, president of the mill company, is making plans for a special train and will decorate each car with banners showing the product to be made from Kansas hard wheat. From Buffalo the flour will be moved to different points in the East. A large part will go to New York City.

Almost general reports are heard from different Southwestern mills that No. 4 wheat is making better flour than No. 3 or No. 2 grade. This is accounted for by the changes which the wheat went through in the stack. Some wheat buyers express the opinion that in lowering the grade weather conditions improved the quality of the gluten.

Edward Schurmann of the Hanover Star Milling Co., Germantown, Ill., who was a visitor in St. Louis last week, reports an active flour demand. "We have quite a little flour sold ahead," said Mr. Schurmann, "and will probably be able to run full time up to January 1 at least."

The board of directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade is considering plans for enlarging the trading floor.

The Equity Elevator & Trading Co., Nortonville, N. D., incorporated with capital of $15,000. Incorporators, James Withnell, Chris Bingley, H. N. Jordon.

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Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Canton, Ohio.
Penn. Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
Texas Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Fort Worth, Texas.
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Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 29, 1915.

The flour market was fairly active during the past week and mills did a good business, outside the state particularly. The local demand is fully up to usual for this time of the year. Consequently, total volume of sales by mills is satisfactory. Quotations were practically unchanged for the week, although the tone of the market at the close was weak, wheat showing a declining tendency on larger receipts. Omaha elevators now hold 812,000 bus., which compares favorably with stocks a year ago at this time, which amounted to 1,118,000 bus.

Omaha mills quote best patents in carlots to regular trade at $5.40 per bbl., and mills in eastern part of state are on same basis. In central and western sections quotations range from $5.60 to $5.80 per bbl. in cotton sacks. On Eastern business Omaha mills quote straights at as low as $4.85 per bbl., but very little business was done on this basis.

Most mills are doing a fair to good business with adjoining states and some to the South, but very little is moving to Eastern markets. Some of the larger mills have old contracts with Eastern trade, but are doing nothing on present basis.

Millfeed demand improved and prices are advancing, notwithstanding increased offerings by mills. Omaha jobbers are now offering interior mills $17 to $17.60 per ton, in 100s, for bran in straight carlots and $20 to $21 for shorts, same basis. General quotations by interior mills for bran in mixed cars with flour or to local trade at mill door range up to $20. Shorts are held at $23 to $24, sacks.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—Patent, $5.20@5.40; straight, $5@5.20. State mills—Patent (cotton sacks), $5.40@5.80; straight, $5.40@5.60.

Millfeed—Bran, (in 100-lb. sacks), $17@17.60; shorts, $20@21. State mills—Bran, $20; shorts, $23@24.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

R. P. Hardy has associated himself with his brother, C. F. Hardy, in the Harvard Milling Co., Harvard, Neb., and will manage the sales end of the business. Mr. Hardy will handle the operative end.

Nebraska harvested a record-breaking corn crop this year, total crop amounting to 228,094,736 bus., which compares with the previous largest yield in 1910, when the total was 178,923,128 bus. Saunders County is the largest producer, with 5,820,350 bus.

T. J. and L. L. Vanderheiden, Mayhood, Neb., have purchased the mill at Aberdeen, S. D., and are overhauling the plant, which will be electrically operated. The Vanderheiden brothers have operated different mills in Nebraska, but were not active in the last two years.

The Maney Grain Co. has been incorporated at Omaha, Neb., with capital stock of $100,000. Principals are J. W. Maney, James Maney, H. K. Schafer and T. B. Tholl. The grain company will be operated in connection with the Maney Milling Co. at Omaha, of which H. K. Schafer is the general manager and which is owned by the Maney interests.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minncapolis, Minn.: A. G. Ronning, Boyd, Minn., ensilage harvester; F. W. Schroeder, Bemidji, Minn., egg tester.

The Baykade Co., Terre Haute, Ind., cereal products, incorporated with capital of $10,000. Incorporators, John E. Beggs, S. M. Hoffheimer, M. J. Freiberg.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 29, 1915.

This has been a very quiet week in the flour and feed buying line. Buyers seem to be busy sending in shipping instructions and say they have enough flour contracted to take care of their needs for some time. A great many mills are slow in shipping, and this is believed to be due to over-selling of capacity.

Winter wheat flour is moving in fair volume to this market and very little trouble is being encountered. Practically no new business, however, is being done in Southwestern flour, as prices are out of line.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or split cars:

Spring Patent basis wood)—$5.40@5.60; straight, $5.25@5.40; clear, $5.05@5.20; low grade, in jute, $3.45@3.70.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.40 $5.70; straight, $5.15@5.30; clear, $4.90@5.10; extra, $4.35@4.50.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.40@5.65; straight, $5.10@5.35; clear, $4.75@5.05.

Rye—Western in sacks, $5.05@5.25, and Pennsylvania in wood, $5.05@5.15.

Millfeed—Spring in 100-lb. sacks: Red dog, $30.50@31.50; flour middlings, $28.50@29.25; middlings, $22.75@23.25; bran, $22.50@23.25; Kansas red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.25@31.75; middlings, $28.25@29.25; bran, $23.25@23.75; winter middlings, bulk, $25.50@26.50; bran, $22.75@23.25.

H. M. Freeman Gran Co., Indianapolis, Ind., incorporated with capital of $20,000. Incorporators, Harry M. Freeman, Burl F. Finch, B. G. Slaymaker.

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Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 29, 1915.

Trade in alfalfa meal here and in surrounding markets in the last week lacked activity. Perhaps the most notable development in the market was the increase in offerings of supplies by Nebraska and Kansas mills, which appear to be increasing their surplus, now that old contracts have been filled. Colorado did not share in the increase in offerings, presumably because mills of that state seem to have more old orders on hand yet than those of Kansas and Nebraska. Weather conditions were again mostly favorable for mill operations, but hardly as good in this respect as in preceding weeks.

Local receipts were ample for all requirements. Some choice and No. 1 meal offered on track here moved rather slowly, while No. 2 meal seemed to be in somewhat better request. The general market on choice was again quoted between $19 and $21 a ton, but one dealer offered some meal of this grade at $18.50 and said that it moved disappointingly. Memphis was among the points which made inquiries for deferred shipment, but little business of this character was reported locally. No. 2 meal was quoted as low as $13 a ton, but the price range was largely between $14 and $15. Meal prices on the whole were practically unchanged.

An interesting phase of the market for alfalfa hay was the continued good demand from milling interests. Buying for alfalfa meal mills was one of the principal factors in maintaining a good tone on prices, although the receipts were considered moderate in the face of the advances the preceding week. Choice alfalfa sold as high as $14.50, while some of the best No. 1 brought $14, or the bottom quotation of the range on choice.

A fair volume of business was done by mixed feed manufacturers. The largest outlet was provided by the dealers who are carrying horses and mules in the vicinity of Kansas City for the British remount commission, which still has thousands of these animals on hand awaiting shipment to Europe. It is reported that No. 2 meal is being used for the alfalfa molasses feed which is going to the British horses and mules. Demand for alfalfa molasses feed was of fair volume in Oklahoma and Arkansas. A scattered business was done in the East. Cattle feeders are just beginning to enter the market, beef-finishing operations being later than usual. Prices were mostly unchanged.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19 @21; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $13.50 @15.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20@21.50; standard, $18.50@ 19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23@27; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $14@14.50; No. 1, $13@13.50; standard, $10.50@ 12.50; No. 2, $8@10; No. 3, $6@7.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 29, 1915.

Lower temperatures the past week had a slightly stimulating effect on alfalfa meal and alfalfa mixed-feed trade, indicating for mixers that severe weather will result in a largely increased call for their mixtures. Sales last week continued in small lots, most orders being for small lots. With the rather bullish tendency in corn, the hand-to-mouth policy of buyers is rather puzzling at this time. This can be accounted for in the South, where large supplies of home feedstuffs are reducing the call for commercial mixtures. However, in other sections, which generally make large purchases at this time for winter needs, buyers have been unusually slow this year. Consequently, mixers find themselves with very few big contracts on their books. This has resulted in the storing of feeds by some manufacturers, who expect the first winter demand to be very heavy.

Alfalfa meal receipts in St. Louis were large, but supplies were eagerly absorbed and prices held steady the entire period. Western alfalfa mills, from reports received, are running on capacity schedules, but are selling their output without any difficulty, except on the lower grades of meal. With mixed feed trade on a rather small scale and alfalfa meal production large, it would seem that mixers are storing a part of their purchases of meal at this time. Mixers did not follow this policy a year ago and were caught unprepared when alfalfa meal was scarce, as a result of unfavorable weather conditions.

Sales of mixed feeds by local plants during the past week were principally to the South and Southeast. A slight increase was noted in the volume of business, but carlot buying still predominated. Very little inquiry was heard from Eastern markets, although some sales of alfalfa molasses feed were consummated. With the exception of the Southeast, however, mixers are not finding the territory east of St. Louis a very satisfactory market at this time, although there is indication that sales will increase as the winter advances.

The molasses supply situation does not show much change. Prices are still at an unprecedented level, but the exceptionally strong tone apparent in the market several months ago has disappeared.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 29, 1915.

There is a good inquiry for all descriptions of alfalfa products. Prices showed a slightly firmer tone. Alfalfa meal and mixed feed especially are in demand. Bulk of the business being done is with Southern buyers. Local trade is taking supplies only for immediate requirements. The hay market is slightly firmer, due to the scarcity of the better grades. The total receipts for the week amounted to 182 cars. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $23.50@24; alfalfa meal, $24.50@25; molasses feed, $25.50@ 26.50.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 29, 1915.

The demand for hay and mixed stock feeds last week was fairly good in the city, but the prices were held down on account of the big supplies of native hay throughout the Gulf states. Choice alfalfa was scarce and hard to get, except for fancy prices. Bulk of shipments received were from Oklahoma. Oklahoma alfalfa was quoted at $10@13 a ton and timothy ranged from $18.50 to $15 per ton. There was a big city demand for alfalfa meal at $18@22 per ton, according to quality and grade. Mixed stock feeds ranged in value from $21 to $31 per ton and enjoyed a good sale. Molasses mixed feeds were the highest, on account of the high prices of blackstraps, which were 16@17c per gallon in small quantities.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1915.

Alfalfa feed is unchanged in price and the market is quiet, orders being held back to a large extent by the moderate weather, which is unseasonable. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22.50 per ton, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $27.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 29, 1915.

Demand for alfalfa feeds is only fair. Supply as yet is only moderate in volume, and quotations are without much change, although there are predictions of better quotations in the near future. Mixed feed business is slow. Cooler weather which prevailed created a more hopeful feeling among the dealers. Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at $20.50 per ton; No. 1, $19.50; No. 2, $17.50; alfalfa molasses feed, $21@23; alfalfa molasses grain mixed feed, $23.50@26.50.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The Commercial Club at Kearney, Neb., has appointed a committee to investigate the possibilities of another alfalfa mill at that point. Recently the larger of two plants at Kearney was destroyed, but no insurance was paid.

J. E. Cox will have his alfalfa mill at Cairo, Neb., in operation within a short time. Machinery is being installed now and a trial run will be made in 10 days to two weeks. Plant will have capacity of about one car per day.

George A. Mead, manager of the T. B. Hord Alfalfa Stock Food Co., Central City, Neb., is one of the pioneers in the business. In 1904 Mr. Mead established an alfalfa mill at Fremont, Neb., which is one of the oldest plants in this country. In 1908 he sold the plant and became associated with the T. B. Hord interests at Central City. It was through Mr. Mead's acquaintance with the alfalfa business that the Hord mill and mixed-feed plant has come to rank among the leaders. The T. B. Hord mill now has capacity of 40 tons per day of 10 hours and is operated the year round. It has molasses storage capacity of 1,100 tons.

New Georgia Feed Mill.

The Alco Feed Mills, Atlanta, Ga., started operations last week. The new mill has capacity of 125 tons per day and is fully equipped with the latest and most modern machinery. The Gruendler Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co., St. Louis, Mo, equipped the mill throughout and made the complete installation. The Alco Feed Mills is in shape to grind both dry and molasses feed and is operating one of the most modern feed mills in the Southeast.

John Hedge, a farmer near Marysville, Kan., holds the state record to date for lateness in harvesting wheat this year. He had a 25-acre field of wheat on low land which was so water-soaked from the excessive summer rains that it was impossible to cut it with a binder. A few days ago he cut it with a mower. The grain was threshed the next day and yielded 10 bus. to the acre and tested around 53 lbs.

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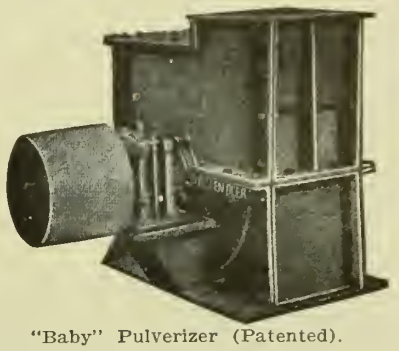

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If You Want Meal--We Have It

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Do not go into details in your first letter—write briefly, not to exceed two pages, and we will send you information blanks to fill out. Enclose a recent picture of yourself.

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WANTED—Position by a thoroughly competent miller, to take charge as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. Can give best of references as to character and ability. Am a married man, 30 years of age. Guarantee my work to give satisfaction State capacity and wages paid in first letter. Address Henry R. Cellar, Barnard, Kan.

FOR SALE—Fifty-bbl. steam power flour and corn mill. Built new 1911. Established trade, doing a good custom and merchant business. Storage for 10,000 bus. grain. Located in good farming section, can buy your supply of wheat at mill door. For good reasons we want to sell, and will be glad to give full description, price and terms to those who REALLY want to buy. P. O. Box 33, Whitesburg, Tenn.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly practical miller; lifetime experience; would work second in large mill; Missouri or Arkansas preferred. Married; strictly sober. Can come on 30 days' notice. Addess Robert P. Howard, Grand Island, Neb.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, West Salem, Ohio.

MILLS FOR SALE.

125 BARREL MILL FOR SALE—Plant in good running order. Everything you could want in a mill. Plenty of wheat at mill door (spring and winter). Located on two railroads. If you want a good mill it will pay you to investigate our offer. Box 321, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY—Grist mill, cider mill, dry-house, dwelling with furnace, garage, 14 acres of land, with lots of fruit. Fine water power. Extensive dairy country, with creamery at mill. 25 miles from Buffalo. Price, $7,500. Reason for selling, death of owner. Edwin S. Webster, Attorney, 406 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Flour and feed mill of 30-bbl. capacity, rye or buckwheat. Three runs of stones, two for flour and one for feed. Never-failing stream, 12-foot head, good log dam; water power can be improved to 250 h. p. On the Central New England Railway, freight depot on mill property. Property contains three acres of ground, very good house, mill building, barn, coal shed, wagon scales, all in excellent condition. Address Henry Buerman, Gallatinville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Bonner Springs Flour Mill, Bonner Springs, Kan.; 100-bbl. capacity; condition good. Will sell to highest bidder at great sacrifice Nov. 19, 1915. Write David J. Smith, Public Administrator, Kansas City, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—To rent Nebraska mill of 50 to 100-bbl. capacity, by practical miller. Will lease for one or more years. Write at once what you have to offer. No old trap considered. If you have anything worth while we can do business in a hurry. Address Box 322, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Eureka flour packer. Ask C. G. Barns, Albion, Neb.

Regulating Ocean Freights.

The British government's determination to check the extortion of shipowners is indicated in a report printed in the New York Times. According to a steamship agent quoted by the Times, when shipowners demand exorbitant rates on wheat, flour or other articles of import the shipper in this country cables the fact to the government in London. Soon after the shipowner finds his vessel under requisition, with the result that he receives about one-half of the prevailing rate for carrying the cargo.

British freights have been a little easier in tone and there seems to be an idea that the ocean rates will be influenced by the efforts being made to control the steamship situation.

Horace L. Pitcher, New Orleans representative of mills in Missouri and Illinois, reported a brisk business in local and country trade. He returned from a trip through his territory last week.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business."

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Farmers Holding Wheat

The Advancing Tendency of the Market Has Induced Producers to Stop Marketing.

Strength in the wheat market last week resulted in a marked curtailment in the wheat movement. This is not particularly noticeable in the Southwest, but in the soft winter wheat states correspondents report that deliveries by producers have dropped off sharply. This is indicated in the lighter receipts at St. Louis. Kansas City arrivals continue to be liberal, while the Northwest is still getting a large amount of wheat. Gathering of corn is also a factor in the light wheat movement in the Central States.

The past week was favorable for winter wheat growth. The period was without rain. Estimates on the reduced acreage are varied, but our reports do not show more than 10 per cent smaller area in the winter wheat belt.

* * *

Free Movement in Southwest.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 6, 1915.

Wheat continues to move freely in the Southwest. Kansas City received 587 cars today, compared with 558 a week ago, 667 two weeks ago, the high mark on the crop, and 350 a year ago. Cash prices advanced 1c to 4c today. The continued advances of the last fortnight are one of the factors in the liberal movement, as consignments have been highly profitable to country shippers entering this market.

The very sharp advances of the last few days have imparted a bullish feeling among many farmers of Kansas and neighboring states, but it is believed here that a general holding tendency will not develop. One of the influences against holding, it is pointed out locally, is the disappointing experience many farmers had toward the end of the last crop. The fact is not being overlooked, however, that the best prices on the last crop were paid in the spring of this year, which farmers have not yet forgotten in many districts. Present prices, however, are very remunerative. Besides, there is still much wheat yet to be marketed to enable producers to catch up on their sales because of the delay the first three months after the opening of the harvest period last summer.

Reports from Kansas are to the effect that threshing is practically complete. Roads are still very favorable for the movement from farms in Kansas, Nebraska and other states which contribute to this market. Nebraska is still a heavy shipper here. It is apparent that Texas mills are becoming more and more interested in supplies from this territory.

Little moisture fell in the last week, but, considering the fact that October and November were about the two dryest fall months in the history of the Southwest, there are very few complaints as to the condition of the growing crop. This is due to the abundant supply of subsoil moisture. Wheat is growing so well in many parts of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas that the Kansas City live stock market reports a demand for cattle to graze on the rank growth.

* * *

Russian Crop Estimate.

The Russian Ministry of Finance says the grain harvest this year was about 350,000,000 bus. above the five-year average. Counting the grain carried over from 1914, Russia had available this year 4,766,000,000 poods of grain and potatoes, equal to 2,177,000,000 bus. The excess of the available surplus over 1914 amounts to 526,000,000 bus. Deducting the probable consumption of the country, it is estimated that the new available surplus will be about 887,000,000 bus. Reports regarding the growing crops of winter wheat and rye are favorable.

* * *

Total Primary Receipts.

Total receipts of wheat at primary markets of the United States from July 1 to Dec. 4 were 273,798,000 bus., against 295,388,000 a year ago; oats since Aug. 1, about 129,779,000, against 136, 821,000; corn since Nov. 1, about 20,075,000 bus., against 32,699,000. The receipts of wheat are about 7 per cent less than a year ago.

* * *

Foreign Crop Summary.

Argentina—Weather continues generally favorable. In center clear and hot and South unsettled and hot. Crop prospects for oats greatly improved and wheat promise is good. Corn arrivals to ports are liberal and there is a scarcity at the docks, owing to scarcity of ocean tonnage. Freights are strong.

Italy—Acreage to wheat will show a decrease of from 5 to 20 per cent, as compared with normal. Weather has been very unfavorable, mostly heavy rains. Stocks, notwithstanding native supplies, are light, and foreign wheat is in good demand, and this is regulated only by the scarcity of tonnage.

Greece—Weather is favorable and crop prospects fair. Reserves are light, as recent purchases have been withheld and the governnient has sent representatives to Egypt to purchase wheat. Import requirements will be large.

* * *

Holes Still Unfilled.

John Washburn, president of the Washburn-Crosby Co., of Minneapolis, who was on the Chicago floor this week, says: "An enormous shipment of wheat and flour continues from the Northwest to every winter wheat state east of the Rockies. The holes have not been filled up yet, and there is no prospect of their being filled until the United States breaks its winter wheat production record again."

* * *

Liverpool Grain Stocks.

Liverpool stocks of wheat amount to 1,448,000 bus., showing a weekly decrease of 40,000 bus. Corn stocks amount to 1,309,000 bus., an increase of 136,000 bus.

* * *

Kansas City Deliveries.

About 500,000 bus. of wheat have been delivered on Kansas City December contracts to date. Redeliveries amount to 110,000 bus. No oats or corn have been tendered.

Mill No. 2 of The Grinders.

Mill No. 2 of The Grinders will resume operations on Saturday night, Dec. 11, in St. Louis. Plans for bringing a large attendance at the next F. O. M. A. convention, to be held in St. Louis, will be discussed thoroughly. Seven new members have applied for membership since the last meeting.

Formax Milling Co., Decatur, Ind., mills and elevators, incorporated with capital of $10,000. Incorporators, Henry H. Bremerkamp, Clarence G. Strickler, Harmon M. Gillig.

Higher Minimum in Nebraska.

Railroads in Nebraska have prepared a joint petition asking for an increase in the intrastate minimum from 24,000 to 40,000 lbs. The increase is asked on wheat products alone. This action has been expected by millers for some time, as the state railway commissioners told railroads a year ago that they would not change the intrastate minimum until the Interstate Commerce Commission had made a decision on the interstate minimum. Now that a 40,000-lb. minimum is in effect in Western Classification territory, railroads have asked for a similar minimum on intrastate shipments in Nebraska.

Millers in Nebraska are already preparing plans to show reasons why the advances should not be granted to the railroads. On the other hand, railroads are preparing for a strong fight and will introduce evidence from all viewpoints showing the reasonableness of the advance from the 24,000 to the 40,000-lb. minimum.

Among some interests the belief prevails that a compromise will be agreed upon. But millers in Nebraska, who do more than 90 per cent of the flour business in the state, will not agree to any advances at all.

It is believed, if railroads in Nebraska are successful in securing an advance in the intrastate minimum, that railroads in other Southwestern states will take some action. However, nothing will probably be done until the Nebraska petition is heard.

* * *

Southwestern millers attempted to secure a postponement of the hearing on the interstate minimum, which is scheduled for Dec. 22 at Kansas City. However, the Interstate Commerce Commission refused to grant any delay and the hearing will come off as first announced. An examiner will preside. C. V. Topping, of the Southwestern Millers' League; W. I. Sterling, for Kansas City millers; W. H. Marshall, for Missouri millers, and R. D. Sangster, for the Kansas City Board of Trade, will handle all testimony for millers. A large number of Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Missouri millers will introduce evidence.

Embargoes by Six Railroads.

Six railroads entering New York and other Eastern railroads have put an embargo on export flour and lumber moving on through bills of lading. These six include the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley, the New York Central of New Jersey, the Erie, the New York Central and the Lackawanna. The announcement of the embargoes was made from the office of the Trunk Line Association, but it is said action was taken individually by the railroads and not as a result of the joint meeting.

Millers are wondering why other products moving for export were not embargoed. Of course, some of the war munitions and other articles being taken by the foreign countries carry higher rates and are considered more remunerative freight.

General traffic managers of all the Eastern railroads having the embargo declare that the congestion at Eastern points will be cleared as quickly as possible and that the embargo will be lifted very soon. But this may mean a week, two weeks or a month. Railroad representatives declare they are in no position to state just how long the embargoes will remain in effect.

Flour Hearing Dec. 20

Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards Will Hold Conference in Kansas City.

The Department of Agriculture, through the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards, will hold a hearing in Kansas City on Dec. 20, at which time Southwestern millers will present their views on standards for flour. It is expected that three members of the committee will be present. The Southwestern Millers' League will be officially represented and practically every other milling association in the Southwest, including the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association, the South Platte Millers' Club of Nebraska, the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club and the Oklahoma Millers' Association.

Although the meeting will be held on Monday, quite a few millers in the Southwest have signified their intention of being present. Every miller in the Southwest has come to recognize that the standardization of flour is an important question and hard winter wheat millers want the federal body having the matter in hand to hear their views.

It is not likely that the meeting will consume more than one day, but the Washington committee is prepared to give millers two days if necessary.

A Federation Bulletin.

"Your immediate attention and action is demanded with reference to a series of articles appearing as news items in newspapers under 'scare heads' attacking the nutritive value of white bread. These articles are admittedly advertisements, as a careful reading of the entire articles will clearly demonstrate. LET US NAIL THIS LIAR NOW.

"The federation has vigorously protested to the manufacturers of the article that is using this method of advertising, and we have also taken steps to place the matter before the Federal Trade Commission, which considers false and misleading advertising.

"Millers owe it to themselves and to the milling industry generally to examine their local newspapers carefully. If they publish these false and defamatory statements about white bread call the attention of the owners of the newspapers to the fact that they are misleading the public, as well as doing a gross injustice to you and every other miller and baker. Your local bakers will be glad to co-operate with you in this. Call the matter to the attention of your local Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce or other business organizations, and insist that this character of advertisement be refused by your local papers. Send to this office marked copies of all newspapers in which you see advertisements of this kind."

Premium coupons in food packages are not a violation of the Nebraska law governing branding and weights, according to a decision announced by the Nebraska Supreme Court last week. The high bench some time ago declared the law, which made the use of trading stamps illegal, unconstitutional because of undue restriction upon business. In its latest decision the court says that since trading stamps have been declared legal it "can see no reason why coupons are not also valid."

REGARDING ADVERTISERS — As Milling and Grain News is discriminating in the character of advertisements it publishes, our readers may have perfect confidence in the firms and individuals represented therein. We exclude all advertising of questionable character or of irresponsible concerns.

When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

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WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

STAFF CORRESPONDENTS—Milling and Grain News has regular staff correspondents at the following market centers. Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, New York, Denver, San Franciso, New Orleans, Omaha, Des Moines, Detroit, Nashville, Memphis, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Ala., Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Little Rock, Washington, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One year, in advance $2.00
Six months, in advance 1.00
Foreign countries, except Canada, per year 3.00

Instructing Your Trade.

In view of the strong efforts that are being made by the large spring wheat milling companies to invade the territory of the winter wheat millers, and to establish their brands of flour in the Southern markets, winter wheat millers should leave nothing undone to maintain their supremacy in the markets in their own trade territory. Cereal products and breakfact food companies spend thousands of dollars in advertising their products and by giving explicit directions for making various kinds of appetizing dishes with their products and by furnishing numerous receipts in which their products are the main factors.

In these days of keen competition it would be well for millers to profit by the example of these breakfast food manufacturers, and to give the housewives directions and advice as to the best methods to be used in order to secure the best possible results with their flour.

A specific case which came to the writer's attention will serve to illustrate the importance of this point. A St. Louis housewife who prides herself on her bread had been using a well-established Northern brand of flour which required more than the usual amount of working and considerable water to produce the best results in bread baking. This housewife was induced by her grocer, and in a spirit of civic pride, to try a sack of flour made by a well-known local milling company. This flour happened to be a pure soft-winter flour and the housewife treated it as she had been accustomed to treat the Northern brand of flour. The result was so disappointing that she became very much prejudiced against soft wheat flour in general and that well-known brand in particular. The writer, after hearing her tale of woe, explained that this brand of flour required little water and much less working than she had given it. After some coaxing the housewife was induced to try the soft winter flour again, working it very little, and using only a small amount of water. She was so delighted with the result that she has been using the brand of flour which she had so strongly condemned ever since and has recommended it to her friends.

It is indisputable that soft wheat flour requires to be handled in a different manner from hard wheat flour, and many a brand of flour has been condemned by housewives because they had not worked it properly. A flour which requires little working when kneaded too much will not produce good bread, and vice versa, but the average housewife does not know this. If millers would enclose explicit directions for handling their particular brands of flour in each package as do the breakfast food manufacturers they would have less trouble in establishing their brands and in maintaining their reputations, particularly at this time when there is a large amount of substitution by the grocer of other brands for the brand of flour which was called for or ordered by the housewife.

Every new crop year witnesses changes in flour and particularly at the beginning of the new crop season. The cost of circulars containing directions for "working" flour would be very small, compared to the results. The largest milling companies in the United States maintain regular bakery departments, which keep their trade advised on the difficulties likely to be had in using new flour. Small millers can earn the good will of the housewife by having such a department, the sole purpose of which would be to insert a circular of instructions. This would prove profitable.

Adventure of the Crop-Killer.

Just as we go to press, we are in receipt of a semi-official report of the foundering of the thirteenth class cruiser Crop Killer which left the port of Chicago last January. While the censors steadfastly refuse any official information on the subject, the suspicion is growing that the Crop Killer was sunk by a submarine or floating mine. The Crop Killer began its voyage last January and expected to cruise until harvest. At the start it was considered a first class cruiser but since its sinking, it has been discovered that it was barely a thirteenth class cruiser, entirely unseaworthy and no great loss. Still its sinking will be a great shock to the many who had friends on board.

The expedition as will be remembered was under the command of Admiral Wat A. Frost, the veteran prognosticator. While there were many present at the auspicious event who predicted an early disaster, few even dreamed that it would end in total demolition and destruction.

One of the survivors who was recently found in a La Salle street bucket shop, told the correspondent of the editorial department, the harrowing details of the wreck.

"When we first set sail for the Winter Wheat sea, the prospects looked splendid," he said, wiping away a tear. "We had every device imaginable on board for the total destruction of the crops and were eagerly looking forward to one of the most successful expeditions ever undertaken.

"After cruising around in the Middle West States for about sixty days with fair success, we started for the Southwestern states, reaching the Islands of Kansas and Oklahoma about the middle of April. We at once commenced our usual bombardment of the primary markets. We fired round after round of Green Bug, Hessian Fly, etc., ammunition and were told in some cases the reports were terrific, knocking the market sky-high. We intended to try out a new kind of shell this year—the Wiggling Whirligig Wheat Worm, but climatic conditions had unfortunately dried it all up, when the time came for its use.

"Up to this time everything was going along as expected. The band was on the upper deck playing "It's a Long Long Time to Harvest." At six bells we were in a latitude of 13 North by 23 South, when a long, low rakish craft appeared in the offing. It appeared to be commandeered by an old lady in skirts, whom we afterwards heard was known as Dame Nature, and making for us at full speed.

"Admiral Frost ordered all hands on deck to "repel boarders," to which we eagerly responded. Hardly, however, had we gathered to our places when the craft let us have a full broadside from a gigantic cannon. Suddenly we saw a round red ball of fire making straight for aimdships, which we afterwards heard was the Sun brand of ammunition. We attempted to tack, but were unable to do so before we were hit, our ship being badly damaged and in danger of sinking.

"Desperate work on the part of the crew, however, kept us afloat for a short while, but a deluge of rain following a short while after proved too much for our bark and the good ship Crop Killer sank beneath the waves never to rise again.

"I managed, however, by clinging to part of the wreckage, to keep afloat until picked up by a steamer headed for Chicago, and here I am."

As your correspondent turned to leave, after thanking him, he heard the derelict ask:

"Do you think they will build another ship, next year, sir?"

"Sure," we replied.

Interesting Wheat Situation.

Bounding up and down like a rubber ball, December wheat in Chicago Monday "flashed" over $1.20 per bushel, established a new high record on the crop, and came near reaching the price of the December option a year ago of $1.21⅝. With the exception of the last May delivery in Chicago, which sold at the high price of $1.62⅝, there has seldom been a more interesting trading option than the present December. Early in the summer when growing conditions in the winter and spring wheat belts were questionable as to ultimate yields, the price of December wheat was $1.05. Then as nature smiled, and it became apparent that the crop of the United States wheat would be large, the price dropped to $1. With the arrival of early fall came the Government estimate placing the spring and winter harvest at 1,002,000,000 bushels, a figure never before reached, and under an avalanche of selling for both the long and short account the option was driven down to 92⅝ cents.

After hesitating there for a while, prices started slowly upward, owing to excessive moisture in the winter wheat belt, but buying was held largely in check by flattering reports from spring wheat. Steadily the advance came, until the quotation reached $1, and there the market settled until 30 days ago. Traders, owing to the government's estimate of a record-breaking harvest, were not inclined to buy wheat, for besides the record American wheat crop, Canada had raised a "bumper" yield, and official figures indicated that country would have an exportable surplus of nearly 300,000,000 bushels of wheat,

The trade pinned its faith to our government crop report, however, for, although receipts of wheat broke all records in primary markets, the export demands were such that the domestic visible supply averaged only about 50 per cent of that of last year, despite the largest run of wheat to market (largely from spring wheat territory) that the country had ever known. Until ten days ago, the trade was skeptical of a material advance in December wheat, for regardless of supplies being under last year, there was no indication that stocks in and near Chicago would not be sufficient to supply all needs for delivery on contracts. The trade, however, had not bargained on two factors in the situation. One was that after winter wheat receipts failed to live up to the estimates of the yield placed on the crop by the government, that a very large percentage of the wheat coming to market was of such inferior condition, owing to the wet weather last fall that much of it could not be used by millers for grinding high-grade flour. This, when it became apparent to the trade, carried the price of December option to $1.07, where it hesitated for a few days.

Then came the big stimulating factor that sent the market "rocketing" to its present high level, and set the public to buying wheat on a scale almost as large as when war was announced in Europe, and the market advanced 9c in one day.

Overnight came the announcement that the Canadian Government had commandeered 20,000,000 bushels of wheat in Canadian elevators for the use of the allies, and the statement was issued that even the crop on Canadian farms might be commandeered. On this announcement December wheat rose slowly for two days, until the price reached $1.07½, then under a whirlwind of buying the price mounted in leaps and bounds 13 cents in ten days to its present high level. The force back of the buying resulted largely from the fact that much of the wheat commandeered by Canada, was controlled by Chicago commission houses, and that "hedges" on an enormous scale had been placed in the Chicago market against the wheat held in Canada.

When the Chicago houses found themselves, overnight, minus their actual wheat stocks in Canada, there was nothing to do but go in the pit and replace them with Chicago wheat. At the same time that this buying was in progress, competitive buying of course developed from some of the strongest houses on the Board of Trade, who knew the conditions relative to the Canadian wheat. All the market needed was a push to start it. This was given by inside buyers, then the public did the rest. The big question before the trade is what the end of the December option will bring forth. Predictions of $1.25 and $1.30 before Christmas are freely predicted by the trade. Last year December option expired at $1.24⅞.

Better Prices for Flour

A Successful Ohio Miller Points Out Methods for Getting Higher Values From Your Trade.

B. W. Marr, of the Ohio Millers' State Association, delivered the following address before the fall meeting of that organization, which was held in Columbus, O.:

"Now, as to whether or not I can tell you how to get better prices for flour I am not right sure. Flour prices are relative. I have found that there is a variation in the price of flour with the mills that do an exchange business weekly, running as high as 50c a bbl. for presumably the same sort of flour. The difference rightly is less than 20c. We might say a maximum of 50 and a minimum of 20, so in any method to advance prices it could not reasonably be stated that the flour of all mills would sell at the same price. We might get in trouble with the law if we had it all the same price. I do not believe, however, that the prices can be advanced so that, while the relation of the prices of different mills to each other will not be changed, the result will be that each mill will get from 5 to 10 cents a bbl. more for its product than it otherwise would or than they have been getting.

"Now, a change of that sort doesn't affect the opportunity of any mill; neither does it affect the relation of any mill to its customer. We are all on exactly the same basis as we were before. There has simply been an advance of so much per bbl. in the price of flour, but the relation of those prices hasn't been changed. If you have been selling flour for a certain price to a customer it is simply 5 or 10c a bbl. more, and your competitor's price still bears the same relation to yours. I don't believe 5 or 10 cents a bbl. works any material hardship on the consumer of flour. I believe all who are making flour could find a way to explain it if we could get it, and I naturally feel some interest in it—I confess that I do, very frankly. If you are going to get it it cannot be done legally by combination, and, so far as I have been able to observe, combinations in business in the past have not been successful. There are too many of us.

"I haven't the exact figures of the milling capacity of the United States, but I think they run something like this: If all the mills in this country operated at full capacity for 144 days we would make about a year's supply of flour, so that our trouble is largely an excess capacity, creating keen competition, and I presume it is a question of the survival of the fittest as we go now.

"Unfortunately, flour is a standard product and a necessity. If it were a fake food we might advertise, double and triple the price and get rid of it, but everybody knows what flour is. They have had it from time immemorial, and all the advertising we can do doesn't change it. It is still flour, and the people use about the same, whatever it is. If the price is $3 a bbl. and if it is $6, I don't believe they use more or less. If you cut the price in two I don't believe it would result in the consumption of two more bbls. of flour in the United States annually.

"There has always been a question entering this association. Flour is made in almost every state in the Union, and it is made largely in a great number of states. Transit arrangements permit everybody west of us selling flour in our territory on about the same basis we can. You may say what is the use of the state of Ohio, or millers in the state of Ohio, talking about putting the price of flour a little bit higher unless there is an agreement on the part of the millers west of us to do the same thing? It sounds very reasonable, but if you come to think about it the most of the members of this association are selling their flour lower. A great many members of this association don't ship flour in carloads. Their flour is a local proposition, and in nine cases out of ten they are selling flour on a lower basis than flour that comes on the transit arrangement from the west of them is sold.

"You often hear the remark, or get it from one of your customers: 'I want you to sharpen your pencil and see how cheaply you can sell this flour,' or 'Sharpen your pencil and make some more figures and see if we can't cut it.' I would like to reverse that and sharpen my pencil and see how much I can get for it, and in selling flour that has always been my rule—not to see how little I could get, but see how much I could get. I get little enough then. I want to get as much as possible.

"The question of getting more for your flour is a question that must be decided largely by the millers themselves; whether or not your business is worth inquiring into and determining for yourselves your cost, and then adding sufficient profit to the cost of making flour to pay yourself a salary and then have a profit above that for the operation of your mill.

"I will venture to say that there are in the state of Ohio about 100 mills that when they are worn out will not have yielded sufficient profit to the owners of them to build another one. That is a bad state of affairs. Any mill within 20 years should accumulate in its operation a sufficient amount beyond its profit to pay its owner sufficient to replace it, and if it doesn't do that it is not the succesful institution that it should be.

"Now, not long ago, in a meeting of millers—I don't think the gentleman is here today, but he made the statement openly and frankly that he was buying wheat on this crop at a considerable discount, perhaps 10, 12, 13 or 15 under the price of No. 2 red wheat, and he figures his flour price, not on the basis of No. 2 red, but on the price of the actual average cost of his wheat, using four and two-thirds bus. of wheat for a bbl. of flour. Now, I cannot help but think figuring of that sort is entirely wrong. If the wheat was not worth the price of 2 red it should have been discounted, but if the discount was had and it took that amount of money off the price of 2 red to make it equal to it, then the proper method in arriving at his wheat cost would have been to use the price of 2 red at four and two-thirds bus.

"Now, there are numberless things that come up in the milling business that take away the profits that should accrue to us. In other words, if it is an acquired profit we seem to be giving it away instead of keeping it ourselves. That is why I have seen instances in the paper of flour as much as 25 cents under wheat—flour and cotton I have seen invoices in the last six months as low as 30 cents under wheat. We have a federation card that gives the differentials for flour in various localities. By a little research occasionally on the part of the millers they would get more of those differentials instead of giving that profit away, and in most cases if you sell at less it means a loss—you will carry merchandise at something of a loss in order to make a possible profit on a little bit of flour.

"You get a wire from your salesman out on the road that so and so is selling at such and such—competitors are offering at such and such. It seems to me that those words ought to be excluded from the code book. How many of us, when you get that information, instead of assuming that is all true, call up the competitor accused of this and ask him whether he is doing this? I want to tell you a great many of us make a very serious mistake. The competitor isn't any worse than you and no more selfish in his dealings than you. We are all the same; we trace our ancestry back to Adam, and there is no difference in us. Do not underestimate your competitor. He is in business to make money, and if you get next to him he is a pretty fair fellow. I find him so. Get friendly with him. Don't wait to write him. Call him up and ask him by telephone. Nine times out of ten he will probably tell you what he is doing. And, above all things, don't underestimate the ability of your competitor or his intention to run his business profitably. He is trying to make money out of his business just the same as you are, and in doing those things you can help each other to a very great extent, and the results at the end of the year will be an increased profit in your business.

"I may say there are a dozen millers in this state and Indiana who have no hesitancy in calling each other up and asking them—not abstractly, but did you do so and so at such a time and place, and they will tell you exactly what they did, and nine times out of ten the report isn't true. I have more respect for the miller than for the flour buyer. That has been beaten in by experience. That is not a statement because I happen to be in the milling business, but an impression forced on me in dealing both with the miller and the flour buyer. I am inclined to the opinion that the millers are running their business fairer and are more inclined to tell the truth than the flour buyer.

"You may go on and recite illustrations of this sort for a long time. They are all about the same. The whole gist of the matter is if the millers are willing and want additional prices sufficiently they can get them. Don't think for an instant if you are making a little more flour than the regular trade you can go over into your competitor's back yard and do it. He is onto his job and will probably retaliate, and both of you are taking less than cost for a certain percentage of your output. If you are going into your neighbor's territory and sell goods, go there and find out what he is selling flour for and don't sell for less than he does. If sending your salesmen into new territory, find out what the other fellow's goods are sold for, and if yours are just as good don't cheapen your product by selling it for less. If you don't think well of it what do you expect the consumer to think? If you are going to put a price on it that in the beginning tells the consumer that it is cheaper stuff than any sold, what do you expect the trade to think of it? I believe in respecting our own product, putting a price on it and getting it.

"We can all do that with any commodity we are selling if we want it sufficiently. It takes a little effort. John Jones is selling for so and so, and Fish is selling for so and so. 'Gene Gwinn is selling for so and so. We get orders from headquarters and go ahead. I believe this thing is worth thinking over. It is worth finding out just what your flour costs, and if your business is worth anything it is worth paying you a salary for handling it. If you are worth something to somebody else you are worth just as much to your business. It is worth a profit in handling your investment, and should produce enough in a period of not less than 20 years to build a new mill or it is a poor business."

Low Record on German Exchange.

A new low record for exchange on Berlin was established last week, bills selling at 73¼, compared with the previous low point of 78¾. The rate on German exchange was not the only one that showed a decline last week. Bills on London and Paris were also to be had at lower figures.

More Seizures Likely

Great Britain May Commandeer Further Supplies—Market Affected Bullishly.

Widely different views have been expressed on the action of the Canadian government in commandeering wheat in public elevators. One report stated that Canadians were short and Americans long on wheat and in order to prevent delivery prominent politicians were influenced to commandeer the wheat; that the English government did not authorize the action and that the wheat will be taken back. However, this view is not backed up by authentic advice from Canada, which says that the wheat is already moving for export.

The price decided on by the Canadian government was $1.04 per bu. This was based on the closing price Saturday, Nov. 27. From Canadian sources comes the information that practically all of the grain will go to Italy.

Probably the report which is given most credence by the grain trade is that from Winnipeg, which stated: "There is considerable anxiety among grain holders as to the possibility of seizures of more wheat. The statement that the British government had taken steps to adequately meet the needs of the people of all the allies is taken to foreshadow further commandeering of Canadian grain."

There is no definite information as to the likelihood of additional seizures by the United Kingdom government, but it is noted that supplies in England are short and that if the government has really decided to fill the needs of all her allies the best and cheapest way is by commandeering Canadian supplies. Principals in the grain trade declare that the action of the English government in seizing wheat in elevators was to relieve a rather extreme shortage and that further seizures will depend altogether on the movement of export wheat from the United States and to some extent on the course of prices. It is considered likely that England will try to combat advances in wheat by commandeering additional supplies in Canada.

Drawback on Export Flour.

The customs division of the Treasury Department allowed a drawback last week on the exportation of flour and its by-products manufactured by the Washburn-Crosby Co., of Minneapolis. A question came up, inasmuch as the flour which was exported contained both domestic and imported wheat. However, the Treasury Department allowed a drawback in full on the imported wheat used in the flour. This allowance was made under paragraph O, section 4, of the tariff act of Oct. 3, 1913. The Treasury Department prescribes a certain manufacturing record in cases of this character.

Program for Illinois Meeting.

J. L. Grigg, secretary of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, has perfected a program for the semi-annual meeting to be held Dec. 14 and 15 at Chester, Ill. Among the subjects to be discussed are the following: Bleaching, branding of packages and labels under different state and national laws, net weight law, mixed-flour law, advertising campaign for Southern Illinois flour, uniform sales contract, carrying charges on flour contracts and packing flour under private brands.

A Precaution.

Musty wheat is sometimes deceiving and wheat buyers cannot at all times judge whether wheat is musty by its outside appearance. The best method employed by certain wheat buyers is to heat a sample and then smell it.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 6, 1915.

In view of the sharp advances in prices, together with the approaching invoicing period, mills of Kansas City and the Southwest transacted a good business in flour in the last week. Toward the close of the week dullness was noted by some millers, while others made very satisfactory reports on their business. Export business was of liberal volume.

When the week opened there was much uncertainty among buyers as to prices, owing to the new development in Canada. Some domestic consumers showed a desire to add to their holdings for current needs on this account, while others held back. As prices advanced after Tuesday, however, buying increased. Mills here and there which did not follow the upturns in wheat closely succeeded in doing a better business than those which kept their quotations in line with the grain. Local territory, it seems, did not purchase as freely as the East.

At the close of the week the prevailing quotations on straight flour in jute, Kansas City, were $4.70 to $5.10, a rise of 30@50c. The closing quotations represent an advance of 50@70c for the last fortnight. Patents closed largely on the hasis of $5.10 to $5.40, jute, Kansas City.

The congested freight situation on the Atlantic seahoard did not appear to hinder business greatly. In fact, the best trade of the week was with the East, and much of this was said to be for export to France and Greece. Considerahle straight flour was included in the workings. Some low grade was also reported worked to the United Kingdom and Baltic ports, although some mills said that, while hids from the United Kingdom and the Baltic importers increased, bids were out of line. In one case United Kingdom hids were said to be 1s out of line, and Baltic hids as much as 30c too low. On the whole, however, export husiness compared very favorahly with that of the preceding week.

With many mills well sold up to Jan. 1 and others reporting liberal hookings for January, there was no great pressure for prompt shipment. There was less interest in deferred husiness than huyers displayed in the preceding week.

The market for clears was slow, as a rule, and prices remained practically at unchanged figures. Some mills are just completing shipments on old orders. First clear ranged hetween $4 and $4.40, jute, Kansas City, while second clears were quoted at $3.25 to $3.50, jute.

Interior points again indicated that deliveries of wheat by farmers were on a heavy scale with few exceptions. With mills operating heavily, there is satisfaction over the wheat movement. Mills have been in a better position on wheat supplies in the last two weeks than at any other time on the crop.

* * *

Soft wheat flour advanced about 20c a bbl. The best patents closed here at $5.80. Trade was again of moderate volume.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are hasis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, December shipment, $4.70@5.10; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4@4.40; second clear, $3.25@3.50.

Prices of Bran Up Sharply.

Interest in millfeed trade in the last week centered in the sharp advances scored in bran. The bran market in Kansas City closed at a range of 93@94c, the highest since the opening of the new crop season, with the exception of last July 2, when a top of 95c was scored. A week ago Saturday the market closed at a top of 90c.

In view of the fact that hran has advanced more than 6c in the last fortnight, it is well to note the trend of that market since last July. The July price opened at 93@95c. This was followed by weakness, and in the first half of September the range was hetween 84c and 85c. In Octoher the best price was 90c. Then followed a period of weakness, when the market sold as low as 83c on Nov. 8 and 9. The closing Novemher price was 90c. A year ago this week sales were made at $1.04@1.05.

Bran sold very readily in the last week, with demand broadening, but principally local. Indiana and Ohio were among the huyers. The Southeast reported prices out of line with this market, while the East was said to be ohtaining supplies from other territories. Offerings hy mills were light, many reporting their output sold well ahead. One of the strengthening factors was the development of much cooler weather, which eliminated many pastures. Littlc husiness was noted in future hran, one mill quoting 96c for January delivery.

Some of the local distributors are making plans for a larger husiness in Iowa and other states which have much soft corn. One large Kansas City dealer says seasons of soft corn are usually accompanied by a broad demand for bran. Strength in corn and alfalfa feeds were influences during the week also.

The market for shorts was rather disappointing, although a numher of millers reported noted the output sold ahead. Quiet was the rule in shorts, however, and prices were practically unchanged from the preceding week. Gray shorts were quoted at $1, compared with 95c@$1 a week ago, while all other quotations were the same as in the preceding week. Oklahoma hought some shorts in Kansas, but the Texas demand waned. Mills continue to sell much at local points.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. h. Missouri River: Bran, 93@94c per 100 lhs.; brown shorts, $1; gray shorts, $1.05@1.12; fancy white middlings, $1.22 up; red dog, $1.40.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. h. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.90@5.20 per bhl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.60@4.80; first clears, $4@4.40; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute. $5.60@5.80 per bbl.; soft fancy, jute, $5.10@5.30; corn meal, 30c per 17½-lh. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.50@4.70 per hhl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.60@5; wheat graham flour in small sacks, $4.80@5.05 per hbl.; whole wheat flour in 98s and 140s, $5.05@5.35; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $4.80 per hbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lh. sacks, in carlots, 93c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35@1.40; white shorts, $1.20 up.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, hasis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.40@5.75 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.20@5.50; bran, 90@95c per 100; mill run, $1@1.05; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $6@6.10 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.60; hran, 90@95c; mixed feed, $1; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lh. sack; corn chop, $1.20 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $6@6.25 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.80@6; corn meal, 17½-lh. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.40@6.90 per hbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.90@6.20 per hhl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Indications on the Kansas City grain market point to increased receipts of wheat as a result of the advances of 3c to 5c in cash prices in the last week. Weather conditions continue favorable for the movement of the grain from farms, and prices, of course, are more satisfactory to growers.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City in the week ending Saturday were 1,675 cars, compared with 1,960 cars the preceding week, 1,207 a year ago and 206 the same week in 1913.

Kansas City elevator stocks of wheat increased during the week to 4,707,332 hus. This is 950,432 hus. larger than the holdings of a week ago. The stocks a year ago in Kansas City were 9,543,292 bus.

Corn prices advanced 1c to 2c. Receipts were 686 cars, compared with 462 the previous week and 216 a year ago.

Receipts of oats were 52 cars, compared with 106 cars the previous week and 89 a year ago. Prices advanced 4c.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Flour output of Kansas City mills last week amounted to 64,800 hhls., compared with 65,000 bhls. in the preceding week, 64,300 hbls. two weeks ago and 58,000 bhls. in the corresponding week last year. Mills are having no difficulty at all in obtaining shipping instructions, and quite a few plants are running 24 hours seven days of the week.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

H. J. Aycock, auditor for the Canadian Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Ok., is doing auditing for the Topeka Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., and other mills.

With the largest receipts on the crop year, Kansas City elevator stocks are showing large weekly increases and now amount to more than 4,707,332 hus.

Superintendent Stewart, of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., Denver, who supervises the operative departments of all the mills of the company, was a Kansas City visitor last week.

"Farmers' wheat deliveries in our vicinity are falling off," said T. B. Lord, of the Lord Milling Co., Wamego, Kan., who was a Kansas City visitor last week. Mr. Lord reported a good flour husiness, with the contracts on books taking output up to Jan. 1.

Theodore Ismert, of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, returned last week from an extended trip in Eastern markets. Mr. Ismert visited in New York, Chicago and other large markets and was gone more than two weeks.

The automohile stolen from C. A. Jackson, of the Jackson Milling Co., Downs, Kan., several weeks ago was found abandoned on a road near Salina. Several millers in Kansas have lost automobiles through theft, and this is the first recovery reported.

James H. Sherman, secretary of the Wichita Board of Trade, who received an invitation to join the Ford peace party and accepted it, discovered that Wichita grain men had played a practical joke on him. Needless to say, he did not accompany the peace advocates on the Oscar II.

The manager of one of the largest Southwestern mills reports that one-third of the orders on its hooks at the opening of Decemher consisted of export business. Some other plants have a larger proportion than this, which is an indication of the heavy export sales recently made.

Seven damage suits for amounts ranging from $795 to $4,000 have heen filed in the district court at Abilene, Kan., against the Kansas Flour Mills Co., operating a mill at Enterprise, Kan. The plaintiffs are farmers who claim their farms were ruined hy high water as a result of the overflow of the dam owned by the mill.

R. L. Ward, of the Wilson Milling & Elevator Co., Wilson, Kan., was a visitor in Kansas City last week, passing through from Excelsior Springs. Mr. Ward reported the mill's new storage facilities, with a capacity of 200,000 hus., completed, and stated that the plant would be shut down for a few days to make necessary connections.

With concrete storage for 250,000 bus. of wheat nearing completion, the Hays City Milling & Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., will have a total elevator capacity of 800,000 hus., which includes a numher of stations. C. E. Williams, manager of the mill, who was in Kansas City last week, reported the new concrete storage ahout ready for use. "We are sold up on flour for 30 days," said Mr. Williams. "Current demand is in fair volume."

Southwestern millers will he more likely to move flour via Gulf ports unless Eastern railroads remove embargoes now prevailing on export flour. However, in a great many instances, most export sales of flour have been made through seahoard connections and sales have heen made on basis of delivery certain New York ports. In such cases exports cannot be moved via the Gulf and millers will he compelled to await the lifting of the embargo.

The following millers and grain dealers are members of the committee having the settlement of Gulf storm losses on grain in hand: B. J. Donohoe, of the Ponca City Milling Co., Ponca City, Ok., chairman; Frank Kell, of the Wichita Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.; George A. Harbaugh, of the Alva Roller Mills, Alva, Ok.; C. T. Neal, a Kansas City grain dealer, and Jules C. Smith, operating an elevator at Fort Worth, Tex.

Galveston export clearances of wheat in Novemher were 866,271 bus., against 5,093,393 a year ago; corn, 197,142 hus., against nothing last year. Galveston has cleared since July 1 ahout 13,628,571 hus. of wheat, or 13,292,441 hus. less than for the corresponding five months of 1914. There were on board ships, but not cleared, on Nov. 30, about 618,131 bus. of wheat and 197,142 bus. of corn. Of the wheat shipped last month three cargoes went to Barcelona, one to Genoa, two to Liverpool, one to Manchester and one to Spezzia. The corn went to Liverpool and Manchester.

The Otto Weiss Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., lost a verdict in a suit started against the mill by J. O. Robinson. A jury in the district court at Wichita awarded Robinson $1,133.41 on a claim for damages alleged to have been incurred by the plaintiff when the Otto Weiss Milling Co. had failed to accept contracted alfalfa hay which had been damaged by rain. Three hours were consumed in taking evidence, but the jury used 19 hours in arriving at a verdict. Mr. Robinson had originally asked for $4,000 in his suit.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 6, 1915.

Sharply advancing prices stimulated both domestic and export business during the past week, and resultant volume of business was larger than in preceding period. Mills effected good sales to both foreign and domestic connections. Flour buyers are taking the advancing market seriously and are beginning to anticipate future needs. Demand for quick-shipment flour continued active and mills are operating full time seven days of the week in a great many instances. Few plants are working less than half time, for the general report is that flour for nearby shipment is meeting brisk sale to domestic trade, while practically all of the foreign inquiry is for rush delivery.

Export business was adversely affected by the embargo on flour in the East. However, the trade is looking to an early lifting of the embargo and exporters are active inquirers. One sale of 7,000 220-lb. sacks was reported to the Continent at $4.90 bulk for straight, net to the seller. Several other large sales were made to the United Kingdom and quite a number of small lots ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 bbls. was taken by Scandinavian countries. It seems that Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands are the largest buyers of flour in the open market. At least, this has been the case in the last 30 days and there is no indication of any let-up in the export inquiry. Considerable flour is still being worked through seaboard connections, particularly to the French government.

Southern sales were large and mills did a good business wherever shipment within 30 days could be made. Regular trade in the South was also in the market, and not a few buyers are covering their needs for 60 to 90 days. The steadily advancing market is the principal factor and buyers are looking for the bull movement to be permanent. Flour prices made net advances of 30c to 50c per bbl. last week. Cash wheat was about eight cents higher for the week, while futures scored a net gain of more than 12 cents.

Local mills did not do much in Eastern markets, except early in the week. Buyers in the East have flour on hand to fill needs for next 60 days and the congestion in the East has worked an unfavorable influence. Buyers feel that the December future price is having an undue effect on future flour quotations. Consequently, few buyers are showing any disposition to book ahead. This is not the case in other sections, however, particularly the South and Central states.

Sales of Kansas and Northwestern flour in the local market did not show much change during the week. Blenders were good buyers of clear and low grade, which advanced only about 10 cents per bbl., not reflecting the full strength of the higher grades. Mills bought some Kansas flour to fill export sales. Local bakers did not show much interest, except for small lots. One sale of 2,000 bbls. of Kansas straight was made to a local baker at $4.75, sacked, including 10 cents brokerage.

Most St. Louis mills are running full time seven days. A large number of the local and nearby plants are behind on orders and are receiving shipping directions freely.

Flour output of the following mills was 89,000 bbls. last week, against 89,400 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 11,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 18,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 18,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 15,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,600; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,500; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 3,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 5,600; Bernet, Cratt & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices. Millfeed Is Again Higher.

General advances were again scored in the millfeed market during the past week, partly on reduced offerings by mills and improvement in the demand. However, the strongest factor in the market was the continued advances in corn. Jobbers and millers find a much larger call for feedstuffs as a result of the poor quality of corn moving, and this is having a bullish effect on the feed market. Millers are storing feed to some extent and look for a higher market as the winter season advances. It is claimed that the large percentage of sott corn will continue to affect the market bullishly and that millfeeds will reflect closely the advances in the coarse cereal.

Prices on bran advanced two cents per 100 lbs. and heavy feeds were about three cents higher for the week. Hard bran closed at 98c to 99c per 100 lbs. in sacks, St. Louis basis, while sott bran sold two to three cents higher, at a range of $1 to $1.02 per 100. Receipts of feed in the local market fell off and offerings by mills for December delivery were smaller. Mills are finding a much stronger milldoor demand and mixed-car trade is taking a larger proportion of the output. This also helps to curtail supplies on the open market.

Brown shorts are quoted around $1.12, while fancy white middlings are quoted up to $1.40 per 100 lbs. in sacks.

Receipts of millfeed in St. Louis last week amounted to 33,660 sacks, compared with 35,310 sacks in the preceding week and 35,840 sacks last year. Shipments of feed were 29,830 sacks; preceding week, 26,710; year ago, 26,310.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.35@5.75; straight, $5.20@5.40; clear, $4@4.40; extra fancy, $4.75@5; low grade, $2.60@3.85.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $5.20@5.50; straight, $4.95@5; clear, $4.30@4.50; low grade, $3.60@4.

Spring Patent (in jute) at $5.50@5.60; 95 per cent, $5.20@5.30.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.15 and dark at $4.90 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis, 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 98@99c; soft bran, $1@1.02; shorts, $1.10; middlings, $1.12@1.40; white hominy feed, $25 per ton; oats feed, $14.75; alfalfa meal, $15.75@16 for No. 2, $18.50@19 for No. 1, $20.50@21 for choice. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1 and middlings at $1.25@1.50.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

E. T. Bedford, of the Corn Prodcuts Refining Co., says all of the mills are running full time and are grinding approximately 85,000 bus. of corn daily.

St. Louis wheat receipts for November were almost record-breaking for that month, the total being 5,802,000 bus., compared with 4,255,000 bus. in the same month last year and 2,602,000 bus. in November, 1913.

The Blake Milling Co., Edwardsville, Ill., filled an order for 1,250 bbls. of flour for a Chicago Matzos bakery last week. Before the run started two Jewish rabbis from Chicago consecrated the wheat and the machinery.

The Rea & Page Milling Co., Marshall, Mo., is now using electric power in its elevator and mill, motors having been installed. Cost of fire insurance was cut down about 25 per cent by the installation of electrical equipment.

The Cape Mill Manufacturing Co. was incorporated at Cape Girardeau, Mo., last week. The company will manufacture complete self-contained mills of small capacity. Principals are Lee L. Albert, W. M. Shook and Frank Lawrence.

Flour shipments showed a big increase for the week, amounting to 153,460 bbls., which compared with 112,920 bbls. in the preceding week and 110,690 bbls. last year. Receipts were 95,780 bbls.; preceding week, 100,930 bbls.; last year, 68,280 bbls.

August Rump, chief inspector of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, reports 16,002 bbls. inspected by his department during November. Flour stocks on Dec. 1 amounted to 59,400 bbls., compared with 50,150 bbls. 30 days ago and 63,935 bbls. on Dec. 1, 1914.

Quite a number of mills in St. Louis and at nearby points are running seven days and nights. Several plants have not shut down in the past 30 days, running on Thanksgiving. These mills, as a rule, have large export contracts which call for quick delivery.

Missouri millers testified before Examiner Worliss, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, last week at Springfield, Mo., involving the long and short haul on wheat on Frisco and Rock Island from Southern Missouri to Arkansas points. About 15 millers testified.

Fred Blumenkamp, wheat buyer for the Hanover Star Milling Co., at Hoffman, Ill., who was a visitor in St. Louis last week, says the wheat movement has fallen off. "Farmers are holding wheat," said Mr. Blumenkamp, "although we are paying them better than $1.05 per bu."

Tariffs of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, naming new joint through rates on grain in carloads from points on its lines via Peoria, Ill., to points in the East, were suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission until March 30. The tariffs provided for increases of one-half to two and one-half cents.

St. Louis millers have received cable inquiries from neutral importers on the Continent and from Cuba connections, asking the possible effect of the commandeering of wheat on flour prices. Millers, of course, advised that the immediate effect on the market was bullish, but did not say anything as to the possible influence later.

Three St. Louis brokers are said to have lost approximately $100,000 on corn in the last 30 days. The three men, T. E. Price, Dennis J. Canty and Thomas P. Leahy, interpreted the last government report as meaning lower prices and were short corn. The market advanced more than 12 cents in the last 30 days, causing the loss. The principal bullish factor has been reports of poor feeding value of new corn.

Wheat receipts in St. Louis last week fell off sharply and are likely to be light for some time. This is accounted for by the work of farmers in corn fields. Many growers are anxious to have all corn gathered before the first snow falls, and this has resulted in a marked decrease in the marketing by producers. Total receipts were 605,016 bus., compared with 1,060,944 bus. in the previous week and 965,702 bus. last year. Shipments were 709,000 bus., against 723,850 bus. in the preceding week and 987,730 bus. last year.

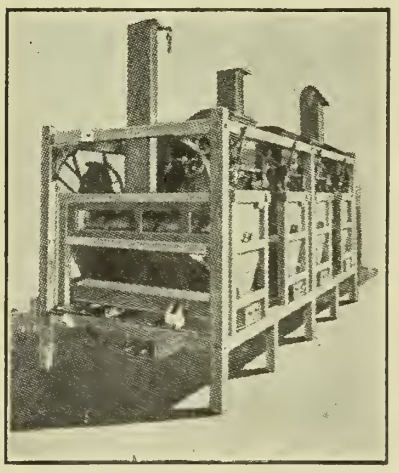
E. L. Waggoner, junior partner of the Marshall Hall-Waggoner Grain Co., one of the best-known firms on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, has sold his interest in the business to other members and will retire from the company. The announcement, made yesterday, came as a distinct surprise to members on 'Change, as the firm of Marshall-Hall Waggoner was organized only about a year ago to succeed the old firm of W. L. Green Commission Co., of which Mr. Waggoner was vice-president. Both Mr. Hall and Mr. Waggoner are authority for the statement that Mr. Waggoner's retirement from the firm was voluntary. Mr. Waggoner says he intends to spend the winter in Florida and take a long-needed rest, and that he has no business plans for the future. Mr. Hall said Mr. Waggoner's retirement would mean important changes in the firm, but they had not yet been decided on.

Future wheat prices on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange have advanced over 12 cents a bu. since a week ago last Monday, when the announcement that Canada had commandeered 20,000,000 bus. of Canadian wheat started the market upward. Yesterday quotations reached the highest point on the crop, with December wheat at $1.12 and May at $1.15¾. In the big war boom last year May wheat sold at $1.62½. Many traders on 'Change have profited largely by the advance. T. E. Price, Thomas P. Lahey and Dennis Canty, who, according to newspaper stories, recently lost $100,000 on the short side of May corn when the price advanced 13c to a high record on the crop, are said to have largely retrieved their losses in the rise in wheat. Peyton T. Carr, president of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co.; Oscar Lamy, E. B. Immer, J. M. Fuller and other well-known traders are credited with making good profits on the advance in wheat. William Lanyon, who is interested in a deal in December wheat, and who is said to control nearly all the wheat in St. Louis elevators, is reported to have practically lost control of his holdings by selling large amounts of daily and weekly "calls" on wheat, which, owing to the sensational rise in the market, were good by a wide margin.

The Southeastern Millers' Association has re-elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, E. M. Kelly, Nashville; first vice-president, W. L. Sparks, Terre Haute; second vice-president, J. L. Knauss, Evansville, and secretary, J. B. McLemore, Nashville.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad, on request of the Tennessee Railroad Commission, has granted the transit privilege to Aspen Hill, Tenn., on shelled corn. Columbia is the only other station of the system previously having privilege on corn-shelling.

Nu-Way Flour Mill



A one-man proposition. Will earn you $2 per hour. Requires only 6 h. p. to operate.

For particulars write:

Cape Mill Manufacturing Co.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6, 1915.

The Chicago flour market is more or less irregular, but on the whole the general trade situation is strong. City family business was decidedly stronger for the week, the advance in wheat evidently stimulating buyers of this grade to lay in supplies. Volume of sales to bakers, however, was rather small, considering the firm market. This class of buyers doesn't appear to be impressed by the stability of the present advance and purchased only enough to cover immediate requirements. Flour shipments into this district continue heavy, as shipping directions keep well ahead.

Northwestern mills continue to find a pretty broad inquiry. Complaints are heard of low quotations. There is an urgent inquiry for Northwestern patents for quick shipment. First clear for immediate shipment is also in strong demand and bringing good values. Second clear is rather easy and many mills are in position to offer this grade.

Substantial sales of Southwestern straight and clear for deferred shipment were reported during the week. Southwestern second clear and low grade is offered freely.

Soft wheat flour market is practically unchanged. Business in soft patents was rather quiet, with volume of sales light for immediate and deferred shipment. Coast mills continue active competitors of the Eastern mills, and are selling a large volume of their flour in this market.

Durum is again very active. Prices have advanced very materially on all grades, but there was very little business consummated on this advance.

Chicago Market Prices.

New Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6 10; standard patent, $5@5.25; first clear, $4.50 @4.75; second clear, $3.40@3.60.

New Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.90@5.10; straight, $4.70@5; clear, $4.25@4.60.

New Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.90@5.10; straight, $4.70@4.85; clear, $4.60@4.70.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $5.50@5 60; straight, $5@5.10; clear, $4@4.10; No. 1 semolina, $5.70@5.80; No. 2 semolina, $5.60@5.70.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20@20.50; middlings, $20; red dog, $26.50@27.

New Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $4.90@5; dark, $4.30@4.50.

CHICAGO NOTES.

George H. Davis, former president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, was a Chicago visitor last week.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Co. has let the contract for their new elevator to be erected at South Chicago. This structure will be operated by the Armour Grain Co.

The refusal of the Illinois Public Utilities Commission to permit delivery of velvet chaff wheat with dockage has not affected the trading in Chicago to any appreciable extent, although it caused a number of shorts in December wheat to buy in their contracts.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: A. L. Arney, Pettibone, N. D., harrow; P. B. Crane, Long Lake, Minn., tilling machine; T. O. Leary, Bismarck, N. D., truck for moving trees; H. Wiemer, Driscoll, N. D., canvas carrier for harvesters.

J. H. Lafaye, flour broker of the New Orleans Board of Trade, reports strong inquiry from country points.

New York

New York, Dec. 6, 1915.

The rather wide upward swings in the wheat market during the past week, with the resultant advance in flour prices, practically shut off business entirely insofar as flour buying was concerned. The raise in prices, which was large during the week, has not as yet been met by buyers, and they are now assuming a waiting attitude to see what developments take place in the near tuture, as they are fairly well supplied for the next 60 days and therefore rather feel that it would be to their advantage to sit tight for a little while to come.

Spring patents at the end of the week were firmly held at $5.30 to $5.50 in jutes and business on same during the week was very quiet. Some of the trade made offers ranging from $5 to $5.20 in jutes at various times during the week, but as a rule came in with their offers too late for the mills to accept them on the advance. It is understood, however, that earlier in the week, before the wheat market advanced, there were quite a few cars put over at $5.10 to $5.15 jute.

Kansas 95 per cent straights were quoted at $5.25 to $5.50 in jutes, with business on same very quiet.

Spring wheat clear was generally held at $5.15 to $5.40 in wood, with only a routine business in evidence on particular brands. Kansas clear was quoted at $4.85 to $5.10 in jutes, with only an odd sale here and there.

Prices on soft winter wheat straights showed a higher tendency also, and were quoted at $5.35 to $5.60 in wood, with business on same of no account.

Millfeed prices were firmly held, and in some instances showed a slight advance, with a mderate demand in evidence. City brands in bulk were held at $22.25 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $5.60@5.80; straight, $5.40@5.60; clear, $5.15@5.40; low grade, $3.25@4, jutes.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.35@5.60; straight, $5.10@5.30; clear, $4.75@5; low grade, $4.30@4.50.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.40 @5.60; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $4.85@5.10.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse Western spring, to arrive, $22.25; standard middlings, $22.25; flour middlings, $26.75; red dog, to arrive, $28.50; oil meal, $39@39.50; city bulk bran, $22.25; in 100-lb. sacks, $23.75; middlings, $22@31.50; red dog flour, $32.

NEW YORK NOTES.

James A. Patten, the Chicago wheat operator, paid a visit to the New York Produce Exchange last Friday.

H. P. Gallaher, manager Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., was a visitor on New York 'Change during the week.

C. M. Hardenburgh, manager Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., spent several days in the New York market last week.

Lloyds Betting Again.

Lloyds, the insurance exchange of London, is again placing bets on the termination of the war. Cables report that Lloyds are putting up 10 to 1 that the war will be over by Dec. 1, 1916. Basis for such bets is that the warring countries will be exhausted by that date. Another bet by Lloyds is that Ferdinand, King of Bulgaria, will not be on his throne June 1, 1916. Odds are 3 to 1.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Dec. 6, 1915.

Local market conditions were unsettled and prices were up as high as 20c to 30c per bbl. on Friday and Saturday. Bakers began to buy in small lots for deferred delivery. The Cuban demand was strong for immediate shipment, as bakers and dealers are eager to get flour under way in large lots before the blanket increase in freight rates of 5c per 100, which is generally reported to be a certainty for Jan. 1. Stocks generally are fair, with Kansas predominating in deliveries and orders.

Kansas hard wheat patent prices made a net advance of 20c to 30c. At the close jobbers and exporters were quoting f. o. b. New Orleans as high as $5.30 on high patents in cottons, while on Monday prices ranged from $4.90 to $5.10 per bbl. Straights are in good demand. The supply of clear was light, as mills were sold ahead pretty well. Prices were $4.50 to $4.75. Oklahoma was in line with Kansas, and Nebraska was somewhat higher. Country business wa better.

Spring wheat flour was up to $5.50 @5.60 for straight patents. Clears were sold ahead and little was offered. City and country demand was light, with orders mostly in small lots.

Soft winter wheat mills were up 15c to 25c on all grades Saturday. Patents in round lots were quoted at $5.55 to $5.70 per bbl., with straight and extra fancy in proportion. Few clears were offered.

Millfeed prices were 2c to 3c per 100 higher, with both hard and soft wheat brans quoted at $1.10 to $1.12. White shorts were in light demand at $1.25 to $1.30, with browns in favor.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

Horace L. Pitcher, soft winter wheat broker, says flour trade is looking for a busy winter, with a good market for family grades.

George W. Camors, of the firm of J. B. Camors & Co., jobbers and exporters of flour, was seriously ill last week, but is on his way to recovery.

C. B. Fox, flour and grain exporter at New Orleans, is said to have been appointed purchasing agent for Grecian consignees who are claimed to represent that government.

David R. Graham, well known to the New Orleans flour trade, is the oldest broker in the South, and probably in the country. He will commence his fifty-fifth year in the trade next January.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1915.

New orders for flour are coming in less actively than several weeks ago, but mills all have plenty to do and are generally running at capacity or close to it. After placing a great many orders for new stocks, buyers have been waiting to see if the market will decline and many were quite confident that it would do so. The stiff advance of the past few days has caused some revision of opinion as to the trend of wheat prices and made many buyers eager to cover. Spring wheat flour agencies have scarcely any flour here. Flour prices are higher.

Millfeed has turned stronger, showing a fair advance over the prices of last week. Demand is a trifle larger, but available supplies are heavy. With the weather turning more wintry, consumption of stocks has been on a larger scale and few dealers have much feed on hand, so business is expected to improve.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $6.25@6.50 in wood; clear, $5.25; low grade, $4.25.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $6@6.25 in wood; pastry, $5.50 @5.75; low grade, $4.25.

Kansas Flour—Best patent, $5.55@5.85 in cotton; straight, $5.35@5.55; clear, $5.15@5.45.

Rye Flour—$5.75@6.

Millfeed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $22.25; standard middlings, $22.75; red dog flour, $28; oil meal, $36.50; gluten feed, $26.25.

BUFFALO NOTES.

The Eldad Milling Co., Buffalo, manufacturer of feed, has received a building permit to erect a four-story concrete warehouse at 1035 Seneca street to cost $20,000.

Receipts of flour by lake at Buffalo for November were 1,300,740 bbls. To December the lake receipts have been 7,962,276 bbls., as against 8,537,728 in the same period of 1914.

The Faramel Manufacturing Co., which manufactures feed in Buffalo, as well as in Toronto and Cleveland, has bought a large factory building on Military Road and will locate its plant there. An elevator and mill for grinding and mixing feeds will be erected and other buildings on the property improved. The president of the company is Dudley M. Irwin, a prominent local grain dealer.

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PURE PHOSPHATE
For Self-Raising Flour.
We have devoted entire time for 35 years to making Phosphate.
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FITZ SPECIAL DRIERS will handle corn, wheat, oats, beans, or buckwheat, in a continuous stream. No waiting and no re-filling required. The price is mighty reasonable, too. Get our circulars.

Fitz Water Wheel Company
Hanover, Penn.
Makers of the famous I-X-L Steel Overshoot Water Wheel.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Dec. 6, 1915.

Mills report a better demand for flour. In fact, it has not been better this year. Mills are running 24 hours and have enough orders to keep them running for some time. The sudden advance in the wheat market has caused merchants and dealers to hurry shipping instructions and all want their flour for immediate shipment. Mills report good demands from practically all markets. The East has been a little slow to take hold, owing to a slight difference in price between hard and spring wheat flour. Inquiries and some quotations from abroad brought little business. Kansas patents show a slight advance for the week ranging from $5.50 to $5.70, basis Missouri River points.

Receipts have been lighter than a week ago. Elevator men say the falling off is due to farmers working in corn fields. Wheat is rapidly approaching the dollar mark. Prices to the country range from 95c to 98c for No. 2. Exporters are bidding around $1.13 for export, but very little is changing hands.

The feed situation is stronger, despite the heavy movement of corn. Bran is selling in mixed cars at 95c to $1, and shorts from $1.25 to $1.35.

WICHITA NOTES.

A. B. Young, of the Bemis Bros. Bag Co., at St. Louis, was a visitor in Wichita the past week. From Wichita he went to Oklahoma City to visit Oklahoma millers.

Some of the officials of the Santa Fe Railroad paid Wichita a visit last Friday. The business men of Wichita tendered them a banquet and reception. H. Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., was toastmaster.

Frank Kell, well-known miller of Wichita Falls, Tex., and other points, is expecting to run the Clinton, Oklahoma & Western Railway into Oklahoma City in the near future. Mr. Kell owns controlling stock in the railroad.

The hearing scheduled for Oklahoma City Jan. 6 on the Oklahoma-Memphis rate case has been canceled. It is not likely that any other date will be set and briefs will be filed with the commission. Millers do not look for any change in the present rates.

C. E. Jones, of the Haven Milling Co., Haven, Kan., spent a day in Wichita last week. He reports the mill running full time and business good. "Wheat movement is heavy and the grades are considerably better than at the early part of the year," said Mr. Jones.

Chester A. Leinbach, of Onaga, Kan., who is a delegate from Kansas to attend the Marketing and Farm Credits Congress, which meets in Chicago this week, believes that the only ultimate solution of the grain inspection problem is compulsory federal inspection of interstate shipments.

Reports from over the state indicate that the ground is pretty dry and a good rain or snow would be of considerable benefit to the growing crop. Reports of Hessian fly are prevalent, but are confined mostly to the wheat that was put in early and in the same districts as last year. Some of the infested sections have planted rye in hopes of killing the fly off.

The senior class in commerce and marketing of the Agriculture & Mechanical College, at Stillwater, Ok., made a trip to Oklahoma City and observed the grain inspection, grading and marketing processes in use at the Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co. The students were accompanied by Dean W. W. Moorhouse and Dr. M. A. Beeson, who had accepted the invitation given by General Manager T. C. Thatcher of the mill to visit the plant.

The Smith Elevator Co., composed of W. W. Smith, R. W. Smith and G. L. Adams, has purchased the Board of Trade membership of W. R. Watson, formerly of the Watson Mill Co., paying $1,100 for same. The membership of W. R. Watson, which was transferred, was the first issued by the Wichita Board of Trade. Mr. Watson received his membership on Feb. 12, 1903. Mr. Watson has devoted his time to business interests outside the grain trade.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Dec. 6, 1915.

There has been a very good demand for flour the past week from the retail trade and jobbers have ordered out on contracts right freely and some new purchases have been made for December shipment. Jobbers report that they are still having complaints of flour being "sticky," and, strange to say, these complaints are coming from customers who have used the brands complained of, in some instances, for 15 and 20 years. Mills are taking care of all losses due to these complaints, but in most instances are expressing their surprise as to the cause, while other millers are attributing this "gumminess' to elevators mixing Idaho wheat with red wheat. There seems to be no complaint on self-rising flour.

The lack of an organized market for Southern-grown grain is being demonstrated in this section. Farmers are selling good flinty white corn at 50c and 60c per bu., whereas corn not so good is being quoted from Ohio River points around 80c, delivered Selma, sacked.

Selma Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Superlative patent (35 to 50 per cent), $6.50 wood; high patent (60 to 70 per cent), $6 wood; standard patent (80 to 100 per cent), $5.65@5.75 wood.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Fancy bakers' patent, $5.65; standard bakers' patent, $5.35; fancy family patent, $5.55.

Millfeed (100-lb sacks)—Soft wheat shorts, $25; bran, $23.80.

Corn Products—Pearl meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.40; corn chop, 100-lb. sacks, $1.38.

SELMA NOTES.

Philip Stone, who some 10 years ago worked for a Selma brokerage firm, visited Selma this week in the interest of a Kansas milling company.

W. S. Bigsbee, representing Dunlop Milling Co., Clarksville, Tenn., visited Selma this week in the interest of his firm. Mr. Bigsbee says sales are as heavy in his territory as could be expected at this time.

C. L. Brown, traveling representative for the Liberty iMlls, Nashville, Tenn., with headquarters at Montgomery, Ala., has been working Selma territory with jobbers' salesmen the past two weeks. Mr. Brown says, while conditions are not anything like normal in a business way, some good sales have been made.

The Curtis Mills, Curtis, Neb., are running full time and have been doing an exceptionally good business in the last month.

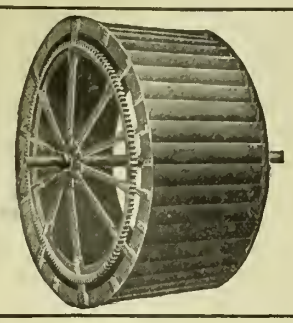
B B
BURRELL
Engineering and Construction Company
1102 Webster Building
CHICAGO
Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, has found fields of alfalfa sown 30 years ago still growing and producing good crops. He has just sent a notice to the 1,600 correspondents of the board asking them to report the earliest sowing and the oldest fields of alfalfa in their community. This information will be incorporated in a special bulletin on alfalfa, which will be issued soon. "The oldest fields so far reported," said Mr. Mohler, "are in Hamilton and Rooks counties. One Hamilton field is 33 years old and there is one field in Hamilton and one in Rooks that are 32 years old, and the owners say both are doing well."

The New York State Hospital Commission, Room 138, Capitol, Albany, is asking millers to furnish 10,196 bbls. of standard straight flour, milled from hard wheat, for state institutions. Similar purchases are made every few months.

Edward Sitz & Son, former owners of the Scottsbluff Roller Mills, Scottsbluff, Neb., which burned to the ground, are erecting a 100-bbl. mill at Sidney, Neb. It will be ready for operation in about three months.

The Buffalo lake receipts of grain for November were 44,000,000 bus., against 48,000,000 in October. Storms held back many shipments last month.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Our new Bulletin No. 15 tells why.
FITZ WATER WHEEL COMPANY
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Just try the
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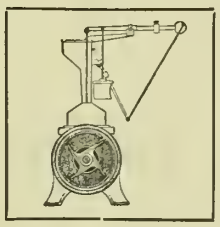
Common Sense Horizontal Wheat Steamer and Columbian First Break Feed Governor, Combined



The operation of this combination is so plainly shown in the cut that but little explanation is necessary.

The wheat enters the steamer from the governor, in a perfectly uniform stream and is carried through the steaming chamber by the spiral blades which revolve with sufficient velocity to keep it whirling around, each kernel being separated from every other kernel and completely enveloped in steam. The steamed wheat passes out at the spout and to the rolls, which also work on the stream.

The steaming chamber is surrounded by a heating jacket, in which steam is carried at boiler pressure, thus insuring a high degree of heat inside the steaming chamber.

The steamer is especially adapted for easy installation. It does not have to be cleaned out periodically. There are no traps, valves or springs inside to get out of order.

The temperature of the heating jacket is a great deal higher than that of the steaming chamber, usually about 130 degrees higher. This high temperature raises the temperature in the steaming chamber which insures dry steam and prevents condensation, resulting in better conditioned wheat. There is no rush of water from the steamer in starting as the high temperature of the jacket prevents condensation.

The Columbian First Break Feed Governor is so universally in use that nothing need be said in its praise.

The steamer and governor together make the most perfect governing and tempering combination possible.

Write for booklet.

Columbian Feed Governor Co.
104 North 2nd Street
Minneapolis, Minn.

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 6, 1915.

Inquiries were received on the local market for corn products from the South in the last week, but no business resulted. The inquiries were in the nature of preparations for local business in the South, it is believed, or were made with the intention of planning for future purchases from this territory. On the whole corn products manufacturers here and at other Missouri River points reported that business was about as quiet as in recent weeks. Prices were advanced with the higher quotations ruling on corn in cash markets.

Colder weather imparted a better feeling to the trade, but toward the close of the week temperatures became more moderate. With severe winter weather at hand, however, there were indications of larger consumption of all corn products. The South, however, is not expected to enter the market as a buyer until after the opening of 1916, if as early as that date. Advices from the South are still to the effect that local prices are lower than the quotations prevailing in Kansas City. This was indicated by reports from Oklahoma which showed that that state is selling corn for export via Galveston in competition with Texas and also moving some of that grain to Kansas City. Galveston cleared 197,142 bus. in November, the first exports from that port in three years. This is a reflection of the conditions in the South which have resulted in such an unsatisfactory trade in corn products thus far on the 1915 crop in Kansas City's territory.

Cream corn meal was advanced to $2.90 per bbl., while standard was quoted at $2.70. Grits were quoted 10c higher than cream corn meal. Cream meal was quoted a week ago at $2.65@2.75. No. 2 mixed chop rose 3@5c, to $1.25½@1.28½.

Corn prices displayed further strength, advancing 2c to 3c. The Kansas City cash corn prices are now at the highest level since Oct. 20.

Following quotations for corn products, based f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $2.80@2.90 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $2.90@3; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.25½@1.28½ per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 90@95c per 100.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6, 1915.

The corn market reached its highest point on the May delivery during the week. The short interest has been utterly defeated and the market is completely under the influence of a very bullish sentiment. In fact, if insistent reports are to be given any credence the market will very shortly meet the high prices of last year. The upturn in the price of cash corn is, of course, the main reason for the recent advance posted in cereals and feeds, and this will naturally be reflected in the price for hominy, gluten and meal. Hominy, white or yellow, is quoted at $24 per ton for 100s; corn meal advanced to $1.90 for the white and $1.85 for the yellow, in 100-lb. sacks; gluten feed is quoted at $24.25 per ton in 100s and $22.50 per ton bulk basis. Gluten meal, December shipment, is quoted at $33.25 per ton. Hog meal, sacks, is quoted at $25.50. Corn oil cake is quoted at $25.50 per ton in sacks and $23.75 per ton bulk basis.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 6, 1915.

St. Louis and nearby corn millers are still limited to immediate territory in corn goods sales. Business the past week was in light volume and the advancing tendency is not having any stimulating effect. Prices now are on the highest level of the season, corn meal selling at $3.05 per bbl. in wood, while hominy and pearl meal are quoted at $3.35 per bbl., same basis. The exceptional strength in prices is rather discouraging the Southern trade, for they are able to buy domestic corn goods at as much as 50c per bbl. under St. Louis quotations. Mills are operating on smaller schedules than a year ago and the outlook is that not much will be done in corn meal until after the New Year. The East is not a very large buyer locally.

Because of the predominance of soft corn, millers have been using unusual care in grinding nothing but the best grades of dry corn. Many have been kiln-drying the raw grain, because the use of soft corn in the manufacture of corn goods makes the final product unsatisfactory because it cannot be kept in stock long.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 6, 1915.

Demand for corn and corn products was better last week, with prices up 10c to 15c per bbl., and many sales in both small and large lots. Christmas trade began to loom up well from the city and the country, with a big inquiry from Cuba and Mexico. Country merchants were paying cash for invoices and taking their discounts, something not done before in two decades in many sections. Many commissaries are restocking and brisk trade is expected from sawmill towns after Jan. 1. Native corn has been coming into this market last week and is of a good No. 2 yellow flint grade. Ruling quotations on corn goods, f. o. b. New Orleans, carloads, basis cotton and jute, in bbls., half and quarter bbls., were: Cream meal, $3.35@3.40; standard meal, $3.15@3.20; grits, $3.40@3.45; hominy, $3.45@3.55; chops, $1.40@1.45 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $26@27.50 per ton.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1915.

Corn products have ruled very strong the past week. Corn is 2 to 3 cents higher, being quoted 65@67c. Bolted corn meal is quoted $1.50 and pearl meal $1.60 per 96-lb. bag, with fair consuming demand reported at the mills.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1915.

A little better demand for hominy has developed during the past week, but the corn products market is generally reported rather quiet. Prices are holding at a firm level. Quotations are: Hominy, $26.50 per ton; corn feed meal, $28; cracked corn, $29; granulated corn meal, $1.80 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.80; white corn flour, $1.85.

New York, Dec. 6, 1915.

Prices on corn goods were slightly easier, but as a whole there was not much change to note, with demand on same very poor.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.30 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.65; hominy, $3.80; granulated yellow, $3.75; corn flour, $1.75@1.85. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.69@1.72; grits, $1.69@1.75; flakes, $2.05.

Buys Nebraska Mill.

Henry R. Cellar has purchased the 100-bbl. Guthrie mill at Geneva, Neb., and is overhauling it. It will be operated as the Cellar Milling Co.

The record of Nashville Grain Exchange shows receipt of 219 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 483,000 bus.; corn, 88,000 bus.; oats, 851,000 bus.

A shipment of 60,000 pounds, or 30 tons, of alfalfa meal was made recently from Galveston to France.

Small Increase in Visible.

The visible supply of wheat increased 1,957,000 bus. and now amounts to 48,797,000 bus., compared with 72,374,000 bus. the corresponding date last year. Following are the stocks at different markets (000 omitted):

	Dec. 4.	Nov. 27.
Baltimore	895	831
Boston	413	123
Buffalo	4,240	3,602
Chicago	4,741	4,545
Afloat	70	.....
Detroit	303	295
Duluth	5,706	10,238
Galveston	1,535	1,130
Indianapolis	291	314
Kansas City	4,946	3,798
Milwaukee	107	97
Minneapolis	4,825	3,990
New Orleans	2,196	2,361
Newport News	167	188
New York	2,343	2,956
Omaha	1,031	885
Peoria	8	12
Philadelphia	590	845
St. Louis	2,086	1,869
Toledo	1,196	1,078
Afloat	253	75
Canals	....	147
Lakes	10,855	7,441
Total	47,797	46,820
Last year	71,374	74,086

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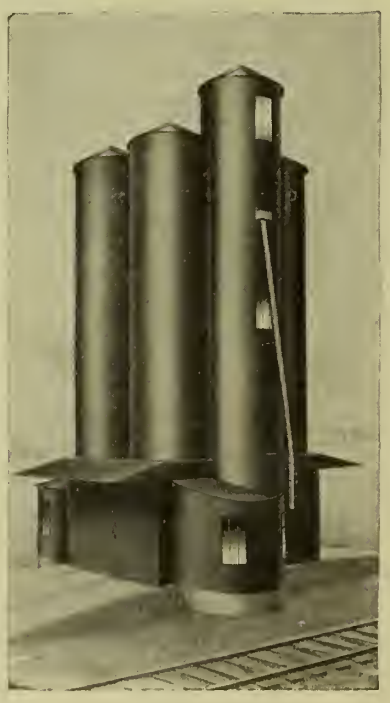

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Western Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Canton, Ohio.
Penn. Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 6, 1915.

Advancing prices did not help business much. Omaha and interior mills report volume of sales showing no change from the preceding week. Prices scored a net advance of 20c per bbl. Omaha mills are now quoting best patents to regular trade at $5.60 per bbl. in cotton sacks, compared with a top quotation a week ago of $5.40 per bbl. Interior mills are also asking higher values, reflecting advances in wheat.

No. 2 hard wheat closed on the local exchange at $1.04 per bu., an advance of six cents in the past five days. Receipts during the week were 125 cars. Shipments were 69 cars.

Demand for flour from the East was not so urgent, but mills are shipping large lots on old contracts. This is keeping most of the larger mills in the state running full time. Local trade is good. Spring wheat flour is not offering any competition at this time, except in scattered instances where bakers are buying their needs. Winter wheat flour is selling at under spring wheat quotations in the state. Millers are having no complaints at all on their flour, which is rather surprising, considering the quality of wheat moving in some sections.

Millfeed was again stronger last week. Jobbers are now bidding mills a range of $17.60 to $18 per ton for bran in sacks, carlots. Shorts are held at $21.40 to $22.40 per ton, according to quality. Mills are offering less freely to the Omaha trade, milldoor demand taking a larger percentage of the output. Interior mills are quoting mixed-car trade $20 to $21 on bran and $23 for shorts.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—Patent, $5.40@5.60; straight, $5.20@5.40. State mills—Patent (cotton sacks), $5.60@5.80; straight, $5.40@5.60.

Millfeed—Bran, (in 100-lb. sacks), $17.60@18; shorts, $21.40@22.40. State mills—Bran, $21; shorts, $23.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Acme Mills, Friend, Neb., are making preparations to install electric power. G. C. Linzy is doing the millwright work.

The Mason City Milling Co., Mason City, Neb., is making some large improvements in its mill. A new power plant is being erected, too.

S. F. Price purchased the Nettleton interest in the plant of the McCook Milling Co., McCook, Neb., last week and is now sole owner. The plant will be operated on same plans as heretofore. Henry Redmon will continue as head miller.

The wheat movement in Nebraska is now ample for the needs of millers, but activities of farmers in corn fields are reducing deliveries at country elevators. Prices are near the dollar mark and an increase in the movement is anticipated if quotations continue upward.

COLLECTIONS
We collect all your slow accounts. No collection, no fee. Refer to any mill in the state of Nebraska—any jobber in the city of Omaha. Write us for our special 2% collection plan.
RUSSELL ADJUSTMENT COMPANY
Woodmen of the World Building, OMAHA, NEB.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1915.

Flour prices jumped up about 20c per bbl. on soft winter wheat patents last week, in sympathy with the higher prices of wheat. The upward trend caused some buyers to manifest interest, and, while probably a few more contracts were booked than for the preceding week, there was no important change in the situation. The volume of business continues on a reduced scale, and millers are not anticipating any marked change until after the close of the Christmas holidays. The amount of flour being sold is probably in excess of production, though mills continue to report lack of shipping instructions. There has been no further accumulation of stocks. Buyers in the South are very conservative in taking hold of any bullish situation, and in these times of such great uncertainty are willing to await developments and take their chances on moderate buying for current needs.

There has been a sharp advance in hard winter and spring wheat flour, rehandlers reporting prices up about 25c per bbl. last week. There is a wide range on hard winter wheat flour, as mills that are oversold are demanding full prices, while those not having such a large business are inclined to grant some concessions.

There is some talk of flour not coming up to the standard, and buyers are watching this phase of business. The discrepancy in quality is attributed to the damaged condition of wheat in the Middle West and other sections on account of the rains.

Wheat jumped up some 6c or 7c per bu. last week, with No. 2 red quoted here at $1.24@1.26 and No. 3 red $1.20@1.22. There has been a fairly liberal movement on old contracts.

Millfeed has ruled quiet, with prices showing little change.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $5.85; standard, $5.65; half patents, $5.55; low grades, $4.85@5.10; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $5.10@5.50.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $5.70@5.90.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Soft winter wheat bran, $21@22; mixed feed, $23@24; standard shorts or middlings, $24@25.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at end of week amounted to 53,000 bbls., against 53,500 bbls. at end of previous week.

Alvin Sanders, L. W. Slayden and J. D. Porch have acquired the old Hopkins mill, at Waverly, Tenn., and will install equipment for grinding feed.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 6, 1915.

There has been considerable buying this week by the trade who had to replenish stocks. A rather large volume of business was done, advancing prices being the stimulating factor in the market. Mills have advanced their limits anywhere from 50c to $1 per bbl.

Our state millers say farmers are still holding wheat, and it is keeping them busy to obtain enough grain to fill their local demand. Not much state flour is moving to the larger points.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$5.50@5.80; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $5.05@5.25; low grade, in jute, $3.45@3.70.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.60@5.85; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $5.05@5.25; extra, $4.35@4.80.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.50@5.75; straight, $5.15@5.40; clear, $4.75@5.05.

Rye—Western in sacks, $5.05@5.25, and Pennsylvania in wood, $5.05@5.25.

Millfeed—Spring in 100-lb. sacks: Red dog, $30.50@31.50; flour middlings, $28.50@29.25; middlings, $23.25@23.75; bran, $23.25@23.75; Kansas red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.25@31.75; middlings, $28.25@29.25; bran, $23.25@23.75; winter middlings, bulk, $25.50@26.50; bran, $23.75@24.25.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

W. H. Wolf has disposed of his mill at Phillipsburg, Pa., to Pritchard & Dunsmore.

C. S. Willis has leased the mill at Camp Hill, Pa., from C. A. Barbour and is having it remodeled.

John D. Greybill & Sons have sold their mill at Belleville, Pa., to W. O. Rarick & Son, of Milroy, Pa.

Robbins & Applegarth have bought the Green Valley Mill, at Cambridge, Md., from James A. Hastings.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 6, 1915.

If the Indiana wheat market were not shot to pieces, along with others, Indiana patents would be selling at $5.30@5.40 today. As it is today, that is the official quotation, but there is very little moving, as buyers exhibit extreme caution.

Northwestern patents are running 10c ahead of Indiana and the uncertainty of the market and the price level are still keeping Kansas wheat products out of the Indianapolis market.

Feed is in fair demand at $22 for bran in carload lots, but millers are pushing the small trade heavily. The price in 100-lb. sacks is $24 a ton.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.30@5.40; straight, $5@5.10; clear, $4.75@4.85. Quotations are in jute; wood 20c higher.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.50.

Millfeed—$22 a ton bulk in carload lots, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $24 in 100-lb. sacks.

INDIANA NOTES.

Joel C. Mills, a pioneer of Evansville, Ind., who started a flour mill there during the Civil War, is dead.

F. W. Kingsbury, B. H. Riepe and C. F. Werner, of Evansville, Ind., have incorporated the American Flour Mills Co., capitalized at $20,000.

The Fornax Milling Co., of Decatur, Ind., has been incorporated for $10,000 with the following directors: Henry H. Bremerkamp, Clarence G. Strickler and Harmon M. Gillig.

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For Milling Purposes
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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 6, 1915.

Improvement developed in the last week in alfalfa meal and mixed feed on the local market. There was a broader call for both meal and the mixtures, and new features appeared in the market which give promise, so some dealers believe, of a better season than anticipated some time ago.

Demand for meal came from Minneapolis, an unusual buying territory, as well as from Chicago, St. Louis, Newport News, Va., and local consumers. The Minneapolis demand, it was believed, reflects the extraordinary feed situation now being uncovered in the Northern states by the realization of the low quality of the corn crop in that territory. Hope was expressed that Iowa might become a more extensive buyer of mill and mixed feeds than ever, owing to the poorness of corn on many of its farms. The Newport News demand was credited to handlers of war horses, who are said to be mixing the meal and using it to carry the animals. There is still a demand for meal for feeding war horses and mules at Lathrop, Mo., but fewer of these animals are being carried there now than at this time a year ago.

Prices remained mostly steady. The top on choice meal was quoted at $20, which is not so high as some recent quotations. A sale of No. 2 meal was made on the Kansas City Board of Trade last Friday at $13.50 a ton. Mills offered quite freely at the current quotations, but there was no heavy increase in local receipts, while reports indicated additional new contracting of very fair volume on the whole. Nebraska was prominent as an offerer of increased quantities.

Strength was the rule on the alfalfa hay market. Choice advanced $1 a ton, while the top No. 2 and grades to choice rose 50c. No. 3 was unchanged. Shippers were heavy buyers, again filling orders from mills. The principal mill buying is coming from St. Louis, which appears to have placed some large hay orders here. The alfalfa receipts showed an increase.

Mixed feed manufacturers were more optimistic over their business than for some time. The lower temperatures brought out inquiries, and there was evidence of increased consumption. The higher prices for corn were deemed helpful. Oklahoma and Arkansas were again among the buyers, and local consumption was somewhat better. Prices were mostly unchanged.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@20; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $13.50@15.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20@21.50; standard, $18.50@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23@27; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15@15.50; No. 1, $13.50@14.50; standard, $11@13; No. 2, $8@10.50; No. 3, $6@7.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 6, 1915.

Colder weather instilled a better tone into the alfalfa meal and mixed feed trade during the past week and local manufacturers and jobbers did a larger business. Most sales were to the South and Southeast, although nearby states bought in satisfactory volume and indications are they will be good buyers for some time to come. Nothing moved East from this point, except alfalfa meal, and local handlers are meeting with no difficulty at all in disposing of their surplus holdings to Eastern markets.

A very strong tone developed in mixed feed prices, but alfalfa meal quotations were on a steady basis the entire week. The advancing prices on corn and the strength in oats and other coarse grains were principal factors in higher prices for commercial feeds. With reports of unsatisfactory feeding value of corn quite general, demand for mixed feeds is showing an increase and to some points is larger than last year. Mixers have hopes that corn belt feeders will use more mixed feeds this year than a year ago, because of poor feeding value of corn and the consequently high prices for good quality grain.

Alfalfa molasses feed is best sale and is quoted at a range of $20 to $22, the latter price being for No. 1. Because of the scarcity of choice meal, mixers are not making any choice alfalfa molasses feed. Another factor is that buyers are not willing to pay the large premium between No. 1 and choice molasses feed which mixers would be compelled to quote.

Shipments of alfalfa meal to this market are principally from Colorado and Wyoming. Kansas mills are sending a few cars to this market, but that state seems to find a more remunerative market in the South and Southeast. A large volume of meal is moving through St. Louis for Eastern destination. Most of this is being handled through local brokers.

Improvement in Southern demand for mixed feeds was a favorable development in last week's trade. The South has been a very light buyer as a result of large amounts of local feedstuffs, but is using more and more commercial mixtures. Alfalfa manufacturers with regular trade on established brands of alfalfa feeds declare their business is almost equal in volume to that of a year ago.

Choice is quoted at $20 to $20.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags; No. 1, $10 to ton in 100-lb. bags; No. 1, $19 to $19.50 per ton; No. 2, $15.75 to $16.

Alfalfa molasses feeds sold at a range of $20.50 to $24.50 per ton, while grain mixed molasses sold at $3 to $6 per ton higher.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6, 1915.

The alfalfa feed market displayed a firmer tone and a radical advance quoted for mixed feed grains, owing to the recent upturn in the grain markets. The demand was strong all week, but supplies are not liberal in this market, and with the exception of mixed feeds there was practically no change in prices. Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at $20.50 per ton; No. 1, $19.50; No. 2, $16.50; alfalfa molasses mixed feed, $21@23; alfalfa molasses grain mixed feed is held at $24.50@27.50.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1915.

Dealers in alfalfa feeds say that supplies are large and demand is small on account of the long open season. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22.25 per ton, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $24.75 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $26.75.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 6, 1915.

Choice alfalfa hay was scarce as the proverbial hen's tooth last week and no quotations were made on grades better than No. 1 and No. 2. Demand showed much improvement with the continued cooler weather. Deliveries of native prairie hays and lespedeza kept down values, however, and even the best No. 1 alfalfa was sold at $1 to $1.50 per ton less than it would ordinarily command at this time. Hay embargoes were the rule in the railroad warehouses, which tended to weaken values on account of the glut to the market. Some good local contracts were made, but most of the sales were hay from warehouses at second hand. Alfalfa meal had a good inquiry, but sales were scattered and in small lots. Mixed feed also had a good run and the choice grades were much in demand in the Southeast. Quotations on hay, f. o. b. New Orleans, were $18@20 for alfalfa, $10@13 for prairie hay, $13@15 for lespedeza; alfalfa meal, $21@23 per ton; timothy, $19@22; mixed feeds, $25@32 for grain mixed dry and $30@35 for molasses mixed and cottonseed feeds.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

G. T. Martin, of the Kansas City Alfalfa Feed Co., Kansas City, has returned from a business trip in Western Nebraska. He reports liberal supplies of alfalfa meal in that territory.

The Kansas City market received more alfalfa hay in the month of November than in any other November in its history, the arrivals aggregating 1,098 cars. In October the alfalfa receipts in Kansas City were 694 cars. In November, 1914, Kansas City received 1,006 cars; in November, 1913, 989 cars. The quality, of course, did not compare favorably with recent years, although the excellence of the fourth cutting of alfalfa helped the receipts make a better showing on quality than in any other month of the present crop. Alfalfa meal mills were among the largest buyers throughout October.

Alfalfa Industry Development.

The situation in the alfalfa milling industry today is exactly the same as that which confronted the flour milling industry several years ago. We are going through a logical evolution in the business.

We are finding it necessary, just as the big flour mills have in the past, to increase our storage and milling capacity and equipment in order to be able to take care of the business that comes to us. Just as the big flour mills found it necessary to build vast storage elevators to enable them to store wheat and have it on hand whenever they wanted it, in spite of weather conditions, delayed harvests, bad roads, etc., just so in the alfalfa milling industry we are up against practically the same problems—and are meeting them "before they get to us."

The main feature of this problem is the necessity of adequate storage equipment. The mill which cannot buy and store alfalfa hay at convenient times so as to be sure of an adequate supply for grinding at all times, and which cannot store the product of its mill so as to be ready to meet a rising market or extra heavy demand at any time, cannot expect to go forward in its business.—The Feed Box.

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No Forms Required
Quickly Erected
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Very Economical---*strong and rigid---Save time, labor and materials*

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Rates that can't be beat—for the SERVICE we give you.

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If You Have Meal--We Want It
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G. T. MARTIN, Manager
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CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES

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Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

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Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly practical miller; lifetime experience; would work second in large mill; Missouri or Arkansas preferred. Married; strictly sober. Can come on 30 days' notice. Addess Robert P. Howard, Grand Island, Neb.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, West Salem, Ohio.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Or would lease, a 75-bbl. steam-power mill, modern equipped, sifter system, Wolf Manufacturing Co., Pa.; located in an Eastern Kansas town, 25,000 population. Three railroads. Transit rates from best wheat fields of Kansas. Side track at door; wagon scales, dump and elevator. Only mill in county, only elevator in town. Gives absolute control of local wheat in county. Good corn feed and by-product trade. Substantial three-story stone building near business center, close to depot. Am no miller; must sell. Terms or exchange for half value. J. M. Caldwell, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One good waterpower mill, 50 bbls. capacity. Well located in a good wheat and corn country. Address Box 26, Fairfield, Mo.

FOR SALE—Flour and feed mill of 30-bbl. capacity, rye or buckwheat. Three runs of stones, two for flour and one for feed. Never-failing stream, 12-foot head, good log dam; water power can be improved to 250 h. p. On the Central New England Railway, freight depot on mill property. Property contains three acres of ground, very good house, mill building, barn, coal shed, wagon scales, all in excellent condition. Address Henry Buerman, Gallatinville, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has a good mill or elevator that he will sell for cash. Also will consider fuel business. Send full particulars and best price at once. Address R. G. List, Suite 500 Kasota Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—$200 will buy a good Hercules water wheel, 24" diameter, with coupling and 12 feet 3 15-16" shaft; bevel-core wheel, 54 teeth, 5½" face, bore 3 15-16"; one pinion, 33 teeth, 4½" face, bore 2⅞", 15' 6" shaft, 2⅞" diameter. This wheel is replaced on account of putting in direct-connected Umbrella type generator. Address Ernst Meyer & Son, Oak, Neb.

The Riverton Flour Mill, Riverton, Wyo., erected by T. E. Goodman, started operation last month. It is a Midget Marvel and has a capacity of 25 bbls. daily.

Want Ads Help Business

The classified columns of

MILLING AND GRAIN NEWS

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Planters' Grain Elevator, Mule & Feed Co., Caruthersville, Mo., incorporated with capital of $12,000. Incorporators, J. S. Wahl, Fred Morgan, J. A. Cunningham.

Thurman-Davis Grain Co., Neosho, Mo., incorporated with capital of $25,000. Incorporators, C. E. Davis, W. J. Thurman, C. M. Robeson.

The Onawa Mills, Onawa, Ia., was partially destroyed by fire recently. The actual loss was about $700, the remainder being covered by insurance.

Important to Winter Wheat Millers

MANY recent reports show that our Granulating Machines have increased the capacity of the mills from 33⅓% to 100%, using same rolls, bolts and power and making a far better and easier baking flour and better yield.

The Granulating Machines are sent on trial to replace any other machine or device, and guaranteed to pay over 200% per cent per annum in any mill over 50 barrels capacity.

Send along with your inquiries, copy of your flow sheet and we will mark it up to show you how to use these machines.

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There are few millers as well located to supply the products of wheat, corn, rye, oats and buckwheat. We buy our grain direct from farmers. By making a specialty of mixed cars we give unexcelled service as well as high quality goods.

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LIGHT RYE FLOUR
RYE MEAL
PUMPERNICKLE RYE
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
PEARL CORN MEAL

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MIXED SCRATCH FEED
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Visible Shows Decrease

Unexpected Development in Primary Stocks' Total—Snow Covering Needed for Wheat.

Decrease in the visible supply this week was a rather startling development in the grain trade, and resulted in a bullish trend to the market. The smaller visible is accounted for by the closing of navigation this week and the large clearances at seaboard. Other trade developments during the week were of little importance.

Snows would be welcomed in the winter wheat belt. Temperatures reached new low levels during the week, but there is little danger of damage to wheat. However, the wheat plant has made good growth and farmers would be worryless if a heavy snow blanketed wheat fields.

Wheat movement continues to show a small decrease. Receipts are fully up to the arrivals of a year ago and would be larger if a car shortage did not exist. Farmers' activities in gathering corn is also a factor in the light movement.

* * *

Winter Wheat Area Smaller.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 14, 1915.

A canvass of Southern Illinois millers last week indicates that the decrease in winter wheat area in Illinois is about 10 per cent. In many sections mills reported only a five per cent reduction from a year ago, and some reports indicated an acreage the same as last year. However, some of the large wheat counties report about 15 per cent less wheat than last year. The biggest reduction reported was 20 per cent.

Condition of growing crop is said to be good. Hessian fly is reported in some fields, but millers make very hopeful reports on condition. Plant has attained a good fall growth and millers report need of snow.

* * *

New Wheat Area in Missouri.

The December report of the Missouri Board of Agriculture says:

"Acreage of wheat seeded for the 1916 crop is greatly reduced. It is estimated that but 1,959,207 acres have been sown to wheat. This is 82.7 per cent of the fall of 1915 seeding, which consisted of 2,366,847 acres. By sections, per cent and acreage are as follows: Northeast, 79.5 per cent, 308,780 acres; Northwest, 74.5 per cent, 289,185 acres; Central, 82.8 per cent, 431,294 acres; Southwest, 84.1 per cent, 438,207 acres; Southeast, 89.4 per cent, 491,741 acres.

"Condition of the growing crop is 82.6 for the state. By sections it is: Northeast, 82; Northwest, 81; Central, 90; Southwest, 82; Southeast, 78. There is considerable complaint of Hessian fly. Owing to the open fall, late seeding has apparently been less effective in the fight against the fly."

* * *

Smaller Receipts at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 13, 1915.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City today were 499 cars, compared with 587 a week ago, 241 a year ago and 66 cars on the same day in 1913. Although weather over Sunday was unsettled, it is expected that the movement will be liberal this week. The market at the close of last week and today favor liberal receipts.

* * *

Kansas Report Next Week.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 13, 1915.

Secretary Mohler, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, announces that the final crop report for Kansas will be issued next week. Compilation of the report has been delayed by weather conditions. The report will, in addition to figures on the 1915 harvests, show the area sown to wheat in the state this fall.

Advices as to the growing wheat crop are favorable on the whole.

* * *

Foreign Crop Summary.

United Kingdom—Weather unfavorable, being wet and cold, with snow. Seeding is abandoned for the present and movement is delayed.

France—Germination is satisfactory with acreage as compared with last year favorable. Wheat supplies are large and prices easier.

Germany—Weather mild and crop reports are satisfactory. Continued complaints are heard of scarcity, but good quantities are in transit from Balkan States and further purchases are reported.

Russia—Seedings generally considered favorable on reduced acreage. Reports are now confirming our agents' advices as frequently given, that the last cereal harvest was much below early expectations. Supplies in the interior are relatively scarce and dearer. Storing facilities inadequate. Therefore, much wheat lost by weather being bad.

India—Seeding slow, as weather is too dry. Winter rains needed.

Spain—Weather and crop outlook favorable.

North Africa—Weather favorable and crop outlook excellent. Shipping continues on moderate scale.

Australia—The government has secured boats for the taking of 4,000,000 bus. for January shipments, at 90 shillings.

* * *

Visible Supply of Wheat.

The visible supply of wheat showed a decrease of 2,773,000 bus., in the face of an expected increase. Total visible now amounts to 46,024,000 bus. and compares with 48,797,000 bus. last week and 76,240,000 bus. the same week last year. Following are figures in detail (000 omitted):

	Dec. 11	Dec. 4.
Baltimore	966	895
Boston	44	413
Buffalo	5,581	4,240
Chicago	4,736	4,741
Afloat	....	70
Detroit	274	303
Duluth	2,506	5,706
Galveston	1,798	1,535
Indianapolis	295	291
Kansas City	5,883	4,946
Milwaukee	93	107
Minneapolis	6,777	4,825
New Orleans	2,248	2,196
Newport News	210	167
New York	2,222	2,343
Omaha	1,111	1,031
Peoria	3	8
Philadelphia	824	590
St. Louis	2,085	2,086
Toledo	1,230	1,196
Afloat	410	253
Lakes	6,728	10,855
Total	46,024	48,797
Last year	76,240	72,374

* * *

Cost of Rye-Wheat Blends.

The embargo on grain destined for seaboard points for export is still handicapping the rye market—a condition, however, that will prove but temporary. Prices since Dec. 1 show a net advance of two cents per bu., with a sharp increase in the cost of the wheat mix, the net result being an advance of 10c per bbl. on the pure ryes and 20c on blended rye-wheats.—The Blodgett Milling Co.

Successful Run of Mill No. 2.

Mill No. 2 of "The Grinders" was operated Dec. 11 at Lippe's Restaurant, St. Louis. Although bad weather and delayed trains prevented some of the Grinders from appearing for work, Head Miller Whittaker had the assistance of the following operating force: Day Miller F. J. Betten, Lebanon, Ill.; Night Miller J. N. Sauerhage, Waterloo, Ill.; Smutter J. P. Waldman, Pinckneyville, Ill.; Engineer J. B. Watkins, St. Louis; Oiler W. B. Burns and Sweepers John Cornelius, St. Louis, and E. P. Jones, St. Louis. Paul Laidley, St. Louis, officiated as Consulting Milling Engineer. The Grinders and roustabouts presented were as follows: Will Essmueller, Burton Neal, E. H. Brewer, D. N. Sosland, F. E. Eichler, A. C. Grahmann, G. C. Hinrich, Max Lindermann, J. F. Morrissey, Clark Smith, George M. Stankard, St. Louis, and Ed. Schurmann and Louis Phillips, of Germantown, Ill.

The following applicants for employment in Mill No. 2 were present and were duly instructed in the operations of the Mill, according to the new schedule presented by the committee of which George A. Gamble was chairman; W. J. Niergarth, St. Louis; C. H. Corbett, St. Louis; John Heller, Aviston, Ill.; John Armbruster, Aviston, Ill.; J. F. Miller, East St. Louis; E. G. Marschuetz, St. Louis, and Ed. J. P. Vilm, Jefferson City.

The following applicants for employment were placed upon the pay roll, which makes total membership of The Grinders 316 to date: J. F. William Binder, Waterloo, Ill.; Mike Burckhardt, Waterloo, Ill.; Arthur Engelbrecht, Waterloo, Ill.; Philip Heyde, Mascoutah, Ill.; William J. Schoendienst, Trenton, Ill.; Fred Wehmiller, St. Louis; Philip E. Sauer, Evansville, Ill.; Richard Baltz, Millstadt, Ill.; Henry L. Hathaway, Cincinnati, and F. R. Deutman, St. Louis.

Manager George Knapp, of Lippe's Restaurant, provided a good quality of fuel and oil, and Chess Gruber and his mechanical dog "Bushwa" entertained with a monologue.

Mill No. 2 will be operated frequently before the F. O. M. A. convention to be held in St. Louis in June. Head Miller Whittaker has given instructions that all Grinders are expected to be present to respond to pay roll, that they may perfect themselves in the new method of grinding that the output and quality of Mill No. 2 may reach a very high standard of product before the "Big Mill" is operated at the F. O. M. A. annual convention.

Advertising State Flour in State.

Different state associations have started advertising campaigns for advertising their flour within the state where it is made. The Michigan Millers' State Association, the Indiana Millers' Association, the Ohio Millers' State Association and other organizations have perfected thorough advertising campaigns. The latest association to make such a campaign is the Central Kentucky Millers' Association.

Southern Illinois millers at their semi-annual meeting which convened on Dec. 14 will discuss a plan to advertise Southern Illinois-made flour on a national scale. The plan is fathered by A. J. Koenigsmark and it is likely that definite action will be taken by the association. The popularity of state campaigns has increased to such an extent that there are now very few state associations which have not used such plans.

Changes State Ruling

Georgia Officials Announce New Bleaching Regulations to Conform With Washington.

The Georgia Department of Agriculture last week modified its bleaching regulations so as to permit the use of the word "BLEACHED" instead of "ELECTRICALLY BLEACHED" as heretofore required. Efforts are being made to secure a similar ruling in other Southern states. The new order is in conformity with the regulations of the national Department of Agriculture, which were promulgated recently. This regulation makes it illegal to mark flour bleached with the Alsop process "ELECTRICALLY BLEACHED."

Millers have been puzzled for some time on the different state rulings in the South on bleached flour marking. Most of these rulings were, if adhered to, in direct violation of the national Department of Agriculture regulations and Georgia is the first state to make a change. Millers will welcome this and are now attempting to secure modifications by other states.

Foreign Exchange Factor.

Cables from London advise a new plan for righting the foreign exchange market in this country. Should the plan be adopted it is not altogether unlikely that English exchange may return to a normal basis.

The London cable says: "After an explanation by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, and a short debate, the House of Commons passed the second reading of the bill empowering the government to mobilize American and Canadian securities by purchase or by borrowing them, to be used primarily as collateral for loans, or, in case of necessity, to be sold to meet Great Britain's liabilities in the United States.

"The scheme is an entirely voluntary one, and the Chancellor made it clear that the government had no intention of swamping the American market with securities, which would be unfair to holders here, as they were to be paid for at the market price.

"McKenna explained that the usual trade balance in favor of Great Britain had been exhausted by the huge demands made upon America for goods for England and her allies, and the amounts paid in interest on foreign securities held here or earned by British shipping were not sufficient to set this right. Consequently, in order to meet liabilities in the United States they were obliged to go outside the ordinary course of trade and had to borrow or sell securities. He estimated that the securities held here were valued anywhere from £300,000,000 to £800,000,000 ($1,500,000,000 to $4,000,000,000), and expressed the hope that this would be sufficient to meet our liabilities and to maintain exchange in the United States for the period of the war."

Increase in Exports of Flour.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1915.

Statistics just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce place the total exports of flour from the United States for the first 10 months of 1915 at 12,448,746 bbls., compared with 9,321,794 bbls. the corresponding period in 1914. The exports of flour in October were 1,263,834 bbls., compared with 1,340,907 bbls. in the same month last year.

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When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

Published Every Tuesday at

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WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

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How Many Standards?

Is one set of standards and definitions for flour practicable for the milling industry in this country?

This is probably the most important question to be decided by the Committee on Definitions and Standards, which has been given authority by the United States Department of Agriculture to formulate a set of rules under which the flour millers will have to operate for an indefinite length of time. From the few intimations that have come from the committee at Washington, millers have come to realize that the new regulations will be on a laboratory test basis and that the so-called percentages of milling, which have been used to differentiate grades of flour since the inception of the roller mill system, will be discarded. A laboratory basis will mean that patents or straight or clear flour will be determined by the quantity of ash and fiber contained in the flour. Moisture content will also be an important consideration, but it is acknowledged that the moisture standard will be the same on all grades of flour. On a percentage basis of standardization, it may be possible to have one set of grades for the different kinds of flour, but millers from different sections differ on the practicability of one laboratory standard for soft winter wheat flour, spring wheat flour, hard winter wheat flour and durum flour?

Southwestern millers will be given a chance next week by the national Department of Agriculture to recite their views on standards and definitions. The hearing at Kansas City, which will be the first of a series of conferences with millers, will take up the flour grade controversy from the viewpoint of the hard winter wheat miller. Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma millers will take part in the meeting. Southwestern millers have been giving serious consideration to a set of regulations under which the soft winter wheat or the spring wheat miller could not operate. And it is likely that the Southwest will ask the government to name separate standards for the different kinds of flour.

Present plans of the government committee provide for hearings in all of the principal milling sections. Soft winter wheat millers will be given a separate conference at which they will present their views, and soft winter wheat millers have decided opinions on this important question. Some of the leading soft winter wheat millers declare it is impossible to formulate one set of definitions under which all millers could work. So in this instance, too, indications are that the government will be asked for a special set of standards.

Spring wheat millers will, of course, want definitions and standards to suit their requirements. Pacific Coast millers have altogether different considerations under question. Durum wheat millers also have peculiar conditions affecting their milling operations and testimony from these millers will be widely different from the hard winter wheat or soft winter wheat miller's.

What will the government committee do? A final hearing will probably be set for Washington, at which time representative millers from all sections of the country will be heard. The flour standards committee of the Millers' National Federation will make their recommendations, principal among which is: "That we recommend one standard."

On one point millers from every section of the country are practically unanimous—that the maximum moisture content be fixed at 13.5 per cent, which conforms to the present regulation. The government committee will probably make this the moisture standard for the different kinds and grades of flour, but whether there will be any uniformity in any other regulations governing grades or kinds of flour is a question that the government committee cannot answer itself, at least not until the views of millers in different sections are heard. But the flour industry can rest assured that when standards are promulgated sufficient time will be given the trade before they become effective.

Kansas Wheat.

With North Dakota, in the United States, and Saskatchewan, in Canada, reporting larger yields of wheat than Kansas harvested this year, it seems that the Sunflower state is being given less credit for its accomplishments in producing the bread cereal this season than it deserves. It appears that crop statisticians, some of pretty high standing so far as standing goes, feel that, with other states ahead of Kansas, the Sunflower state is an easy mark for curious statistical claims.

Only a few days ago, for example, a Chicago house—Clement, Curtis & Co.—issued an estimate crediting Kansas with 81,336,000 bushels of wheat. And this report added that of this total only 53,762,000 bushels were "available for milling." The last report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture indicated a crop of 95,000,000 bushels. The last federal estimate on Kansas pointed to a production of 113,000,000 bushels. These figures are worth noting in connection with the latest Chicago estimate. So far as the Clement, Curtis & Co. statement as to wheat "available for milling" is concerned, it seems that that house has failed to take into consideration the fact that huge quantities of the 1915 crops which had been deemed too poor to make good flour are proving to be exceptionally desirable for milling purposes. In fact, the Kansas wheat flour of the 1915 crop, in the face of the abnormal harvest season, is in great favor in the East, having outsold the product of the spring wheat states of the Northwest in bakeries where close attention is paid to strength and worth of flour. If Kansas has only 81,336,000 bushels of wheat this year, it at least will not find it impossible to grind 27,574,000 bushels of this total into good flour.

As for the actual Kansas production, there is, admittedly, still much debate. In a few days the millers of the Southwest and the grain interests of the country generally will have available light on the actual output of the Sunflower state through the reports due from the national Department of Agriculture and the state Board of Agriculture. With these reports imminent it is needless to attempt to guess on their showing. Millers of Kansas and those of other states who are lucky enough to get Kansas wheat rightfully feel that instead of guessing on the crop they can spend their time far more profitably scouting the claims of inferior quality of the crop of the state. The activity of Kansas mills and the demand Kansas flour is enjoying this season furnish no basis for commenting unfavorably on millable wheat of Kansas.

Government Crop Reporting Methods.

Government crop reports have been the subject of so much criticism and those for the year 1915 were received with skepticism to such an extent that it was thought advisable to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the visit to St. Louis last Wednesday of S. A. Jones, Chief of the Division of Crop Reports, Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, to secure information in regard to the methods of preparation and the scope of these reports which would enable the readers of Milling and Grain News to obtain a clearer idea of this subject.

According to Mr. Jones, "the practical value of the government crop estimates results from the fact that they are based upon reports from farmers and others in every county and township in the United States and upon reports of trained field agents in each state."

These reports are made monthly during the crop season and they are checked up from every possible source of information. All government employes engaged in the preparation of the crop estimates are prohibited by law from giving out any information concerning them or in utilizing information so obtained for their own benefit, either directly or indirectly, prior to the date and time of publication. Although the charge of "leaks" is frequently made, they have proved to be without foundation. Everything is done to make the reports as accurate and as dependable, impartial and disinterested as is possible. After the reports of the farmers and others who report from the various townships throughout the country have been received and gone over the reports of the field agents from the various states are considered. These reports are then checked up by the heads of the division, and when the reports from the different sources have been compared the final reports are prepared and issued by a crop-reporting board of experts.

Mr. Jones stated that it is remarkable how nearly the reports from the different sources agree in their estimates of the crop. The reports received by the department from the different classes of individual correspondents are tabulated and compiled and the figure from each separate state computed. After the reports from the different counties are tabulated a figure for the state is secured which takes into consideration the relation which the figures from each county in the state bears to the total for the state. The personnel of the crop-reporting board which makes the final estimates is changed each month.

In order to prevent "leaks" and the use of information by unauthorized parties, all reports from the state field agents and others are sent to the Secretary of Agriculture in specially prepared envelopes. By an arrangement with the postal authorities, these envelopes are delivered to the Secretary of Agriculture in sealed mail pouches, which are opened only by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary. The reports, with seals unbroken, are placed immediately in a safe in the Secretary's office, where they remain until the morning of the day on which the bureau report is issued. They are then delivered by the Secretary or his assistant to the statistician, with the seals still unbroken. In order to avoid the danger of misuse, the reports from field agents more than 500 miles from Washington are sent by telegraph, in cipher. Notwithstanding the difference in methods of procedure, the estimates of yields per acre obtained by the Bureau of Crop Estimates in census years and the figures of yield per acre obtained by the census, with few exceptions, do not vary widely. According to Mr. Jones, the bureau invites the strictest investigation in regard to its methods and to the accuracy of its reports and it would welcome a campaign through the press to educate the farmers into the idea of furnishing accurate information of a statistical nature in regard to their business, primarily for their own benefit and incidentally for the benefit of the country at large.

Sweeping Rate Changes

Railroads File New Southern Tariffs Embodying More Than One Thousand Corrections.

New tariffs filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission to become effective Jan. 1 provide for sweeping changes in rates on grain and grain products from St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Ohio River crossings to points in the Southeast, interior Mississippi Valley and Mississippi Valley. The rates include reductions and advances to more than one thousand points and millers are cautioned to investigate new rates before making sales to the sections affected. Advances of as much as five cents per 100 pounds on flour are made to some points, while reduction of one to ten cents are provided to others.

Careful checking of the rates by experts show some material discriminations against certain sections, but no action has as yet been taken to protest such changes. Charles R. Ripping, traffic commissioner of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, analyzes the situation as follows:

"Tariffs are being received to become effective Jan. 1, 1916, changing the entire system of rates from St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Ohio River crossings to local and competitive points in all the territory south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River, commonly known as Southeastern and Mississippi Valley territories on all classes and commodities. These changes are made in accordance with fourth section Order No. 3866, issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission 3700, Feb. 3, 1914, and several subsequent orders supplementary thereto. The carriers have been allowed nearly two years' time to prepare tariffs in compliance with those orders.

"The general purpose is to eliminate many violations in the territory mentioned of the long and short haul principle of the Interstate Commerce act, as contained in the fourth section. While there will still be some violations of that principle as in the case of New Orleans, Mobile and South Atlantic Coast points and a fringe or territory immediately adjacent to the Gulf and Atlantic Coast, still the effect of these tariffs will be generally to make the rates to intermediate points not higher than to more distant points on a given line of railroad. The result of this has been that there are many reductions in rates to intermediate local stations; also some increases to the basing points.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission informed the carriers that they would not expect them to bring about a compliance with the long and short haul provision altogether by reductions in rates, but they would expect them to give and take, raising the rates in some places and lowering them in others.

"The carriers have kept a committee of general freight agents in Washington for about two years working out these matters with the Fourth Section Board of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the tariffs that are to become effective on the first of January represent the result of that labor.

"In order to give you an idea of the nature of the change I quote below the old and new rates to 12 representative Southeastern points:

Note I only name rates on grain and grain products, but it is to be understood that the new rates affect all classes and commodities that may be shipped to the territory involved. It is impossible for me to quote all these rates, as they fill tariffs involving hundreds of pages of printed matter, but this is sufficient to put everybody on notice that there will be an entirely new line-up of rates on all classes and commodities, from St. Louis to Southeastern and Mississippi Valley territories, effective Jan. 1, 1916, except with a saving clause that any change in the present freight rates will be charged to the purchaser if an increase and credited to the purchaser if a decrease.

From St. Louis to	Grain and Feed, C. L. Old	New	Flour C. L. Old	New
Atlanta, Ga.	26	27	26	27
Bainbridge, Ga.	31	32	31	32
Birmingham, Ala.	24	25	24	25
Brunswick, Ga.	25	25	25	25
Charleston, S. C.	25	25	25	25
Chattanooga, Tenn.	23	23	23	23
Jacksonville, Fla.	25	25	25	25
Knoxville, Tenn.	25	25	25	25
Macon, Ga.	28	29	28	29
Montgomery, Ala.	24	25	24	25
Nashville, Tenn	12	12	12	12
Savannah, Ga.	25	25	25	25

"I have not quoted the figures to the Mississippi Valley points, as there are so many changes that it is hardly possible to take any few points as representative. However, the rate to Jackson-Meridian, Miss., will be increased on coarse grain and feed from 14½c to 20c per 100 pounds. This is the greatest advance that has come to my attention and I do not know whether it will be allowed by the commission when protests are filed by those communities. It is understood, however, that all these figures have been tentatively passed upon in advance by the Interstate Commerce Commission and that the commission earnestly desires the tariffs to go into effect on the first of January, because it has had numerous complaints in the years gone by from communities in the Southern territory that were paying higher rates for shorter hauls than for hauls to more distant points along the same line of railroad. It is, therefore, questionable whether the Interstate Commerce Commission will consent to suspend these new tariffs. They will rather invite specific complaints concerning particular rates where any community considers itself unjustly treated."

Co-Operation Between Millers.

Carl W. Sims, president of the Indiana Millers' Association, says of co-operation:

"Association means co-operation. The Indiana Millers' Association was born with the idea that much could be accomplished for the Indiana millers by co-operation among themselves. There is a wonderful value in getting acquainted with each other and exchanging ideas and experiences. If your neighbor is reported as doing something which you regard as radically wrong and unjustly injurious to your interests, do not believe the rumor. Go to your neighbor about it. If it is true a friendly conference will accomplisb more for both of you than all kinds of fighting, price-cutting, etc. If it is not true you will save yourself doing your neighbor a serious injustice.

"Cut-throat competition, especially among those who should be allied against the greater competition which both have to meet, is terribly destructive.

"Cultivate the spirit of co-operation. You will find that your differences are very petty, after all, and you can well afford to sink them in the consideration of the greater questions as to how you can handle your business better, how you can increase the market for all of you and each get his proper share of the business.

"The other Indiana mill is not half so dangerous to your interests as the competition from outside the state. Unite against this real competition, which you may not be able successfully to combat by yourself, and your little differences will take care of themselves.

'Some of us have carried the idea of co-operation still further in the advertising campaign for Indiana flour, and so far as my own business is concerned it has been a splendid thing for me. My experience has been that co-operation—standing shoulder to shoulder with the other fellow against the common enemy and standing face to face with him in adjusting smaller differences—has always paid. I am heart and soul in favor of co-operation just as far as possible—and I do not believe that we yet realize how far it is possible for co-operation to go.

"Let us—every one—preach and believe co-operation. Let us manifest the spirit of co-operation in our organization so thoroughly that the Indiana Millers' Association will become a wonderful power in the milling industry of the country."

WHAT THE MILLS ARE DOING.

The Monarch Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan.: "We are running the mill full time. We are doing an excellent business in Eastern markets and are making fair sales to the South, but are not doing much in local territory. We are limiting all sales to 60-day delivery. Good demand prevails for all grades of millfeed."

Turon Mill & Elevator Co., Hutchinson, Kan.: "Are operating the mill at Turon 15 hours daily. We are doing a good flour business to regular trade in local territory. Millfeed demand is good. Wheat area is about the same as last year, in our opinion. All our output of clear and low grade is sold ahead and we are in the market."

The New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan.: "We are running 24 hours. Flour demand is good both to Eastern and Southern markets. We are making only fair sales for deferred shipment. Good demand for millfeed. Wheat area is at least 20 per cent less than a year ago throughout this section."

Jensen & Sons, Nelson, Neb.: "We are running three-fourths full time and are doing a good local flour business. All sales are for quick shipment. Millfeed sales are slow and we have a small surplus over the needs of our regular trade. Wheat area is about the same as last year."

Orr Bros., Clay Center, Neb.: "We are operating half time. Flour business is good on the whole, but local sales are in only fair volume. Good demand from the East. Millfeed is in active demand. Would estimate wheat area about 15 per cent less than last year."

Chelsea Mill & Elevator Co., Chelsea, Ok.: "Are operating 11 hours. Local flour sales are in very good volume. Demand from the South is fair. We are doing nothing in the East. Good home demand prevails for millfeed. Wheat area is only 40 per cent of the acreage sown last year in this section."

Beatrice Milling Co., Whitewright, Tex.: "We are running 24 hours. Flour business is good locally. Are making heavy bookings for future delivery. Good demand for bran. Wheat area is about 25 per cent less than a year ago. Green bugs are showing up in fields and wheat plants are turning yellow."

Johnston-Hicks Mill Co., Altamont, Ill.: "Operating average of 11 to 15 hours. Flour business is good locally and fair to the South. Are selling for 30-day movement only. Selling output of millfeed easily. Wheat area same as last year."

Pioneer Milling Co., Pioneer, Mo.: "Operating 12 hours. Flour business is reasonably good. Local sales are good and are doing fair business with South. Millfeed is slow. Wheat area is about 90 per cent of last year's acreage."

Holland Mills Co., Holland, Ind.: "Running 10 hours three days weekly. Flour business is improving. All trade local. Wheat area is normal for this territory."

Wins Right to Rex

J. F. Imbs Milling Co. Obtains Favorable Decision in Highest Court on Flour Brand.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, 1915.

The use and right of the "Rex" brand for flour has been awarded to the J. F. Imbs Milling Co., of Belleville, Ill., by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in an opinion rendered by Chief Justice Sheperd. The Royal Milling Co. of Montana appealed from the decision of the Commissioner of Patents in the opposition case brought by the Illinois mill to sustain their use of the Rex brand.

The opinion of Judge Sheperd is as follows:

"The Royal Milling Co. filed an application Oct. 18, 1911, for the registration of the word 'REX' as a trademark for flour. The mark consisted of a diamond-shaped figure upon which appears in large script type the word 'REX.' Below the diamond-shaped figure is a scroll upon which are the words 'Rex Is King.' The word 'Rex' is the dominant feature of the mark and is all that is applied for.

"The applicant claims a certificate of registration granted to the Royal Milling Co. Oct. 3, 1893.

"The opposer, the J. F. Imbs Milling Co., claims that it and its predecessors have used the word 'Rex' as a trademark for flour continuously since 1873. The mark was adopted originally by J. F. Imbs, who is the senior member of the firm opposing registration.

"The proof shows that the mark was adopted and used by J. F. Imbs in 1873 as a trademark for flour and has been continuously used since that time by successive firms of which J. F. Imbs was the senior member.

"He is the senior member of the J. F. Imbs Milling Co.

"The proof establishes satisfactorily the use of the mark upon the flour packed in barrels since said date.

"The Examiner of Interferences and the Commissioner, on appeal, rendered decisions sustaining the opposition, from which there has been an appeal to this court.

"The applicant contends that the word 'Rex' was fraudulently used by the opponent, basing its contention on the fact that 'Rex' was originally used on flour made from soft wheat, but is now used on flour made from hard wheat.

"As stated by the Commissioner, it is a well-known fact that 25 or 30 years ago hard wheat began to be raised in this country. Since that time it has gone into extensive use, and, while the flour made from hard wheat may be different from that made from soft wheat, Imbs' record shows that 'Rex' was always used upon good flour and always on the same grade of flour, and he held that the trademark is not to be vitiated by a change in the species of wheat used, any more than it would be vitiated by an important change of process in the making of flour.

"It appears that the Rex flour is of the same grade, of the best flour, and there has been no misrepresentation in its use.

"We agree with the Commissioner that no fraud has been shown, and his decision is affirmed."

Highland Milling Co., Highland, Ill.: "Are running half time. Flour business is fair, with good local trade and fair Southern inquiry. Eastern sales are light. Are not booking for deferred shipment. Millfeed is dull. Estimate wheat area at about 20 per cent less than last fall."

Miller Milling Co., Miller, Mo.: "Operating 11 hours. Good local flour business. Millfeed is active and higher. Wheat area about 5 per cent reduction."

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland. Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 13, 1915.

Irregular fluctuations in wheat, together with the approaching invoicing season, operated against activity in new flour business in Kansas City and the Southwest in the last week. Despite the restricting influences, however, a fair business was done on the whole. A feature of the week's new bookings was the sale of large lots to the French government, this being the principal export trade.

Sharp advances early in the week checked buyers, while the latter half of the period, which witnessed sharp declines in prices, was also about as unproductive of new domestic business with many millers, conditions being too unsettled. In a few instances millers reported good domestic sales, but most advices noted a reduced volume of business.

Shipping directions on old orders were reported active by most millers. This, together with fair new business, is keeping mills of the Southwest on full-time runs. The output of flour in Kansas City or the last week, for example, was the heaviest on the new crop. Liberal wheat deliveries are favorable to mills in the present state of the market, weather up to the close of the week favoring marketing of grain.

The prevailing range on 95 per cent flour at the close was about $4.70 to $5, jute, Kansas City, compared with $4.70@5.10 a week ago. Patents closed at $4.95 to $5.30, jute, Kansas City, compared with $5.10@5.40 a week ago. First clears sold as high as $4.50, jute, a rise of 10c from last week, bakers being credited with more liberal purchases. The range on first clears was $4 to $4.50, jute. Second clear flour closed unchanged, at $3.25 to $3.50. It was evident at the close that more second clear was on the market than for some time.

France was credited with being a heavy buyer of straight flour. Sales to that government by mills of the Southwest for the last week or 10 days were estimated at as high as 250,000 bags. The purchases were made to fill full cargoes, each bag to contain 220 lbs. The buying was in addition to other recent contracts placed by the French government, and was said to be for December-January shipment. Advices as to other foreign business were not optimistic. Baltic and United Kingdom bids were reported out of line.

Soft wheat flour business continued of moderate volume. As soft wheat prices advanced millers raised quotations on flour about 10c a bbl. The best patents closed at $5.90. Established connections are making fair purchases, but otherwise this territory appears to be in a less advantageous position than in other years for competing in soft wheat flour.

It is encouraging to note that the year is closing in a favorable manner for millers of the Southwest as a whole. After a 1915 harvest that made many millers rather pessimistic over the outlook for business, developments in the Southwest recently have been very favorable to business in this section. The East continues to find flour of the Southwest superior to that of the spring wheat territory. Besides, considering the difficulties in foreign business, export workings have been larger than expected some time ago. The close of the year probably will find mills operating on as long schedules as in any December in the history of the industry in the Southwest.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, December shipment, $4.70@$5; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4@4.50; second clear, $3.25@3.50.

Decline in Bran Prices.

After being quoted as high as 94c at the opening of last week, bran prices dropped to a basis of 90@91c. In the preceding fortnight the market had scored very sharp gains, but local distributors did not describe the decline as a natural reaction. Instead they reported offerings increased, due to the activity of mills of the Southwest, and a contraction in demand. Mild weather operated against buying, while the congested freight situation was an adverse influence in the East. The Southeast reported weather unfavorable to the trade. In local territory, too, the weather was against the market most of the week.

Some business was done during the week in future bran. Sales for January shipment were on a basis of 90@92c, Kansas City, while February bran was said to have been sold at 92@94c, Kansas City. Kansas mills were credited with making these sales.

The heavier grades of shorts displayed the best tone. Brown closed at about 96c, with some dealers claiming an even lower price. Brown shorts moved very slowly. Gray closed at $1.05@1.07. White shorts were quoted at $1.15 up. Fancy white middlings were quoted at $1.22 up. Mills again commented favorably on their local demand in many instances, but with a large flour output an increased surplus was on the market.

The fact that mills of the Southwest are sold ahead on flour for the next month in most instances means, it was emphasized during the week, a continued heavy output of millfeed. Whether or not the demand will improve to absorb this large production is the question on which the price fluctuations will depend largely, it is believed by a number of distributors.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 87@88c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, 96c; gray shorts, $1.05@1.07; fancy white middlings, $1.22 up; red dog, $1.40.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.90@5.10 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.60@4.70; first clears, $4@4.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.70@5.90 per bbl.; soft fancy, jute, $5.20@5.40; corn meal, 30c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.50@4.70 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.60@5; wheat graham flour in small sacks, $4.80@5.05 per bbl.; whole wheat flour in 98s and 140s, $5.05@5.35; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $4.80 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 88c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35@1.40; white shorts, $1.20 up.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.20@5.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5@5.30; bran, 90@95c per 100; mill run, $1@1.05; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.80@6 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.60@5.80; bran, 95c@$1; mixed feed, $1.05@1.10; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 30@32c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.25@1.30 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.80@6.10 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.75@6; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.20@6.70 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.70@6.10 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Wheat receipts are expected to continue heavy on the Kansas City market and in interior points in the Southwest unless severe weather interferes. While there is evidence of a bullish tendency among some growers, there appears to be a willingness to sell as a rule at present prices. Up to the close of last week weather conditions were favorable for marketing, but rain has since fallen in scattered portions of France.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City last week were the second largest on the new crop, amounting to 1,849 cars. In the preceding week the receipts were 1,677 cars; a fortnight ago, 1,960 cars, the heaviest on the crop; year ago, 768 cars; two years ago, 266 cars.

Elevator stocks showed the largest increase of the season in Kansas City, reaching 5,709,713 bus. This is an increase of 1,002,381 bus. The stocks a year ago Saturday were 9,687,133 bus.

Receipts of corn increased, and further enlargement in the movement is expected. Receipts were 825 cars, compared with 685 the preceding week, 133 a year ago and 835 cars two years ago. Cash prices rose as much as 2c.

Oats receipts were 108 cars, compared with 32 the preceding week, 48 a year ago and 107 two years ago.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Output of Kansas City mills last week was the largest on the 1915 crop to date, amounting to 71,300 bbls., compared with 64,800 bbls. in the preceding week and 60,800 bbls. a year ago. Mills were running an average of about 97 per cent of full time.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The flour mill at Cimarron, Kan., which has stood idle for 14 years, is being dismantled and the machinery sold for junk.

O. W. Wasmer, of the Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kan., is on a business trip in Northern Missouri and in Iowa.

The Ellsworth Mill & Elevator Co., Ellsworth, Kan., is erecting an addition to its warehouse, which will double the capacity.

O. M. Friend and J. M. Richards, of the Hannibal Milling Co., Hannibal, Mo., were visitors for several days in Kansas City last week.

Hartley's feed mill, at Minneapolis, Kan., has installed complete corn goods equipment and is making corn meal, corn flour and corn feeds.

The Lindsborg Mill & Elevator Co., Lindsborg, Kan., made a shipment last week of 10 carloads, or 3,850 110-lb. sacks, of flour to Malmo, Sweden.

A home products show will be held in Hutchinson, Kan., this month, and the five Hutchinson mills will have separate exhibits of their products.

L. A. Orth will erect a flour mill at Yoakum, Tex., which he will operate in conjunction with his corn meal mill. He will do a local business altogether.

John Cain, of the Wellington Milling & Elevator Co., Wellington, Kan., was a visitor in Kansas City last week, returning from a trip to Eastern markets.

Secretary Mohler, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, says the Kansas corn crop will break all records this year. Yields of 60 to 70 bus. per acre are common.

The Blue Rapids Milling & Elevator Co., Blue Rapids, Kan., has started on a full-time run, with J. B. Pope, W. H. King, George Taylor, Alva Kappel and J. E. Drake as the night crew.

Mill No. 1 of The Grinders will hold a special run at the Railroad Club in Kansas City Saturday night, Dec. 18. Operatives will clean up old orders and prepare for the holiday season. Plenty of fuel will be provided.

The Kelso Grain Co. has purchased the plant of the Columbus Milling Co., Columbus, Kan., and will operate the corn goods unit. The flour mill will be shut down for the present. The Kelso company will also do a general elevator business.

Receivers at Kansas City say their advices indicate that the wheat movement is feeling the effects of a shortage in cars. However, the principal factor in the light Southwestern movement is the light marketing by farmers. This is due to declining prices.

W. J. Miller, formerly in the wheat department of the Turon Mill & Elevator Co., Turon, Kan., has been made superintendent. L. B. Miller, former superintendent, will have charge of the selling department of the mill and will remove the general offices of the company on Jan. 1 to Hutchinson, Kan.

Leopold Gross, of Gross & Co., New York representatives of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., was a visitor in Kansas City last week. Mr. Gross reported low stocks of flour in the East, and spoke hopefully of prospects for trade there in the near future. He expects the freight embargoes declared recently by Eastern railroads to be removed shortly.

The meeting on definitions and standards in Kansas City on Dec. 20 will be held in the Federal building, at Eighth and Grand avenue. The first session will convene at 10 o'clock in the morning. Secretary Topping, of the Southwestern Millers' League, says the importance of the meeting demands that every miller in the Southwest should attend.

The elevator of the Cain Milling Co., Atchison, Kan., was totally destroyed by fire on Dec. 8. Fire is said to have been due to defective electric wiring. Loss is estimated at more than $40,000. A large amount of wheat was burned. Damage is fully covered by insurance. The Cain Milling Co. will replace the elevator with a larger structure, probably of concrete construction and fireproof throughout.

Everything You Need

We have a warehouse and keep a supply of all machinery. We specialize in Express shipments. Write or wire us your needs.

Kansas City Mill & Elevator Supply Co.

304 W. 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 13, 1915.

New sales by St. Louis and Southern Illinois mills showed a reduction in volume during the past week, accounted for by the irregular trend to flour prices. So much nervousness was displayed in the wheat market that flour buyers could not be interested. The market seemed to be without any foundation and buyers generally are waiting for a settled market before making any large purchases. All sales last week consisted of small lots to regular trade and represented the immediate needs of buyers. No contracting was done for late delivery, as most of the trade has either enough flour on hand or supplies to arrive that will carry them over the holiday season.

Mills were able to maintain operations, despite the let-up in new business. Buyers sent in shipping instructions freely and in a great many instances more than 50 per cent of mill output was absorbed on old contracts. Probably St. Louis and nearby mills made new sales amounting to about 50 per cent of their output.

Prices showed a net decline for the week of about 15c to 20c per bbl. Best Kansas patents were offered to the local trade during the week at a range of $5.10 to $5.40 per bbl. St. Louis mills asked about same range on best hard winter wheat patents in cotton sacks. Soft winter wheat brands were quoted by local and Southern Illinois mills at a range of $5.25 to $5.50 per bbl. in cotton sacks, St. Louis basis. Some established brands sold up to $6.60 per bbl., f. o. b. mill, regular trade in the South paying this figure for particular brands. Southern Illinois mills generally ask a range of $5.85 to $6.60 per bbl. for extra high patents, sacked, f. o. b. mill.

Export trade was not as active as in the preceding week. Several good sales of hard flour were made during the week on a basis of $5 for straight grade. The United Kingdom was the principal buyer. The West Indies also bought some fair lots and this flour is generally for quick shipment, as ocean rates will advance 10c per bbl. on the first of the year and buyers want to lay in stocks before the advance. The Continent did not take very much flour, a few small lots being reported to Baltic ports, but this business was very much smaller than in preceding week. The continued inability of mills to obtain ocean space and the embargo on flour at Atlantic ports were principal hardships tending to restrict volume of business.

Eastern buyers were not active at all, depending altogether on old contracts for their needs. The unsettlement in the price situation worked against new business in the East, particularly as buyers there have enough flour contracted to cover their needs for the next 30 to 60 days. The little inquiry noted from Eastern markets was for deferred shipment, buyers asking for prices on January-February-March shipment. As a general rule, the trade discounted the future market too much and mill prices were entirely too high. Result was that practically nothing was done for deferred movement.

Sales of Kansas and spring wheat flour in the St. Louis market continued small. Bakers are not interested on the present basis, except where stocks need replenishment. Most of the bakery and jobbing trade in St. Louis has enough flour to last them until Jan. 1, and possibly will not buy additional supplies until after Jan. 1. They feel that the market will be unsettled and rather abnormal until after the holiday period. For this reason they are holding off.

* * *

Flour output of the following mills was 88,000 bbls. last week, against 89,000 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 11,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 18,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 15,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,600; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,500; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 3,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 5,600; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 9,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

Millfeed Practically Unchanged.

Trading was dull in millfeed all of last week. Mills offered supplies freely, but buyers were rather slow in taking hold. Local brokers had difficulty in placing feed at steady prices. Practically only demand was from carlot trade, who needed feed to replenish stocks. Orders came from a scattered territory. The South bought some bran and shorts during the week, but best sales were to Eastern points. However, the entire shipping demand hardly deserves mention.

Bran sold at unchanged prices during the entire week. At the opening of this week some brokers were offering feed at one cent under value of a week ago, but generally mills asked unchanged prices. Quite a little bran is being stored by millers who believe the future market will be higher.

No trading is reported in feed for deferred movement. Mills are asking from three to six cents more for January bran than for quick shipment and buyers are not at all in line. Few are willing to offer any premium at all for January feed, claiming that should the weather continue mild prices will be on same level as current quotations.

Receipts of millfeed in St. Louis last week amounted to 39,100 sacks, compared with 33,660 sacks in the preceding week and 39,100 sacks last year. Shipments were 32,600 sacks, against 29,830 sacks in the preceding week and 32,600 sacks last year.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.25@5.50; straight, $4.95@5.20; clear, $4@4.40; extra fancy, $4.65@4.95; low grade, $3.60@3.85.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $5.10@5.40; straight, $4.90@5.20; clear, $4.25@4.50; low grade, $3.60@4.

Spring Patent (in jute) at $5.30@5.60; 95 per cent, $5.10@5.40; first clear, $4.80@4.90.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.15 and dark at $4.90 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis, 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 98@99c; soft bran, $1@1.01; shorts, $1.10; middlings, $1.12@1.40; white hominy feed, $25 per ton; oats feed, $14.75; alfalfa meal, $15.75@16 for No. 2, $18.50@19 for No. 1, $20.50@21 for choice. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1 and middlings at $1.25@1.50.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

Adolph Hezel, of the Hezel Milling Co., East St. Louis, Ill., has applied for membership in the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

The Highland Milling Co., Highland, Ill., is making plans for the erection of a new concrete office building in the spring of 1916.

F. O. Jones, sales manager for the Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co., Oklahoma City, Ok., was a visitor in St. Louis early last week.

The annual meeting of the Missouri Grain Dealers' Association will be held in St. Louis, Mo., on Jan. 26 and 27. The Planters' Hotel will be headquarters.

Edward J. P. Vilm, of the T. H. Dulle Milling Co., Jefferson City, Mo., was a visitor in St. Louis last week. Mr. Vilm attended the run of The Grinders Saturday night.

S. H. Stolzfus, Kansas City representative of The Wolf Co., stopped off in St. Louis on Monday of this week, en route to Kansas City from a visit to the home office at Chambersburg, Pa.

Irving M. Schwartz, of M. Schwartz & Sons Flour Co., St. Louis, is an applicant for membership in the Merchants' Exchange. Clarence Sears, of Langenberg Bros. Commission Co., has also applied for membership.

J. H. Cain & Sons, Jacksonville, Ill., reports: "We are operating the mill from 12 to 16 hours daily. Demand for flour is good locally, while Southern inquiry is just fair. Millfeed trade is good. Wheat area is about 90 to 95 per cent of last year."

Ph. H. Postel Milling Co., Mascoutah, Ill., reports: "We are running full time. Flour business is good locally and to Southern markets. Millfeed demand is fair. We estimate the wheat area at about 85 to 90 per cent of last year's acreage."

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week amounted to 94,820 bbls., compared with 95,780 bbls. in the preceding week and 94,820 bbls. same week last year. Shipments were 130,800 bbls., against 153,460 bbls. in preceding week and 130,800 bbls. last year.

Wheat receipts took a jump last week, total arrivals for the week being 1,053,735 bus., which compares with receipts of only 605,016 bus. in the preceding period and 1,053,735 bus. last year. Shipments were practically unchanged, amounting to 690,290 bus., against 709,009 in the preceding period and 690,000 last year.

A delegation of St. Louis millers will leave Tuesday for the semi-annual meeting of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, which will be held in Chester, Ill., on Tuesday and Wednesday. The first session will convene Tuesday afternoon. The millers will go on a trip of inspection through the new plant of the H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Henry L. Langenberg, head of the Langenberg Bros. Commission Co., who has been ill, was on the Merchants' Exchange floor last week for the first time in several months. He received a hearty welcome from his many friends. The Langenberg Bros. Commission Co. is installing a private wire service between Chicago and other outside markets.

St. Louis millers were advised last week that the state officials in Georgia have revised their bleaching ruling, making it conform with the recent federal regulation which makes it illegal to brand flour bleached with the Alsop process "Electrically Bleached." The new Georgia regulation requires that bleached flour must be so marked, but that no qualifying statement as to the method of bleaching is necessary.

The local corn and wheat movement is so large at Charleston, Mo., that the Charleston Milling Co. has been compelled to stack sacks of grain outside of its warehouses. All of the different storage buildings of the mill have been filled up, and if the present movement continues the mill will have more than 100,000 bus. of sacked corn piled in the open before Jan. 1. The corn crop around Charleston is said to be the best since 1880.

Local wheat traders were "up in the air" on the market last week. After the price of futures dropped four cents from the extreme top many thought the decline had gone far enough and took the buying side. Then the price dropped two cents more and the "pit crowd" turned bearish. Saturday, when low prices on the week were recorded at the opening of trading, the market looked set for a decline, but on reports of daily clearances of wheat and flour of 2,500,000 bus. the market hopped up one and one-half cents and closed firm. Then, after the market closed, it developed that Chicago had made a mistake and placed the clearances at 200,000 bus. over what they actually were. The mistakes in "figures" by Chicago houses are becoming so frequent as to cause much adverse comment in grain and milling circles.

The "regulars" on the Merchants' Exchange are to spring a surprise on the "insurgents" who, headed by George Harsh and W. R. Bosselier, have been planning to place an independent ticket in the field against Thomas K. Martin for president at the coming annual election. The "insurgents" planned their fight because a recent petition signed by 70 members of the Merchants' Exchange, presented by Bosselier and requesting a vote of members on the proposition to increase the present insurance payment of $150 on deceased members to $500, was not accepted by the board of directors. The board of directors now plans to put to a vote of exchange members on Dec. 16 a revision of the rules, so that a proposition submitted to the board of directors, and not officially accepted, may be placed before a vote of members. The "regulars" assert that this addition to the rules will spike the guns of the "insurgents" and predict a victory for Thomas K. Martin, even if an independent ticket is placed in the field.

The ocean rate on wheat from Argentina to Liverpool is 75c per bu., while the charge from New York to Italy was advanced last week to 64c per bu., the highest on record. The steadily advancing ocean rates would indicate that the United Kingdom may soon be paying as much to carry wheat across the Atlantic as the cost of the grain at New York.

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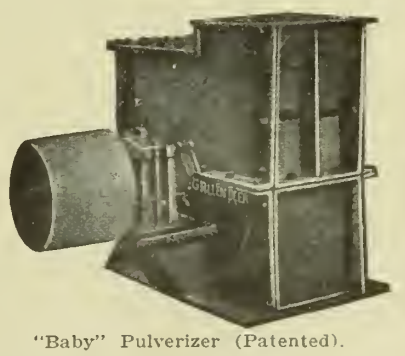

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THE GRUENDLER PATENT CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

930 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri

New York

New York, Dec. 13, 1915.

With a higher wheat market again in evidence during the past week, flour prices reached further high levels, but the advance failed to stimulate business and consequently the volume of sales turned over was more or less curtailed. Buyers cannot as yet bring themselves to the point of putting much faith in the recent advance in wheat. There was some business transacted during the week where buyers found it necessary to replenish certain brands, and there was also a rather good export inquiry. It is understood that several rather large lines were put over for export, although at the time of writing this cannot be confirmed. During the holiday season in this market there is, as a rule, a spell of dullness in evidence, but it is rather anticipated, if the market should shape itself to suit the trade, that some good buying may be done between now and the first of the year, as jobbers are by no means heavily stocked up as to future requirements.

The railroad situation is still in very bad shape and flour is arriving very slowly again. One of the large trunk lines running into New York brought in only 10 or 12 cars of flour during the past three days.

Spring patents during the week were generally held at $5.60 to $5.90 in jutes, with some scattered sales having been effected at the lower range of prices. It is understood that there was some re-sale flour turned over at around $5.50 jutes, but the quantity was not of any volume. The trade as a rule was rather willing to offer around $5.50 jute for December-January-February shipment, but as far as can be ascertained none of the mills was willing to consider this price.

Kansas 95 per cent straights were generally offered at from $5.45 to $5.70 in jutes, and it is also understood that some re-sale stuff was turned over at around $5.30 to $5.35 in jutes. It was also reported there was a large line of this grade sold for export in this market at prices around $5.35 to $5.40 jute.

Spring wheat clear was held at $5 to $5.25 in jutes, with mills offering rather freely and the trade not very much interested. Kansas clear was held at $5.15 to $5.40 in jutes, with some scattered sales having been effected at the lower level.

Soft winter wheat straights were quoted at $5.50 to $5.75 in wood, with business on same very slow. A fair inquiry was reported on soft winter second clear, with prices held around $4.25 to $4.40 in sacks for choice grades of same.

Millfeed continued to be steadily held, with somewhat of an advance on Western feeds to arrive. Demand on same was moderate. City bran in bulk was held at $22.25 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $5.85@6.15; straight, $5.65@5.85; clear, $5.25@5.50; low grade, $3.40@4, jutes.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.80@6; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $5@5.30; low grade, $4.25@4.40.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.70@6; straight, $5.45@5.70; clear, $5.15@5.40.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse Western spring, to arrive, $23; standard middlings, $23; flour middlings, $26.75; red dog, to arrive, $28.50; oil meal, $39@39.50; city bulk bran, $22.25; in 100-lb. sacks, $23.75; middlings, $22@31.50; red dog flour, $32.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1915.

Flour trading was fairly active the first part of last week, but when wheat showed decline there was a lull in buying and shipping instructions on outstanding contracts became inactive. Buyers seem to be of the impression that a further decline will take place and that additional concessions will be obtainable. It is customary for Southern jobbers to make light purchases at this time of the year, though the volume of business handled by Southeastern millers has been consisteutly running ahead of the same time last year throughout the season. Wheat was several cents below the high mark at the end of the week, No. 2 red being quoted $1.20@1.22. Mills are not buying much wheat at present, having supplies to meet their current needs.

Kansas City and Minnesota flour trade is reported quiet by commission men, with prices a shade easier at the close.

The general reports indicated improvement in the demand for millfeed last week, though prices showed no gain.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $6@6.15; standard, $5.65@5.85; half patents, $5.55@5.75; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $5@5.40.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $5.60@5.90.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Soft winter wheat bran, $21@22; mixed feed, $23@24; standard shorts or middlings, $24@25.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

J. C. Galbreath, of the Hutchinson Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., was a visitor in Nashville last week.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at the end of the week amounted to 47,000 bbls., against 53,000 bbls. at the end of preceding week.

The Nashville Grain Exchange reported stocks at Nashville at end of week as follows: Wheat, 485,000 bus.; corn, 150,000 bus.; oats, 777,000 bus.

D. S. Price, of the Glasgow Milling Co., Glasgow, Mo., was a visitor to Nashville last week. Mr. Price is recognized as able authority on wheat, and he takes a bullish outlook of the situation.

The fight to secure the reshipping of grain at Nashville in less than carlots is to be renewed with increased energy. At a meeting of the Commercial Club it was decided to come to the assistance of the grain men by raising $3,000 to aid in keeping up the fight. The Nashville Grain Exchange has expended many thousands of dollars in the fight of over six years made by Atlanta to deprive this city of the benefits granted Ohio River crossings, winning before the Interstate Commerce Commission and Supreme Court. The case is now pending in Atlanta on application for injunction against the commission ruling, the grounds being matters pertaining to the fourth clause of the commerce law as to long and short hauls. The Commercial Club will also raise $5,000 to combat the proposed advances in many rates scheduled to go into effect Jan. 1. The action of Atlanta in depriving Nashville of reshipping places all Southeastern markets a greater distance from the Ohio River advantages.

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PROVIDENT CHEMICAL WORKS
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Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 13, 1915.

Most sales this week were of cars that have been bought by parties who are re-selling at a profit. A good number of cars was sold by mills direct to trade who had to keep up stocks. The larger part of the business in the city has been re-selling. Some of the large bakers are selling flour they have bought to come out up to July.

Manufacturers who have orders for the European countries are beginning to worry about shipments, as they think they will soon have to shut down. They have a big lot of orders for our own country, but the largest part of their orders are for foreign use.

Coal mines are running full and men are scarce and hard to get in that line, as a great many miners went back to Europe. Our boys and men will not work in the mines.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$5.75@6.10; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $5.25@5.50; low grade, in jute, $3.45@3.70.

Winter Patent (basis wood—$5.80@6.10; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $5.15@$5.40; extra, $4.35@4.80.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.65@5.80; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $5.05@5.15.

Rye—Western in sacks, $5.25@5.50 and Pennsylvania in wood, $5.25@$5.50.

Millfeed—Spring in 100-lb. sacks: Red dog, $30.50@31.50; flour middlings, $28.50@29.25; middlings, $23.25@23.75; bran, $23.25@23.75; Kansas red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.25@31.75; middlings, $28.25@29.25; bran, $23.25@23.75; winter middlings, bulk, $25.50@26.50; bran, $23.75@24.25.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Exports from Philadelphia of wheat since Jan. 1 have been 25,948,752 bus.

Two of the Anchor Line elevators at Erie, Pa., were burned with about 500,000 bus. of wheat.

Fire destroyed the mill belonging to Edmund S. Fritz near Pottstown, Pa. The plant was a total loss.

John Kirschner of Ebensburg, Pa., has bought the flour milll from Diehl & Cramer of New Florence, Pa.

J. N. Bardoner of Allison Park, Pa., died aged 75 years. He was in the flour and feed business there for years.

A. B. Hugo of Chicago, A. C. Von Hagen of Mineapolis, C. H. Grives of Marietta, O.; H. E. Brooks of Mansfield, O., and W. D. Halloway of Monroeville, O., visited the Pittsburg trade last week.

The following were visitors last week: A. B. Taylor and Clarke Fogg of Milwaukee; J. H. Vanderberger of Paris, France; John W. McCoy, J. M. South and Alex. Crisman of Barberton, O.; E. J. Skewis and H. P. Gallaher of Minneapolis; A. M. Scott of Portland, O.; Stewart C. Allen of Cincinnati; C. B. Spaulding of Chicago and W. C. Bolke of Janesville, Minn.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 13, 1915.

Lower prices tended to shut off flour business throughout the state during the past week. Net declines of about 25c per bbl. were scored on Kansas and spring wheat brands. In some instances mills reduced values about 40c per bbl., reflecting the declines of about eight cents in the future wheat markets. Most of the declines of more than 25c were on deferred-shipment business. For prompt movement mills made reductions only up to 25c per bbl.

Regular trade of outside mills bought only as their supplies were exhausted. Buyers, as a whole, however, considered the declines as a logical trend in the market and, of course, were waiting for further reductions. Bakers, too, said the declines were in line with their views, and as a result held off. But the bakery trade is pretty well booked up on flour and is getting practically all requirements on old orders. Generally they are ordering out as per contract, because practically all purchases were on a lower than the current basis.

Best Kansas patents sold at a range of $5.30 to $5.50 per bbl. in cotton sacks, while established spring wheat brands were quoted at a wider range, from $5.25 to $5.75. Nebraska mills asked practically same values as Kansas, although they were 10c to 20c lower at times.

Iowa mills are running half time on an average. Business is confined principally to local territory. Only the larger mills in the state are doing anything outside the state, and even these mills are restricted from Eastern territory.

Millfeed continues to advance and consumption in the state is increasing. The Southwest is on a shipping basis and is making fair sales. State mills are not finding any difficulty in disposing of their output to local and mixed-car trade. Northwestern mills are shipping straight carlots.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (new)—$5.50@6; straight, $5.25@5.75; fancy clear, $4.90@5; second clear, $4.30@4.55.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5.50@6; standard patent, $5.25@5.60; clear, $4.80@5.

Millfeed—Bran, $19@21 per ton; shorts, $25@27 for gray and $30 for white; flour middlings, $31.50@32.

IOWA NOTES.

Farmers are holding corn and are waiting for the market to advance further. Even the present high level seems to interest producers very little, for marketing in Iowa is very light and there is little indication of a larger movement, despite the exceptionally good condition of roads. Current receipts at different country stations are exceptionally small for this period of the year, notwithstanding the fairly large crops. Most of the corn being moved is soft and probably the off-grade grain from the farmers' cribs.

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Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.
R. J. HOWE, 611-621 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 13, 1915.

The Chicago flour market displayed considerable irregularity last week. City family and bakery business was on the whole satisfactory. However, taking a broad view of the situation, the indications point strongly to the fact that the boom has departed from the market. The trade generally appears now to be pretty well filled up, and, while the Eastern market still complains of inadequacy of supplies, it is the opinion that the shortage there is attributable to the congested condition of traffic and not to the fact that buyers failed to cover their wants.

Buying of Northwestern flour the latter part of the week, in the aggregate, was of good volume, but limited to two or three of the larger mills and represented some rather pressing needs, seemingly actuated by the fear that the market was getting away from those who had held out too long in anticipation of lower levels. The demand for patent and clear is not as strong as for some previous weeks. Second clear is also being offered more freely.

Southwestern mill agents report a very satisfactory business for the week. There are no reports of bookings for deferred shipment, but the mills are showing no concern on this score.

There was considerable improvement in the demand for soft wheat flour last week and some substantial sales were consummated with the larger jobbers, as well as cake and cracker manufacturers. Soft wheat clear is very scarce and only an occasional car finds its way to this market, which is quickly taken at good prices.

The rye market showed practically no change for the week. Demand for patent white ryes is strong and it is almost impossile to obtain any of this commodity for immediate shipment.

Durum continues strong and experienced several advances last week. Although the volume of sales perfected was not large, manufacturers are holding prices firm.

There are constant inquiries for flour coming into the Chicago market for export, but the demand centers almost wholly in grades which are difficult to obtain. Consequently, sales are light.

Millfeed values showed an advance during the week. The consumptive demand in the Western and Central territory is very good.

Chicago Market Prices.

New Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood—Special brands, $6.50; standard patent, $5.30@5.60; first clear, $4.50@4.80; second clear, $3.30@3.60.

New Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.10@5.30; straight, $4.90@5.10; clear, $4.30@4.50.

New Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent $5@5.10; straight, $490@5; clear, $4.60@4.70.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $5.50@5.60; straight, $5@5.10; clear, $4@4.10; No. 1 semolina, $5.70@5.80; No. 2 semolina, $5.60@5.70.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20@20.50; middlings, $20; red dog, $28.

New Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5@5.10; dark, $4.30@4.50.

CHICAGO NOTES.

The Council of Grain Exchanges will hold its seventh annual meeting at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, on Jan. 20 and 21.

Paul Jaeggi, manager of the Elevator Roller Mills, Columbus, Neb., spent the greater portion of last week visiting among the trade in Chicago

The Armour Grain Co. has issued its final estimate of the winter wheat crop for the year. It makes the crop 948,000,000 bus., all millable wheat. Its figures on spring wheat were larger than the government figures and smaller on winter wheat. The report shows much more milling wheat than other reports have indicated.

A notice dated Dec. 4 has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of Commerce, to the effect that the application of Treasury Decision No. 35708, providing for shipper's export declaration on each shipment intended for export, will become effective Feb. 1, 1916, instead of the first of the year, as previously announced.

A special meeting of the directors of the Board of Trade was held a few days ago to hear the report of President C. H. Canby, who has been in Washington on Board of Trade business for several days, in regard to the special tax on grain trades. The present tax law covering the special taxes on grain transactions, among other things, expires the end of this month, and Board of Trade men are desirous of having the tax reduced or removed altogether.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1915.

Flour trade was less active. Many buyers have a good deal of flour already bought which is not delivered and the best that is looked for just at present is a steady volume of trade. Mills are still running extra time and are making shipments as fast as a congested state of affairs on the railroads will let them. Northwestern agencies have little or no flour here and will have scarcely any here on storage this winter.

Millfeed is lower in price and but little business is being done. In some sections considerable snow has fallen and this has stimulated trade to some extent, but there is a surplus of feed and the attempt to raise prices last week was not very successful.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $6.50@6.75 in wood; clear, $5.50; low grade, $4.50.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $6.25@6.50 in wood; pastry, $5.75@6; low grade, $4.50.

Kansas Flour—Best patent, $5.75@6.05 in cotton; straight, $5.55@5.75; clear, $5.35@5.65.

Rye Flour—$5.75@6.

Millfeed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $21.50; standard midlings, $22; red dog flour, $28; oil meal, $37; gluten feed, $26.65.

BUFFALO NOTES.

J. A. Willis, sales manager of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., Buffalo office, is spending several days on business in northwestern Pennsylvania.

The Buffalo Corn Exchange has sent a telegram to the Interstate Commerce Commission protesting against Pennsylvania railroad cancellation of tariffs allowing transit privileges. It is claimed that the discrimination, if allowed, will work much damage to Buffalo grain and elevator interests.

Recent visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange included the following: B. E. Saveland, Chicago; W. V. Hamilton, Caledonia; J. F. Tomlinson, Perry; A. S. McDonald, Boston; Walter Slater, Attica; A. S. Morris, Oneonta; G. C. Williams, Chicago; O. L. Carver, New York; R. J. Henderson, Fort William, Ont.

The annual election of officers of the Sioux City Board of Trade will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 14.

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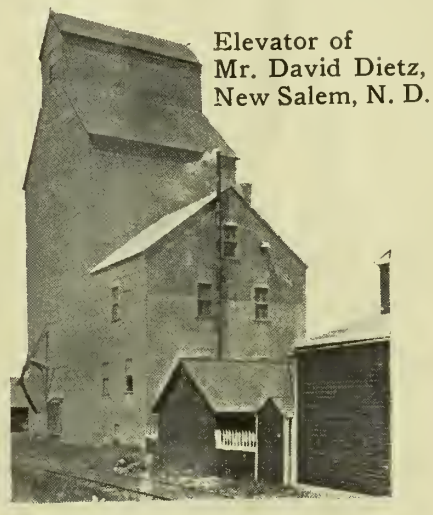

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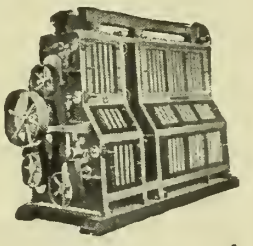

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Anglo-American Mill Co., Inc.

410 Fourth St., Owensboro, Ky.

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 13, 1915.

Pessimism still prevails among corn products manufacturers of this market and of nearby territory. Aside from local trade, which was only fair in view of mild weather conditions and irregular fluctuations in corn, there was little demand in the last week. The South is still out of line with this market, although Texas is buying some corn in Oklahoma. This is a forerunner of a movement of corn from more northern districts to the South, but as yet there are no signs of a reopening of Southern demand for corn products on the Kansas City market.

Prices of corn in the Kansas City cash market closed nearly 2c higher for the week, but the trade was weak the last few days. Receipts here were nearly double those of the preceding week, Oklahoma continuing as a consignor. Local dealers did not report a heavy demand for corn from Iowa, but advices from interior Missouri and Kansas points noted shipments direct to the Hawkeye state. Nebraska corn is also moving into Iowa. Increased receipts are expected here. In the meanwhile there is a liberal accumulation of stocks, and the present holdings in local elevators are more than 100,000 bus. in excess of the total for the corresponding time a year ago.

With corn higher, prices were advanced by millers. Standard corn meal rose to $2.70@2.80, and cream was quoted at $2.90@3.05. Grits are 10c higher than cream corn meal. No. 2 mixed chop also advanced, closing at $1.30, a rise of 1½c for the week.

Local millers point out that the output of mills of this territory so far on the new crop has been the lightest in many years. Conditions have not been favorable to liberal local consumption, but the principal restricting influence has been the availability of the largest corn crop in history in the cotton states of the South, which have always been looked upon as large buyers from this market. Millers must now wait for the South to consume or sell its own corn before they can hope for a reopening of business with that section. This week's cotton crop report, indicating a crop of nearly 5,000,000 bales less than that of last year, is one of the reasons for the present lack of business in corn products with the South, a larger area having been planted to corn there. The cotton crop in the South this year is estimated at 11,161,000 bales. Prices of the staple are so much higher than last year, however, that the South's purchasing power from the reduced crop will be larger than from the record harvest of 1914.

Following quotations for corn products, based f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $2.90@3.05 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3@3.15; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.30 per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 90@95c per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 13, 1915.

Corn goods trade showed little change during the past week. Mills are doing a local business principally, although scattering carlot sales are being made to the South and Southeast. However, as a general rule, millers are unable to place their products in the South, due to lower prices of small corn mills in the South, which have been operating full time for more than 60 days and have been flooding some of the principal markets in the South with their output.

Prices in the local market were unchanged during the past week, although a strong tone prevailed throughout. Local mills are able to operate half time on local and nearby shipments. Interior mills are selling practically all of the corn meal they are making to mixed-car trade. The straight-car demand is very light. The South is generally the largest buyer of straight carlots of corn goods, but this year the cotton states have been taking very little.

Pearl meal is quoted $3.05 per bbl. in wood, f. o. b. mill, St. Louis. Grits and hominy are quoted at $3.35 per bbl., same basis. Other products are at the same figures quoted a week ago.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1915.

The corn products market has turned strong during the past week, owing to the small supplies of the grain. The old crop is about gone and the new one is not available to any large extent. Hominy is now very scarce and a stiff advance in it has been recorded. Quotations are: Hominy, $29 per ton; corn feed meal, $29; cracked corn, $30; granulated corn meal, $1.90 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.90; white corn flour, $1.95.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1915.

Corn and products were steady last week. Good milling corn is quoted 67@68c. Pearl meal is quoted $1.60 and bolted meal $1.50 per 96-lb. bag, with fair consuming demand mentioned at the mills. New corn is beginning to move freely in this territory, with grade good.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 13, 1915.

Corn reached new high levels again during the week, due doubtless to the fact that receipts were far below last year. It is the consensus of opinion here that the only feature which has prevented the corn market reaching the high levels of last year has been the presence of export trade. However, unless supplies become much larger in the next few weeks prices are almost certain to return to last month's high levels. The advance in corn was followed by a corresponding rise in the prices of hominy, meal and gluten. Hominy, white or yellow, is quoted at $24.25 per ton for 100s. Corn meal advanced to $1.95 for the white and $1.90 for the yellow, in 100-lb. sacks. Gluten feed is quoted at $24.50 per ton in 100s and $22.75 per ton bulk basis. Gluten meal has a range of $33.50 per ton. Hog meal is quoted at $26 for 100s. Corn oil cake is quoted at $26.25 per ton in sacks and $24.25 per ton bulk basis.

New York, Dec. 13, 1915.

Corn goods prices showed a somewhat firmer tendency during the week and there appeared to be a little better demand.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.30 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.65; hominy, $3.90; granulated yellow, $3.85; corn flour, $1.75@1.85. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.69@1.72; grits, $1.70@1.73; flakes, $2.05.

The Webb Milling Co., Webb, Miss., has let contract for machinery to Sprout, Waldron & Co. Construction work on new mill is already under way.

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Rye Flour
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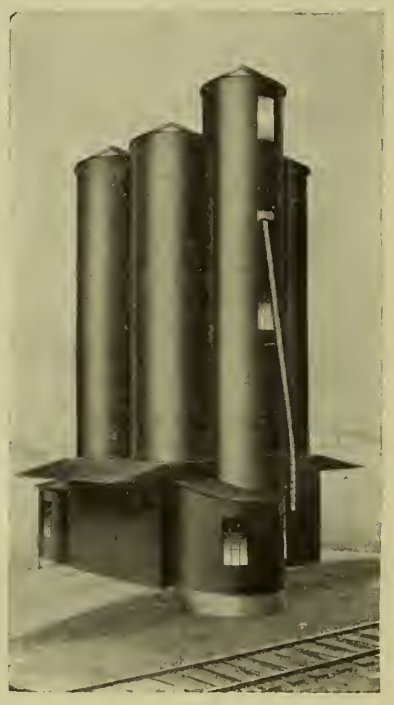

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 13, 1915.

Flour business was dull during the past week, but mills were able to maintain operations, as shipping instructions were fairly free. Irregular wheat prices tended to discourage flour buyers. Interior mills are now quoting a range of $5.60 to $6.20 per bbl. for patents in cotton sacks, delivered. Cash wheat showed a net advance for the week of two cents per bu. and closed at $1.04 for No. 2 hard. Omaha mills are asking around $5.40 to $5.60 per bbl. for patent.

Business was mostly of a local character. Little inquiry was noted from outside the state. Some of the larger mills were able to work small lots for Eastern movement on a basis of quick shipment, but generally Eastern offers were out of line. Most buyers in the East want to contract for flour, January-February shipment, but mills in the state are somewbat hesitant on this business. As a rule, the flour trade discounts current quotations when asking for prices for deferred movement, while millers are asking a premium. This, of course, halts any business.

Mills in Nebraska are having no difficulty at all in disposing of clear flour, the good general demand for this grade absorbing all of the output in the state. Prices are generally good and range within 35c of straight prices on best grades of fancy clear.

Offerings of millfeed are in large volume and Omaha jobbers are only fair buyers. Local purchases from country mills are on a basis of $18 for bran in carlots, delivered, and shorts at $21.60 to $23 per ton. Interior mills ask $20 for bran at mill door or in mixed cars and $23 to $24 for shorts.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—Patent, $5.40@5.60; straight, $5.20@5.40. State mills—Patent (cotton sacks), $5.60@6.20; straight, $5.40@6.

Millfeed—Bran, (in 100-lb. sacks), $18: shorts, $21.60@23. State mills—Bran, $20; shorts, $23@24.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Business interests at Alliance, Neb., are attempting to promote a flour mill project. Either a 25 or 50-bbl. mill is planned.

The new mill at Western, Neb., has been completed and is now being operated. It has capacity of 50 bbls. of flour and a small amount of meal and other corn goods.

Omaha grain traders are said to have been long on wheat during the recent advance. One prominent grain man probably cleared more than $100,000 on the rising market.

The declining wheat prices last week shut off the wheat movement in the state, reports indicating that farmers have practically ceased marketing. Many are busy in corn fields and are eager to have all corn cribbed before the first heavy snow falls. This is said to be reducing the movement. However, prices are also a consideration. Some elevator men look for a larger movement in the next week to 10 days, as farmers want money before the holiday season. But millers say that even with advancing prices producers in the state would not be over-anxious to dispose of their holdings. Most farmers have sold the off-grade part of their crop and are holding the better wheat for much higher prices.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: W. Bunce, Ashton, S. D., weeder attachment for cultivators; E. Paulson, Emerson, N. D., hay and grain loader.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Dec. 13, 1915.

Flour has probably been the leading article sold by the jobbers in this territory the past week. Farmers have raised so much corn, syrup and vegetables in central Alabama that their purchases of foodstuffs are limited to a few articles this season, and principal among these is flour. Some jobbers report flour sales almost normal and are giving shipping directions right along to cover contracts, and some new purchases are being made. Mills seem anxious sellers for January, February and March delivery at present market prices without carrying charge.

Farmers are having ideal weather for winter crops, i. e., oats, barlley, rye and wheat. This section has had but two light frosts so far this season and as a whole the fall has been very mild.

Selma Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Superlative patent (35 to 50 per cent), $6.60@6.75; high patent (60 to 70 per cent), $6@6.25; standard patent (70 to 100 per cent), $5.75@5.90.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jutes and cotton)—Fancy family patent, $5.25@5.35; best bakers' patent, $5.35; standard bakers' patent, $5.05.

Millfeed (100 lb. sacks)—Pure wheat shorts, $24.80 ton; bran, $23.80 ton.

Corn Products—Pearl meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.48; pearl grits, 96 lb. sacks, $1.62; corn chop, 100 lb. sacks, $1.47.

Exports of grain and flour from Boston during November were: Flour, 187 bbls. and 86,188 sacks; millfeed, 120 tons; oatmeal, 38,575 cases and 15,310 sacks; cornmeal, 255 bbls.; wheat, 531,704 bus.; barley, 49,965 bus.

GENERAL NOTES.

The seventh annual meeting of the Council of Grain Exchanges will be held in Chicago on Jan. 20 and 21. Meeting will be at the Hotel La Salle.

The Strong-Scott Manufacturing Co., of Minneapolis, is completing the installation of the Morris grain drier in the Western Maryland Railway elevator at Baltimore.

Charles Green and Elliott Engh are behind a proposition to establish a mill at Alexander, N. D. It will have capacity of 100 bbls. daily.

Construction work started last week on the addition to the Capital Elevator Co. plant at Duluth, Minn., which will have capacity of 1,750,000 bus. When addition is completed the elevator will have a combined storage of 3,250,000 bus. and will be one of the largest plants in the United States.

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We collect all your slow accounts. No collection, no fee. Refer to any mill in the state of Nebraska—any jobber in the city of Omaha. Write us for our special 2% collection plan.
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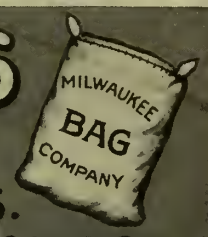

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The Williams Infant is a Large Machine
built good and strong and with tremendous capacity for grinding everything that comes along, extremely fine or coarse. It will reduce any kind of whole grain, screenings, bran, hulls, alfalfa hay, coal, charcoal, etc., etc., etc.

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We have built over 100 Alfalfa and Feed Mixing Plants
We build and equip all kinds of feed milling plants, and can supply anything required in the feed grinding business, or for the grinding of any by-products.
Send for long list of millers who are using the machine.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 13, 1915.

Trade in alfalfa meal and alfalfa mixed feed was hardly of seasonable proportions in the last week. Reports of distributors and mixers locally indicated that business was quiet on the whole.

Weather and scarcity of molasses were important restricting influences in the market. Until the close of the week unusually mild temperatures were the rule, and this, of course, reduced consumptive demand for all classes of commercial feedstuffs. The scarcity of molasses, according to mixers and alfalfa meal handlers, is keeping many buyers out of the market for the present. Mixers report molasses difficult to obtain, and in consequence their purchases of meal are not as liberal as they would be otherwise. Among some meal trade interests there is hope of a better molasses supply after Jan. 1, and if this develops it is expected that meal will move more freely.

Nearly all of the offerings locally graded No. 2 in the last week. It appears that the better cuttings of alfalfa have been absorbed in many districts, so the quality of the meal is not averaging up to that of recent weeks. Colorado offerings predominate in the market at present. Advices from mills as to shipping directions on old orders varied, some noting hesitancy on the part of purchasers, while others reported an opposite attitude.

Prices of meal were mostly unchanged, although choice was quoted at as high as $20.50, against $20 a week ago. The continued strength in alfalfa hay helped impart a firm tone in meal. Alfalfa sold as high as $16 a ton, an advance of 50c, while grades under choice were 50c to $1.50 a ton higher. No. 3, for example, closed at $7@9, compared with $6@7.50 a week ago. Receipts of the hay increased, but the demand was broad and good clearances were effected, except in the case of the very poorest offerings.

Molasses mixtures advanced 50c a ton. Sales were largely to local territory, including Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma. War horse and mule dealers were again buyers. The Southeast was credited with having such mild weather that trade was impossible with that section.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@20.50; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $13.50@15.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20.50@22; standard, $19@20.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23.50@27.50; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25.50@26.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15.50@16; No. 1, $14@15; standard, $12@13; No. 2, $9.50@12; No. 3, $7@9.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 13, 1915.

Alfalfa meal and mixed feed trade conditions showed little change during the past week. Liberal supplies of meal continue to arrive, but local brokers and jobbers say it is difficult to interest Western mills in new sales for deferred shipment. Practically all of the large Western mills have their output sold ahead for the next two weeks to a month and are displaying very little interest in inquiries for later shipment. This is accounted for partly by the very uncertain price situation. Millers anticipate higher values when severe weather sets in, and this has been a big factor in their unwillingness to contract ahead. A few small mixers who have sold ahead generally ask a premium of at least $1 per ton over current prices, and have obtained this figure or have not sold the meal.

Mixed feed manufacturers, too, are waiting for colder weather. Feed trade has been rather slow and manufacturers have had reason to complain. However, there has been a slightly increased call for mixed feeds since the beginning of December and this probably reflects the disposition of the retail trade to lay in supplies for the opening of the winter season. But as yet there has been very little general buying and practically no contracting has been done. Most mixers declare that the real winter demand for mixed feeds has not set in at all.

In the nominal business last week best sales were made to nearby states. Some business was done with the South, but not in very large volume. Mixed feed prices had a strong tone all of the past week, particularly grain mixed feeds. Molasses alfalfa feed is quoted at practically steady figures with a week ago and are generally quoted at $2 to $3 per ton under grain mixtures.

Although a few alfalfa meal sales were made during the week, prices were mostly nominal. Several spot cars were offered by local commission merchants at same values of a week ago and there was a pretty good clearance of the arrivals. Best demand was for the higher grades, with low-grade meal predominating.

Choice meal is quoted at $20 to $20.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags; No. 1, $19 to $19.50 per ton; No. 2, $15.75 to $16.

Alfalfa molasses feeds sold at a range of $20.50 to $24.50 per ton, while grain mixed molasses sold at $3 to $6 per ton higher.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 13, 1915.

The Chicago alfalfa market displayed the same firm tone of the previous week, and the advance in the corn and wheat market was reflected in mixed feed grains. Supplies in this market are not heavy as yet, although reports state that the alfalfa meal mills in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado are operating at record capacity. This is probably one of the bullish factors in the trade. Then, too, the fact remains that dealers have a number of contracts on their books of long standing.

Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at $21 per ton; No. 1, $20; No. 2, $17; alfalfa molasses mixed feed, $21.50@23.50; alfalfa molasses grain mixed feed is held at $25@28.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1915.

Alfalfa feeds are a little stronger, due no doubt to the coming of more wintry weather. Hay prices are not as high as a short time ago, but are higher than last year at this time. A fair inquiry exists for alfalfa meal, which is quoted at $22.50 per ton, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $27.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The alfalfa mill at Osborne, Kan., which has been idle for several years, has been sold to Kansas City interests and will be converted into an ice plant.

Choice alfalfa hay is now 50c a ton higher in Kansas City than a year ago, while No. 3 is 50c to $1.50 a ton lower, despite the advance of last week in the latter.

The Seaboard Feed & Produce Co., Henderson, N. C., has installed a 50-ton molasses mixer. The company will make alfalfa molasses feed and other commercial products.

The Wash-Co Alfalfa Milling Co., Fort Calhoun, Neb., has been incorporated with capital stock of $100,000, of which $65,000 is fully paid up. Henry Rix, Ernest Rix and Howard J. Rix are the principals in the company.

New owners of the flour mill at Elmcreek, Neb., are considering plans for overhauling the mill and installing a complete alfalfa mill. Elmcreek is in the center of a large alfalfa-producing section and an alfalfa meal mill would receive financial support from farmers.

The Milwaukee Grain & Feed Co., Milwaukee, Wis., is asking for bids on a three-story building to house a complete mixed feed mill. The building alone will cost about $25,000. Machinery contracts have not been let yet. The mill and mixing plant will not be completed until possibly next June.

Galveston reports 140,000 pounds of alfalfa meal cleared for export in the last fortnight. It is believed that this meal is going to Atlantic coast ports, although the manifests of one of the shipments of 60,000 pounds indicated that France was the final destination.

The C. J. Milligan Co., Sioux City, Ia., a grain and feed establishment, has been incorporated with capital stock of $50,000. The company is operating an alfalfa mixing plant and a small alfalfa mill, but will increase the size of the mill. C. J. and H. W. Milligan, C. H. Nurse and E. A. Burgess are the principals.

Receipts of alfalfa hay in Kansas City for 1915 probably will aggregate 12,000 cars, compared with 11,558 cars in 1914 and 9,270 cars in 1913. From July 1 to Dec. the alfalfa receipts at Kansas City amounted to 3,410 cars, against 6,315 the same period of 1914. This sharp decrease, dealers explain, is due to the wet harvest season last summer, which damaged enormous quantities of alfalfa and restricted marketing. Last January a new record for a month's receipts of alfalfa in Kansas City was established, 1,835 cars arriving.

The 1915 Nebraska alfalfa crop is the largest on record, amounting to 4,088,598 tons. At an average price of $6 per ton to the farmer, the crop is valued at $24,531,588. Total 1915 acreage to alfalfa in Nebraska was 1,191,310 and the average production was 3.42 tons. Dawson County led in production with 161,541 tons from 41,421 acres. Buffalo County, with 45,180 acres and a yield of 153,612 tons, was second; Boone, with 140,090 tons from 39,914 acres, was third. Douglas County shared with Polk the distinction of having the highest average yield, with a crop of 4.3 tons.

Alfalfa Becoming a Staple.

Timothy hay and mixed clover and timothy are staple products in New York, says the Rural New Yorker, but the value of alfalfa as a feeding plant is not fully and generally known.

Both chemical analysis and practical feeding show the superior value of alfalfa for both cow and horse feed. It is also used extensively for chicken feed. The investigations of agricultural stations show that alfalfa is of equal value with bran for horse feed, and is given one and one-half times the value of clover in balanced rations for cows. Moreover, the digestible food elements in alfalfa are combined with bulk in natural proportions, and maintains the animal in better health than when equal food elements are fed in concentrated form. It has a high digestibility. It is the richest forage crop grown, contains greater feeding value than plants commonly used and is relished by all kinds of farm animals.

The Farmers' Co-operative Mercantile Co., which operates the Monitor Mills, at Scribner, Neb., is building a warehouse addition which will double its flour storage capacity.

B. P. Reynolds, president of the Dodge Milling Co., Dodge, Neb., died last week after a six weeks' illness.

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WANTED—Position by a thoroughly practical miller; lifetime experience; would work second in large mill; Missouri or Arkansas preferred. Married; strictly sober. Can come on 30 days' notice. Addess Robert P. Howard, Grand Island, Neb.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, West Salem, Ohio.

HELP WANTED.

LARGE winter whcat mill wants assistant sales manager. Must also have good knowledge of railroad tariffs and general office work. Give experience, reference and state salary wanted. Address F. N., care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One good waterpower mill, 50 bbls. capacity. Well located in a good wheat and corn country. Address Box 26, Fairfield, Mo.

FOR SALE—Flour and feed mill of 30-bbl. capacity, rye or buckwheat. Three runs of stones, two for flour and one for feed. Never-failing stream, 12-foot head, good log dam; water power can be improved to 250 h. p. On the Central New England Railway, freight depot on mill property. Property contains three acres of ground, very good house, mill building, barn, coal shed, wagon scales, all in excellent condition. Address Henry Buerman, Gallatinville, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Or would lease, a 75-bbl. steam-power mill, modern equipped, sifter system, Wolf Manufacturing Co., Pa.; located in an Eastern Kansas town, 25,000 population. Three railroads. Transit rates from best wheat fields of Kansas. Side track at door; wagon scales, dump and elevator. Only mill in county, only elevator in town. Gives absolute control of local wheat in county. Good corn feed and by-product trade. Substantial three-story stone building near business center, close to depot. Am no miller; must sell. Terms or exchange for half value. J. M. Caldwell, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—My flour, feed and seed business. One of the best points in the state for a jobber to open and build a big business. Anyone interested in this proposition correspond with G. H. Lee, Clarion (Wright County), Iowa.

After 27 years of active management of the Kansas Valley Cereal Mill & Elevator Co., Topeka, Kan., T. M. and W. A. Forbes, owners and organizers of the business, have stepped down and turned over the management to their sons, Harold T. and Boyce Forbes.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Dec. 13, 1915.

Mills report a good week. Sales are being made to all markets in large quantities, with the exception of export. The past week shows mills running full time and a good run ahead until after Jan. 1. Local trade has been taking considerable flour, and mills could run nearly full time on orders from Southwestern territory. The East is getting in line. The differential that existed last week between hard and spring wheat flour has been overcome and mills are selling at prices ranging from 10c to 20c over spring wheat brands. Good Kansas patents show a slight increase in price over last week, bringing from $5.50 to $5.70, basis Kansas City rate points.

The wheat market has been strong and mills have been taking all the wheat offered for sale in the Wichita market, with the exception of a few cars for export and some low-grade wheat. Mills in this section have a good supply of wheat and are buying what they need and are not drawing on their surplus stock. Most of them have their elevators nearly full with wheat bought around $1, Kansas City, and shows a nice margin.

The feed situation is very strong. Mills report they are unable to supply the demand and are selling all they can make in mixed cars. Straight bran is selling as high as $1, millrun around $1.10 and shorts have jumped to $1.25@1.40. There is practically no feed being sold in straight cars, and, regardless of the fact that mills are running full time, they are unable to keep up with their orders.

WICHITA NOTES.

The new electric sign on top of the Lee Warren Milling Co. is now in operation. It is said to be the largest in the state and can be seen easily for a distance of 12 miles.

Rufus Foster, of the Baden Mills Co., Winfield, was killed last week when he fell off the top of a freight car into the mill race. No one witnessed the accident and it is supposed he struck his head on a stone when he fell into the race.

F. D. Larabee, of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., made a hurried business trip to Wichita and back last week. He reports milling conditions to be unusually good and looks for a continuance of this into next year.

C. V. Topping, traffic manager of the Southwestern Millers' League, together with L. E. Moses, chairman of the traffic committee, have just returned from Phoenix, Ariz., where they attended a conference on Arizona and California rates. Some time ago the rate on flour was increased to 75c and attempts are being made to get the railroads to reduce same in line with other sections of the country. They report a satisfactory conference, the result of which will be announced later.

The Minimum Weight Case will be held in Kansas City Dec. 22. Indications point that there will be a large number of millers present to give testimony, as practically every miller in the Southwest will feel the effect of this advance to 40,000 lbs. in time. C. V. Topping, secretary and traffic manager of the Southwestern Millers' League; H. Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co. and president of the league; G. W. Liljestrand, traffic manager of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., and Jerome V. Topping, Wichita, will likely attend this hearing.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business."

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Talk Flour Grades Again

Millers of Southwest Urge Separate Standards on 135 Moisture Content Basis.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 20, 1915.

Whether the government should adopt one set of standards or whether separate standards should be promulgated for the different kinds of flour was thoroughly threshed out at a conference of millers with the government committee on standards and definitions here today. The predominating opinion of the gathering, as voiced by President Henry Lassen of the Southwestern Millers' League, was that hard winter wheat millers, at least, favored a separate standard for their product. However, this view was not unanimous among the hard winter wheat millers, and a number from Kansas made vigorous recommendations to the government committee that only one set of standards and definitions be formulated for all kinds of flour: Hard winter, soft winter, hard spring and durum.

The government committee probably obtained more information at the meeting than at any other conference which it has held. More than 50 millers, representing the flour industry of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Missouri and Colorado, participated in the discussion, which consumed the entire day. J. S. Abbott, chairman of the conference and secretary of the government committee, opened the session with a brief outline of what the government desires to accomplish.

"Our committee intends, by the adoption of standards and grades for flour," said Mr. Abbott, "to obtain uniformity, first of all, and through uniformity to eliminate unfair competition. We want to protect the millers' as well as the consumers' interests, and if it is possible to standardize flour grades, this government committee will do so."

C. V. Topping then outlined the attitude of millers. Questions were presented by L. R. Hurd and A. J. Hunt as to whether the government would compel millers to place the grade of a certain brand on a sack, if the miller sold the flour by brand, and the question of grade did not enter into the sale. The government's answer was no.

President Henry Lassen, to avoid confusion, offered the suggestion that the first discussion of the meeting be restricted to hard winter wheat flour. "I believe I voice the opinion of Southwestern millers," said Mr. Lassen, "when I say that the industry in this section prefers a separate standard for hard Southwestern flour. Millers are in favor of the proposed action of your committee, and I can say for the Southwestern Millers' League that all the support possible will be given to your committee by this organization, which represents the winter wheat flour interests of the country."

R. R. Clark staed that his mill was drawing wheat from nine different states and that he was in favor of one standard for all grades of flour. A. E. Moses supported President Lassen in urging that separate standards should be adopted.

Mr. Lassen offered the following tentative standards:

High hard winter wheat patent, .41 of 1 per cent ash.
High clear, .61 of 1 per cent.
Standard patent, .43 of 1 per cent.
Straight flour, .46 of 1 per cent.
Standard clear, .68 of 1 per cent.
Second clear, .90 of 1 per cent.

All to be based on a maximum moisture content of 13.5 per cent.

C. M. Hardenbergh and David Lukens took issue with Mr. Lassen on the advisability of formulating one set of standards for Kansas flour and another for spring wheat flour. Charles Roos said his position would be against sectional standards, but, if necessary, he favored one set of standards for all hard wheat flour and one for all soft wheat flour, not separate standards for the Southwest, for Minnesota, for soft wheat flour, etc.

The discussion was then directed toward the moisture content question, which really occupied practically the remainder of the meeting. Dr. I. K. Phelps of the government committee declared: "When Dr. Ladd formulated standards and definitions for flour on a basis of 11 per cent moisture, gentlemen, it was not his intention, nor the intention of the government committee, to force millers to mill their flour on that basis. This figure was adopted as a basis of calculation; in other words, a miller would be compelled to have a barrel of flour contain 196 lbs of flour, testing 11 per cent moisture, or so many pounds of dry flour. If he was willing on a basis of 13.5 per cent moisture, then he would be compelled to add approximately five pounds of flour to make up for the additional water."

Nearly all the millers agreed that it would be impracticable to sell flour on a 11 per cent basis and mill the product on a 13.5 basis. It was the opinion of all that grades should be based on 13.5 per cent moisture and that this should be the maximum water content; that is, flour containing more than 13.5 per cent moisture would be considered an adulterated product.

In the afternoon session, which opened at 2 o'clock, separate definitions for the different grades of flour were considered. Millers agreed that the following terms should be used: High patent, standard patent, straight flour, high clear, standard clear and second clear, and that the basis for these names should be those as outlined by Henry Lassen early in the meeting. E. D. Lysle then declared that he believed the government would accomplish more if it refrained from differentiating between hard and soft wheat flour.

The chairman of the meeting intimated, following Mr. Lysle's talk, that the government would probably formulate two standards, one for hard wheat and one for soft wheat flour, asserting that the information in the hands of the government committee indicated this trend. "However," he said, "if additional evidence showed that one set of standards would be practicable, then the government would certainly do the practical thing."

Again the question of moisture content was brought up and a rising vote determined that almost every miller present believed that the basis for calculating weight and the maximum moisture content should be 13.5 per cent and that this should be the recommendation made to the government committee.

Blended flour, whole wheat flour and graham flour were taken up for discussion, but millers manifested little interest in the proposed specifications on these classifications.

Chairman Abbott for the government stated that further opinions of millers in writing would be carefully considered. He emphasized that the government committee and millers must co-operate before equitable standards and definitions can be fixed. Secretary Topping followed with a short concluding talk in which he thanked the committee for coming to Kansas City to hear the millers of the Southwest, the conference having been called by the government in response to a request from the Southwestern Millers' League.

Adjournment followed.

The Attendance.

Among those present were the following:

Kansas—J. F. Baldwin and J. B. Nicholson of the Kaw Milling Co., and S. P. Kramer of the Topeka Flour Mills Co., Topeka; Fred D. Shellabarger of the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., Salina; A. J. Bulte of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson; Henry Lassen of the Kansas Milling Co., L. R. Hurd of the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita; George N. Sauer of the N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale; C. L. Roos, Hunter Milling Co., Wellington; A. J. Hunt, New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City; David Lukens, Lukens Milling Co., Atchison; E. H. S. Briley, University of Kansas, Lawrence; E. S. Rea and Fred Woolcoot, Rea-Patterson Milling Co., Coffeyville; O. W. Wasmer, Concordia Milling Co., Concordia; Armin Fassles, Inter Ocean Mills, E. D. Lysle Milling Co., Leavenworth.

Kansas City—J. B. W. Wilcox and Theodore Ismert of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.; C. M. Hardenbergh, Henry Vilm and A. R. Sasse, Southwestern Milling Co.; L. E. Moses, the Kansas Flour Mills Co.; A. W. Estabrook and L. R. Jewell.

Missouri—J. S. Flautt, Majestic Milling Co., Aurora; R. R. Clark and P. H. Lawson, Aunt Jemima Mills Co., and A. C. Muench, Hauck Flouring Mills Co., St. Joseph; W. C. Dunn, Waggoner-Gates Milling Co., Independence; T. J. Halsey, Holden Mill & Elevator Co., Holden.

Oklahoma—H. Dittmer, Canadian Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno; George C. Sohlberg, Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City; E. Wiegel, Perry Milling Co., Perry.

Nebraska—F. J. Zwonechek, Wilber & DeWitt Mills, DeWitt; A. C. Leflang, Lexington Milling & Elevator Co., Lexington; Chauncy Abbott, Jr., Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler.

Colorado—E. M. Ryan, Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., Denver.

Government Officials—J. S. Abbott, I. K. Phelps and P. Cronin, Washington; A. Brown, Bureau of Chemistry, Kansas City; Fred H. Gray, Washington.

Milling Organizations—C. V. Topping, Southwestern Millers' League; A. P. Husband, Millers' National Federation, and W. H. Marshall for Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club.

Mill No. 1 of The Grinders.

About thirty-five Grinders attended special run of Mill No. 1 on Saturday at the Railroad Club in Kansas City. Four new candidates were introduced into the art of milling. In the absence of the Headmiller, Engineer McGowan presided. Flour orders were cleaned up in preparation for the new year and the report of Oiler Roos showed 1915 to be the most successful year in the history of Mill No. 1.

Deny Transit Rates

California Millers Fail to Justify Transit Rates Before Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1915.

The Interstate Commerce Commission denied to California milling points the same transit arrangements as are in existence at Ogden, Utah, Albuquerque and Belen, New Mexico; El Paso, Texas, and points east thereof on grain shipped from Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas, the products of which are distributed in California. The arrangement was held not to be prejudicial to California millers.

California flour mills, the Sperry Flour Co. and other concerns located at Los Angeles, Colton, Fresno, Stockton, South Vallejo, and other points were the complainants, and manufacture a blended flour from California and Kansas wheat. For Kansas wheat they pay a rate of 67 cents and in addition from 5 to 25 cents for the transportation of flour to California consuming points. Their Kansas competitors secure the through rate on flour at 75 cents from the point of origin of the wheat to the point of utlimate destination of the flour in California, the inbound rate on wheat being refunded or applied as part payment of the through flour rate.

The railroads in this case contended that the circumstances and conditions in California are substantially different from that which caused the establishment of the transit arrangement in Kansas and adjoining states; that the arrangement in the latter states resulted from competition between carriers and constituted the only practical method of maintaining the 75-cent rate on flour from all points in the large blanket west of the Missouri River. Attention was also called to the probable cost and difficulty of policing the transit arrangement in California because of the use of Kansas flour.

The commission held:

"It appears from the testimony that the transit arrangement in Kansas and adjoining states resulted from competition between carriers serving the grain fields and is the natural outcome of conditions arising from the production in a large territory of a universally used commodity and its distribution in the most practical way, from both the transportation and the economic standpoint; whereas in California there neither were nor are such circumstances and conditions as would necessitate the establishment by the carriers of the transit arrangement to equalize rates to points in a group or blanket or to enable carriers to more effectively compete, and the principal reason urged for the granting of the arrangement to the California mills is, in effect, to partially equalize the total cost of transportation in California consuming points of flour manufactured from Kansas wheat in Kansas and in California. This question of equalizing total transportation charges has been discussed by us in a number of cases when the rates on flour and wheat were fixed."

Louisville Milling Co., Louisville, Ky.—"Mill running 24 hours daily. General flour business is slow and millfeed dull. Deferred shipment is good. Wheat area 20 per cent less than last year."

The Manna From Mars

A Christmas Story of War Time.

By W. W. W.

THE impetus given to the flour trade by reason of the great European war had spread to the Wheatley Milling Co. The plant, a 1,000-bbl-a-day concern, was far behind in its orders and running night and day in a vain attempt to catch up. Profits loomed up big and doubly welcome after so many lean years that had barely produced enough to pay regular dividends. But orders were now piling up at a steady rate. "Carload" orders had increased to "trainload" orders, and the firm's Eastern agents had already spent a small-sized fortune in telegraph and telephone tolls in keeping track of the insistent demand. Farmers were being begged, importuned and then threatened to bring in their wheat, for Silas Wheatley, the sole owner and proprietor of the mill, held many of them in his financial power.

But today, in deference and respect to Thanksgiving Day, the plant had been closed down, even at considerable cost of time, one of the most important factors at the present.

Silas Wheatley sat in his private office looking out at his mill, which since the beginning had been the mainspring of his life. For over 30 years he had seen the plant enlarged and watched with interest and growing enthusiasm the various increases from time to time. But now something that he could not have expressed suddenly took away the meaning of it all and made him see them as through strange eyes. Looming through the thin, frosty haze, they seemed invested with a fascinated beauty. 'Twas as if a veil had been lifted. No longer were they mere buildings of bricks and unmeaning timber, but living things silently obeying his commands. Even the thin coil of smoke issuing from the stack from the banked fires seemed to melt into the magic word "Profit." He loved his mills—his very own mills—envied their quiet, masterful ability and begrudged them even the little rest now accorded them.

But the morrow would again bring the whirr and buzz of many wheels and the hustle and bustle of the work-a-day life so dear to him. And it would also mark an epoch in the life of the little town of Wheatley—his town—built and fostered by him. For promptly at noon a solid trainload of 40 cars would begin its journey coastward, loaded with the product of his mills. His friends and townspeople were planning to turn out en masse to wish the big shipment godspeed.

His musings, however, were suddenly brought to an end by the sharp ring of the telephone bell. Mechanically he picked up the receiver and spoke a sharp "hello" into the instrument.

"Is that you, Silas?" said his wife. "Oh, dear, we had a perfectly lovely meeting of the Ladies' Guild after church this morning. We've formed a pact of Perpetual Peace and all the members have agreed not to sell anything to any of those horrid countries who are fighting. Of course, if it's to help those who are not fighting or the wounded it will be all right. And I promised for you, dear. Isn't it a lovely idea? Dinner will be ready in about an hour, so come home soon. Good-bye."

"Good-bye," echoed Silas as he hung up. In all their married life he never had refused his wife anything in reason. But this was unreasonable. It was business, and sentiment has no place in business.

"Drat it all," he muttered a he put on his overcoat. "Why do these women want to butt in on our business affairs?"

Reaching home, he found a festive family party awaiting him. Sons and daughters and their respective families were gathered round the table laden with good things.

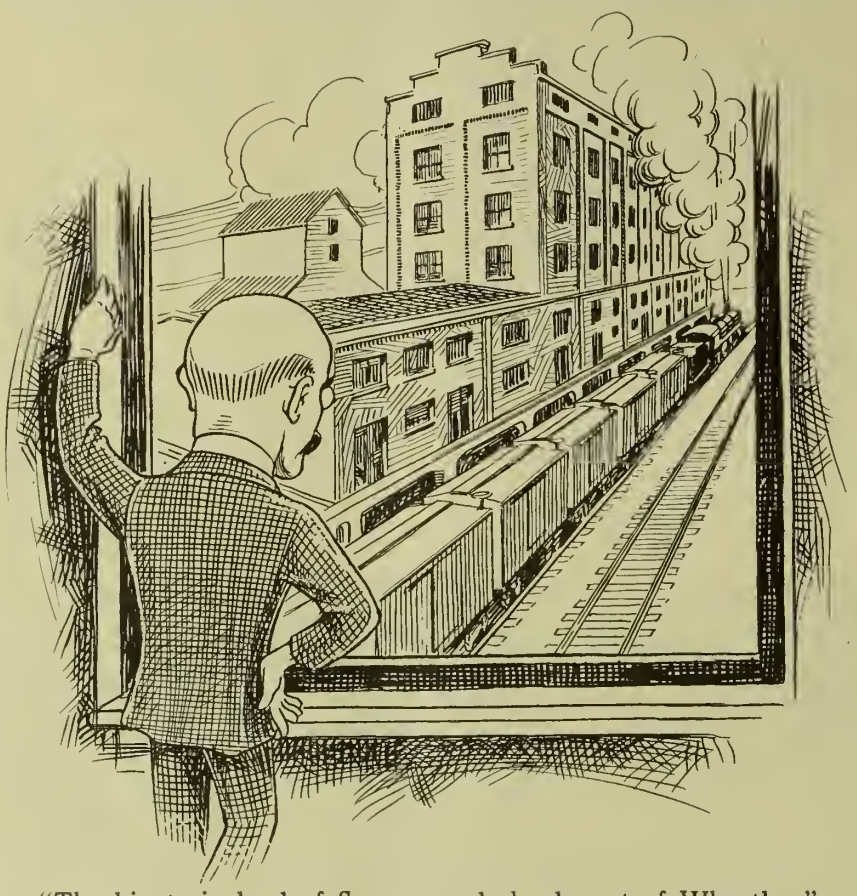
* * *

Promptly at noon the next day the signal was given and the big trainload of flour moved slowly out of Wheatley, amid cheers of the onlookers. In vain had Silas tried to explain to his wife that he had no knowledge as to the final destination of his product. It was, as he explained, sold through his Eastern brokers and they probably were no better informed than he. But it was of no avail.

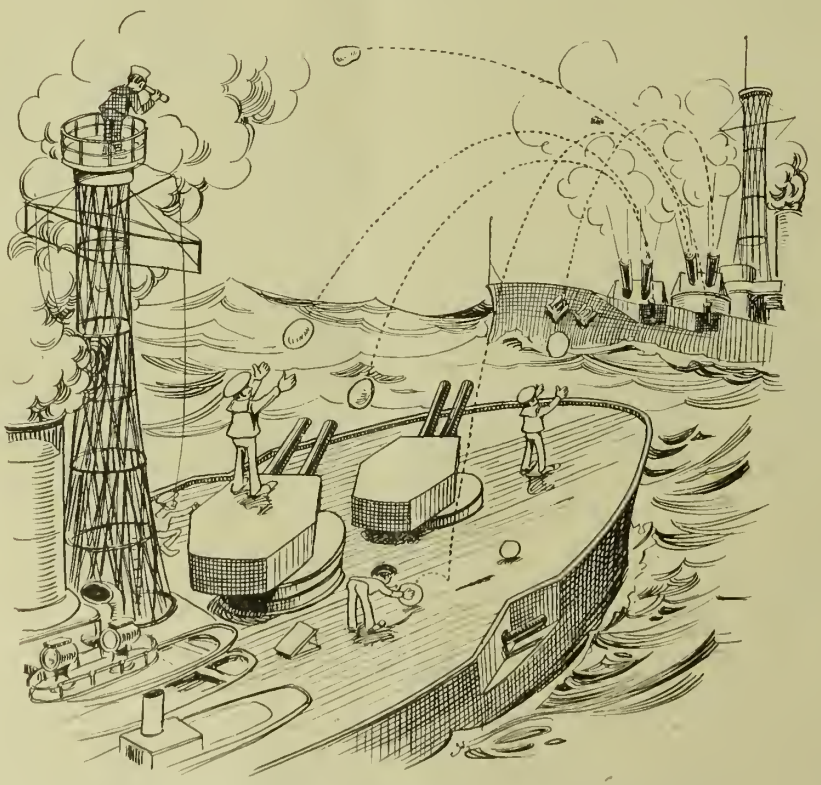
"I think it just too mean for anything," she had sobbed. "And such a beautiful idea, too. It would stop this horrid war and we would be able to dress like human beings instead of a lot of frumps like we have to now. And we could travel, too," she ended up.

"What can I do?" he had asked in desperation. "Go back on my contract and have them sue me for everything I've got?"

Even the reiteration that it was "just too mean for anything" from the entire family, down to the latest grandson, failed to produce results.



"The big train load of flour moved slowly out of Wheatley."



"Boys, this stuff they are firing at us is good eating."

"If we don't feed 'em our own families will starve," he argued in self-defense.

"Why not send it to the relief fund?" he was asked.

"I have already given my share and am still contributing through the regular channels," he announced coldly and ended the controversy for the time being.

* * *

About a month later Silas Wheatley was glancing over his morning paper after the mail train from the nearby city arrived.

"Well, I'll be damned!" he ejaculated as he seized the telephone and called for his house number.

"Hello! Hello!" he shouted into the phone. "Is that you, Mary? Didn't you say there was a meeting of the Pact of Perpetual Peace at the house this morning?"

"Yes, we are in session now," came the reply.

"Well, keep 'em there till I come. Something important."

Hastily replacing the receiver, he grabbed his hat and coat and rushed out of the office.

His "Good morning, ladies," was greeted with a cold silence. Undismayed, however, he continued, "May I take up your time a few minutes in reading you an item from this morning's paper?"

Assent being given by a few stiff nods, Silas drew the paper from his pocket and in as well simulated voice as he could muster began:

* * *

SUPPLY SHIP IS SEIZED.

American Boat Loaded With Flour Is Captured Despite Protests of Captain.

LONDON, December 24, 1914 (via Berlin).—In the inquiry just completed by the Government officials in the seizure of the American steamer "Providence," loaded with flour, an extraordinary tale of a desperate naval engagement has been made public by the Navy Department. The dispatches contain an abbreviated report of Admiral A of the X fleet, as follows:

"While hastening to our base of supplies after an unsuccessful engagement with the Y fleet, we were intercepted by the Z squadron patrolling the F coast. The enemy were engaged in battle but the engagement would have undoubtedly ended disastrously for our fleet but for the timely arrival and capture of the American steamer "Providence," loaded with flour.

"On inspection, it was found that we were badly depleted of ammunition through our former engagement and after a hasty consultation with by oficial staff it was decided to appropriate the flour for ammunition in the shape of hardened dough.

"I have the honor to report that the engagement was successful, the enemy being completely routed and final reports to me state that when last seen they were in full retreat.'

The members of the Pact of Perpetual Peace rose in a body, all eyes fastened on the wife of the miller.

"Mr. President," they shouted. "We demand the resignation of Mrs. Wheatley."

Then they turned on the unfortunate Silas. "You," they denounced, "the idea of allowing your products to be used as ammunition——"

"One minute, ladies," weakly protested Silas, "please be seated a moment longer. I have not finished."

The president of the Pact of Perpetual Peace rapped sharply. "Or

(Continued on page 16.)

Illinois Millers Meeting

Well Attended and Interesting Meeting of Southern Illinois Millers' Association.

The Southern Illinois Millers' Association, at the semi-annual meeting held at Chester on Dec. 14 and 15, decided not to ask the government officials at Washington to secure a retrial of the Bleached Flour Case. This procedure was advocated by some members who desired that the issue be definitely settled one way or the other. The increasing difficulty in complying with various state laws regarding the branding of bleached flour was the cause of the proposal. There was a divided sentiment and no action was taken.

The meeting was well attended and a great deal of interest was taken in the proceedings. Tuesday evening a joint meeting of millers and farmers of Randolph County listened to an interesting address by C. C. Logan, of the University of Illinois, on the subject of "Soil Improvement." Methods of increasing yield by careful preparation of the seed bed and the addition of needed deficient ingredients of the natural soil were practical and the speaker answered the questions of his hearers in a clear and interesting manner.

Wednesday afternoon the millers were driven to the new plant of the H. C. Cole Milling Co. and the Illinois millers were unanimous in praise of the splendid 800-bbl. mill, the latest and most modern in the state. The courtesy and hospitality of the members of the H. C. Cole Milling Co. was greatly appreciated.

President Julius Postel, of Mascoutah, presided at the opening session and appointed the following committees: Auditing, George M. Sauer, A. J. Koenigsmark, William Baltz; resolutions, E. P. Bronson, W. E. Meek, E. F. Schoening; advertising campaign, A. J. Koenigsmark, E. P. Bronson, J. L. Grigg.

The association recommended that all millers use the federation sales contract and strictly adhere to the federation differentials for packages. There was considerable discussion regarding the proposed standardization of flour by the federal government, but no definite action was taken as to the standards which would be favored by Illinois millers.

At the suggestion of the railroad committee, it was decided to request the next president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange to appoint W. O. Bartholomew, traffic manager of the association, as a member of the transportation committee of the Merchants' Exchange.

Report of Secretary J. L. Grigg

for the past six months was as follows:

"The annual meeting of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association directed a certain amount of work which the officers have tried to carry out to the best of their ability. During the past six months your secretary has issued a weekly letter showing the work as it progressed, as nearly as possible, co-operating with the different committee as directed. The first meeting of importance was held at the Warwick Hotel, in St. Louis, where at a luncheon served to 44 members and head millers conferred on standardization of flour. At a meeting held July 24 A. J. Meek was unanimously elected to the office of honorary president of the association. At the same meeting the North Carolina bleaching law was read and members apprised of the facts.

"The association joined the Associated Emnloyers of Illinois, to which organization we are entitled to two delegates, who can be appointed. The resolution to adopt uniform sales contract has been pushed as far as consistent with good results, I think, perhaps with only one drawback that many have not lived up to the contract in so far as charging the carrying charges is concerned. This, to my notion, causes the whole contract to be invalid. During this period also several changes in state and national laws and rulings have been recommended. Each in turn has been taken care of by the proper committee.

"The committee on standardization met with the committee of the federation in Chicago Oct. 22. Report of this will be made by the chairman, W. E. Meek.

"Your secretary attended this meeting of the federation and must say the general reports of the committee showing the work being done were certainly marvelous and again lead me to say that a few are carrying on the work of the millers, like so many other organizations. Your secretary has exchanged letters weekly with all the millers' associations, many times co-operating along various lines inimical to all.

"Your attention is called again to the fact that the federation is a big brother to all the state and other organizations, with a wonderful lot of knowledge on any subject in which you as millers are interested. Why don't you use it? We have acted with the federation secretary, Mr. Husband, and with the congressmen and senators to prevent the repeal of the mixed-flour law. Collected dues for the federation, and I think our showing is small for the benefits derived.

"Death came and took from among us a charter member, Mr. Murray Dean, of Ava, Ill., and later one of our active members, Mr. P. H. Eisenmeyer of the Southern Illinois Mill and Elevator. Co., of Murphysboro, Ill.

"The usual reports of uncommercial conduct among and between buyers and others have come up and were taken care of to the best of our ability. At our annual meeting held in June Mr. Martin Huber advocated a flour sales clearing house. We have heard nothing of this from any of our members, but it has been taken up by others. We could profit greatly by this."

Resolutions Adopted.

"Whercas, the Southern Illinois Milling Co. has sustained the unusual loss in the past year of losing by death two presidents of their company, Mr. Willard Wall and Mr. Philip Eisenmeyer, who was one of the charter members, be it

"Resolved, That we extend to the respective families our heartfelt sympathy and to the Southern Illinois Milling Co. our condolence. The removal of two such men from one concern leaves a void that will be hard to fill."

"Whereas, in the providence of God there has been removed from our midst our fellow member, Mr. Murray Dean, we desire here and now to acknowledge our high regard for him and his memory; be it therefore

"Resolved, That we recognize in our brother one who was a worthy and consistent member of our organization, ever ready to bear his part in the furtherance of the aims of our association, a kind and faithful husband and father and an upright citizen and member of the community in which he lived; therefore, be it further

"Resolved, That we are pleased to make this recognition of his worth, and that these resolutions be spread upon our records and a copy sent to the family of our deceased brother."

"Having learned of the illness of our esteemed brother, Mr. Joseph Ismert, we desire to extend to Mr. Ismert our heartfelt sympathy and to express the hope we all share for his speedy recovery. We wish also to assure him he is always missed from our meetings and we hope he may soon be able to resume his place with us, that we may have the pleasure of his presence and the benefit of his counsel."

"Resolved, That the Southern Illinois Millers' Association reaffirm its most decided opposition to the repeal of the present federal law on the manufacture and sale of mixed flour and the enactment of any law which will permit the manufacture of such flour save under the restrictions now imposed by the present law or some more radical.

"Be it further Resolved, That each member be requested to write immediately the senator and congressman from his district, earnestly protesting against the repeal of the present law or any modification thereof, and that we continue to give our hearty support to the work of the Millers' National Federation in furthering the cause of pure flour."

"We deeply feel the obligations due to H. C. Cole Milling Co., Blena Vista Milling Co. and Steeleville Milling Co. for their unceasing and kind generosity to make our stay pleasant and enjoyable. In throwing open for inspection their completed new mill, the Cole Milling Co. afforded us a treat that is certainly appreciated by all visitors. This mill is no doubt the acme of mill construction. The inspection ought to prove an incentive to all of us. Our heartfelt thanks are hereby tendered to aforementioned milling companies."

Roster of Attendance.

The following were the millers and visitors in attendance:

E. W. Vilm, Jonesboro; John Hnegley, Nashville; A. J. Meek, Richard Och, Marissa; Peter Haupt, New Athens; C. C. Logan, Centralia; C. A. Whittaker, C. Heiligenstein, Freeburg; J. W. Wakeley, Carbondale; George W. Sauer, Evansville; Albert H. Gilster, A. L. Gilster, P. S. Wilson, Steeleville; H. H. Unkefer, J. P. Waldman, Pinckneyville; J. H. Wimberly, Murphysboro; A. G. Newling, Ellis Grove; Killian Coervers, Prairie du Rocher; Charles Pride, Chicago; William Baltz, Millstadt; Charles Hezel, East St. Louis; E. W. Gould, Alton; E. T. Schoening, George Schoening, Columbia; Julius Postel, Mascoutah; A. J. Koenigsmark, Waterloo; E. P. Bronson, H. C. Cole, C. B. Cole, Saxon Cole, Chester; Henry Schurmann, Germantown; George Tiedemann, O'Fallon; L. P. Kraft, Collinsville; A. J. Reuter, H. W. Reuter, Flat River, Mo.; Joseph Becker, Freeburg; C. I. Smith, Murphysboro; S. W. Wells, Carbondale; J. L. Grigg, Sparta; Charles E. White, W. O. Bartholomew, Gus Vaile, F. E. Eichler, C. H. Corbett, W. J. Niergarth, W. C. Essmueller, J. B. Watkins, S. J. McTiernan, E. G. Marchuetz, W. B. Burns, of St. Louis; E. T. Bauer, Wichita, Kan.

Merry Christmas

Christmas is intended as a holiday of cheer. And as it is usual for those who contributed liberally toward the world's cheer to enjoy Christmas most, it is probable that no class of business men in America will observe the holiday more happily than millers.

In the year which passed since the Christmas of 1914 millers have been busy on the whole, establishing a new high record for flour production. The industry has maintained the same high plane which has given millers such an enviable position among the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country.

It is from giving that most joy is derived. As the millers of the country look back, on Christmas morning, they will find many activities of the last year which will help make them happy. And as they look across the seas, they will find, instead of lists of contented employes who have been enjoying plenty of employment, lists of "honor" men who have fallen in battles. And, if some millers begin to think of their own business on Christmas morning, they will find cause for gratification over the absence of trade restrictions such as Europe is experiencing today owing to the disastrous war in which millions are engaged.

Milling and Grain News joins the universal throng who acknowledge the glad tidings in wishing all its readers a

Merry Christmas

MISSOURI MILLERS' MEETING.

Southwestern Missouri Organization Will Be Continued With J. S. Flaut as Secretary.

Southwestern Missouri millers resolved to continue their organization, known as the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, at the annual meeting held in Springfield, Mo., on Dec. 16. About 20 millers were present and different routine matters came up for discussion. Proposed action of the government on flour standards and definitions was discussed. The following officers were elected:

President—J. W. Vance, Pierce City, Mo.

Vice-President—Ivan Link, Springfield, Mo.

Secretary—J. S. Flaut, Aurora, Mo.

Treasurer—J. A. Gregory, Aurora, Mo.

Members of the executive committee are as follows: W. B. Dunwoody, Joplin, Mo.; A. J. Eisenmayer, Springfield, Mo.; E. S. Rea, Coffeyville, Kan.; E. C. Bellamy, Mammoth Springs, Ark., and F. J. O'Neill, Mt. Vernon, Mo.

The members were banqueted in the evening at the Colonial Hotel. Local matters were taken up, but on the whole millers attempted to forget business at the banquet.

The following were present: H. S. Cowgill, Carthage; J. S. Flaut and J. A. Gregory, Aurora; Fred Smith, Republic; C. Hitz, Girard, Kan.; A. J. Eisenmayer, Ivan Link and L. S. Meyer, Springfield; W. B. Dunwoody, Joplin; J. W. Vance, Pierce City; J. A. Tindal, Ozark; W. C. Elrod, Fairplay; D. W. Brower, Bois D'Arc; U. G. Davis, Koshkonong; A. C. Neff and A. D. Bazore, Berryville, Ark.; M. M. Pearman, Mountain Grove; P. Petross, Springdale; C. M. Pease, West Plains; R. W. Fullerton, Neosho, and W. H. Marshall, Kansas City.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys 925-935 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.: J. A. Aasheim, Fargo, N. D., wild oats separator; M. R. Cowell, Minneapolis, Minn., horse collar and hames; N. Nilson, Wayzata, Minn., traction machine, mowing machine, etc.; C. J. Tuseth, Osseo, Minn., plow attachment.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland. Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 20, 1915.

Although sales of flour contracted in the last week, making a rather dull business on the whole for millers, there was no disappointment over the market. Holiday influences began to play a part in the market nearly two weeks ago, and this week there was general admission by millers of a tendency among various buyers to withhold purchases during the present preholiday period. Continued unsettled conditions in the wheat market, with consequent irregular changes in flour prices, also acted as a deterrent so far as new buying was concerned.

In some cases an increase in inquiries was noted. One of the mills making this report is sold up on flour until January 1, and it said that inquiries resulted in no business because they were all for prompt shipment. In connection with this report there was almost unanimous agreement as to the state of stocks of flour in nearby and in Eastern territory. In the East in particular low stocks of flour were reported, and in the General states and nearby extensive consuming points the advices as to the size of holdings were such as to lead to expectations of a generous business after the opening of 1916. This, together with the fact that mills are busy on orders previously booked, constituted the most favorable features of the week's reports as to the business of mills of Kansas City and of the Southwest.

Prices tended higher with the advances in wheat. Patents closed largely at $5 to $5.30, jute, Kansas City, with top quotations higher in a number of cases. The prevailing quotations on straight flour at the close of the week were $4.80 to $5.10, an advance of 10c. First clear flour ruled mostly at $4.10 to $4.50, and second ranged between $3.35 and $3.65, these quotations being on the basis of jute, Kansas City.

Lack of confidence in present quotations was apparent among some consumers in territory tributary to Kansas City. On the other hand, jobbers indicated that the action of the trade was such that liberal buying would follow any moderate decline in quotations.

Export trade was not equal to that of last week. The indirect business which has been responsible for large bookings for export recently was less in evidence. This, however, was deemed only temporary by some millers, who appear to be confident of more liberal European buying. There was some complaint of the effect of advances in ocean freight rates on flour, this naturally operating to increase the difficulties of millers in transacting foreign business. Strength in foreign exchange, especially on London, was a favorable factor.

Little complaint was heard on the freight embargo situation in the East. One of the mills which has been making some large export shipments recently reported that, as its flour is going out via Newport News, it experienced no difficulty in making shipments as scheduled.

Soft wheat flour was in fair demand. Mills quote best patents as high as $5.90. The Southeast was a fair purchaser. Stocks of soft wheat flour in the hands of jobbers and other large buying interests in the South are reported as light to moderate.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, December shipment, $4.80@5.10; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4@4.50; second clear, $3.25@3.50.

Slow Market for Millfeed.

Inactivity was again the rule in millfeed in the last week. While weather was more favorable to increased consumption, trade did not show any important improvement in any direction, being mostly scattered.

Bran closed at 87@88c. Offerings were free, this being natural in view of the fact that mills are operating largely on full- time schedules in the Southwest. However, efforts on the part of some jobbers to shade prices met with no encouragement despite the larger supplies. It was pointed out by some interests in the trade that bran and other millfeed is comparatively cheap in view of the present level of corn and cottonseed and linseed meal. In some cases millers are storing bran with the hope of obtaining better prices later in the winter. Closing quotations were practically the same as a week ago.

Shorts were weak. Brown is almost unsalable, and quotations on this grade were down as low as 93c, with some brokers quoting an even lower price. Gray shorts were in fair demand, with a range of $1 to $1.05 on prices. White shorts were quoted between $1.15 and $1.20. Local demand of interior mills was said to be of fair volume.

Of some interest to the trade during the week was the publication of the government census report on the crushing of cottonseed in the South The census placed the total crush to December 1 from the 1915 crop at 1,981,140 tons, compared with the total of 2,473,931 tons in the corresponding time last year. This means a huge decrease in the production of cottonseed feed, for each ton of cotton seed yields about 600 lbs. of cottonseed feed. Cottonseed feed has been moving into consumptive channels rapidly, especially for export, and the short production may be felt some trade interests predict, later in the season. There has already been more or less recognition of the bullish influence of the cottonseed feed situation on the millfeed market.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 87@88c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, 93c; gray shorts, $1@1.07; fancy white middlings, $1.22 up; red dog, $1.40.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.90@5.10 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.60@4.70; first clears, $4@4.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.70@5.90 per bbl.; soft fancy, jute, $5.20@5.40; corn meal, 30c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.50@4.70 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.60@5; wheat graham flour in small sacks, $4.80@5.05 per bbl.; whole wheat flour in 98s and 140s, $5.05@5.35; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $4.80 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 88c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35@1.40; white shorts, $1.20 up.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.20@5.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5@5.30; bran, 90@95c per 100; mill run, $1@1.05; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.80@6 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.60@5.80; bran, 95c@$1; mixed feed, $1.05@1.10; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 30@32c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.25@1.30 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.80@6.10 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.75@6; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.20@6.70 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.70@6.10 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills continue to operate at about 98 per cent of full capacity. Production last week was 72,800 bbls., compared with 73,300 bbls. in the preceding week and 57,700 bbls. same week last year. Most of the Kansas City mills are running Sundays. The largest plant here has shut down only one Sunday in the past 21 weeks.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Deliveries on Kansas City December contracts to date are 810,000 bu. of wheat and 180,000 bu. of corn.

A. P. Duerer, sales manager of the Bulte Mills, Kansas City, has been confined to his home on account of illness.

The flour and alfalfa mill of the Purity Milling Co., Manhattan, Kan., is shut down pending repairs. Operations will be resumed after Jan. 1.

W. H. Marshall, of the W. H. Marshall Commission Co., Kansas City, attended the annual meeting of the Southestern Missouri Millers' Club at Springfield, Mo., on Dec. 18.

The Home Cereal Mill Co., Sand Springs, Ok., has started its new mill. The company will specialize in whole wheat flour and breakfast food products. It has capacity of 50 bbls. daily.

Quartermaster U. S. Army at Kansas City will receive sealed bids until December 22 for delivering 34,300 lbs. of "issue" flour to Fort Sill, Ok., by January 9, 1916. Flour should be in dolble sacks.

E. V. Hoffman left Kansas City Friday night of last week on a business trip to New York and other Eastern markets in the interest of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., He will look into export conditions.

The prospective wheat yield in Kansas, based on the government December report and allowing for a normal deterioration, is 134,661,000 bu. The final estimate of the government on the Kansas crop is 107,000,000 bu.

Through efforts of R. D. Sangster, transportation commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade, the Missouri Pacific has amended its milling in transit tariffs to allow transit at Kansas City on wheat originally on connecting lines north of Omaha. This becomes effective December 25.

The abandoned mill at Neosho Falls, Kan., which was shut down about eight years ago because of a disagreement between the owners, may be started up again soon. The present owner is considering overhauling the plant, which has good water power facilities and has capacity of 150 bbls.

Kansas hard wheat flour is enjoying greater favor in Ohio than ever before, according to H. J. Owens, of Cleveland, O., representative of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Mr. Owens was a visitor in Kansas City last week. He is going to Boston this week to represent the Kansas Flour Mills Co. in the New England states temporarily.

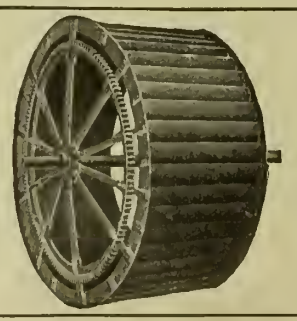
The flour inspection department of the Kansas City Board of Trade, of which A. W. Eastabrook is chief inspector, is inspecting a large number of cars of flour, which local mills are shipping East. Most of the Kansas City mills are taking the precaution of having flour inspected before shipping to the large centers in the East. This has enabled mills to cut down the number of rejections.

The Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, has not shut down its plant for a single Sunday in the past three months and is still behind on orders. One of the principals in the company says that with orders on books and future current sales, the outlook is that they will be running full time for the next 60 or 90 days, at least. The business of the mill is principally local and comes from scattered parts of the country.

Members of the grain trade at Kansas City believe that the state report of Secretary Mohler on the Kansas wheat crop will be much lower than the final government estimate, which made production at 107,000,000 bu. Some grain traders discount the government estimate as much as 17,000,000 bu., declaring that the Kansas crop is less than 90,000,000 bu. This opinion is based partly on the light wheat movement from the Sunflower state to this market.

Incendiarism in North Topeka, Kan., is causing trouble for the three flour mills located there. A fire supposed to be of incendiary origin was discovered in the plant of the Inter-Ocean Mills. It was extinguished before any material damage was done. Two other mills have also suffered small fire losses in last week, consequently additional watchmen have been placed on duty and mills are using exceptional caution All of the mills are running full time and a fire would be a serious handicap.

Kansas City Board of Trade members defeated by a majority of 12 an amendment to the constitution providing that either the buyer or the seller of grain may call for re-inspection within 24 hours in case that a new official sample indicates the necessity for reinspection. The defeated amendment also provided that in cases where reinspection is called, that the purchase and sale, except on grain to arrive or to be delivered from Kansas City elevators, shall be completed on the basis of reinspection at a price conforming to the average market difference between the original sample and grade and the sample and grade on reinspection.



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St. Louis and the Southeast

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St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 20, 1915.

Mills again reported further light sales of flour during the past week, with total volume of business booked slightly under the preceding period. With the holiday season approaching and the irregular wheat market, buyers seemed secure in their disposition to wait. Large jobbers in Eastern markets were decidedly bearish in their views after the government report was announced, despite the fact that the wheat trade discounted the official figures. Regular trade in the South and in nearby and Eastern states bought only in small lots for quick shipment. Most of such purchases represented immediate needs of buyers and were generally where stocks needed immediate replenishment. Little was done for deferred movement.

Prices did not show much change for the week. Mills followed wheat closely, consequently closing values were unchanged to ten cents higher. Most mills, however, were unable to do business on the higher level, as buyers refused to meet the advance. This resulted in a majority of sales at the same figures quoted a week ago. Soft wheat prices were also irregular, but closed on same basis as hard.

St. Louis and nearby mills were able to operate at 80 per cent of full capacity, principally on shipping instructions. A number of millers report Southern buyers are holding off on shipping directions until after Jan. 1, but this is not the condition in Eastern markets where buyers are in a hurry for flour and are ordering out as fast as mills can ship. Mills with export contracts are still able to maintain full time runs, despite embargo in the East. All foreign contracts are on a basis of rush shipment and most mills receive shipping instructions when sales are made.

New export business last week fell off, as a result of the holiday season, which usually causes a slackening in cabling. Several small sales were reported, however, to the United Kingdom and to Scandinavian ports, which are really the largest buyers in the market. Some export business was done through seaboard and gulf connections, but this business is also falling off.

Blenders in the local market are still large buyers of flour. They are taking considerable Kansas flour and most of this is moving eventually for export. Blenders are eager for clear and low grade, paying steady to strong quotations. Fancy Kansas clear in cotton or jute sacks sold at $4.25 to $4.50 delivered St. Louis. Other grades of Kansas clear sold down to $3.75. Low grade brought as low as $3.60 per bbl. sacked. Local mills had no difficulty at all in disposing of their clear output, in fact most mills are sold ahead on this grade.

Local brokers and mill agents had a light week in sales of Southwestern and spring wheat flour. Bakers bought very little, and only in small lots. Outside mills did not show any tendency to discount the market on future prices.

Flour output of the following mills was 86,200 bbls., against 88,000 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 11,000; Standard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill. and Dallas, Texas), 18,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill. and Terre Haute, Ind.), 14,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; Jno. F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,600; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 3,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 5,600; Bernet, Kraft & Kaufman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

Millfeed Has Lower Tendency.

Liberal offers by mills and an unchanged demand from Eastern markets, despite the heavy snows, were bearish factors in the millfeed market during the past week and caused declines of two cents per 100 on bran and three to five cents on heavy feeds. Local mills and brokers did very little business with the East and were limited to the South and to nearby points for outlets. Mills continue to maintain operations and this also helped declines. Southwestern mills are offering more freely here and have been able to undersell St. Louis offerings in the South.

Probably the most disappointing factor in the millfeed market was the Eastern situation. With heavy snows in the Eastern states, which are the largest consumers of bran, shorts and middlings, prices in the Northwest continued weak and demand showed no increase. Jobbers are filled up and mills are having difficulty in disposing of transit bran.

Hard wheat bran was weaker than soft and sold at 95c to 96c, or about three cents lower. Soft bran was about two cents under last week's quotations, selling at a range of 98c to 99c.

Heavy feeds showed no improvement at all, declining to same extent as bran. Shorts were available at $1.05 to $1.08 per 100 lbs. in sacks, while middlings sold at a range of $1.10 to $1.35 in sacks.

Mills continue to store feeds for a higher market, but the tendency to warehouse feed at this time is losing favor. With the reports of large supplies of roughage and the advices from the South of heavy stocks of corn and other coarse grains, the bullish features of the feed situation do not stand out.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.25@5.60; straight, $4.95@5.30; clear, $4@4.40; extra fancy, $4.65@4.95; low grade, $3.60@3.85.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $5.10@5.50; straight, $4.90@5.30; clear, $4.25@4.50; low grade, $3.60@4.

Spring Patent (in jute) at $5.30@5.60; 95 per cent, $5.10@5.40; first clear, $4.80@4.90.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.15 and dark at $4.90 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis, 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 95@96c; soft bran, 98@99c; shorts, $1.05@1.08; middlings, $1.10@1.35; white hominy feed, $25 per ton; oats feed, $14.75; alfalfa meal, $15.75@16 for No. 2, $18.50@19 for No. 1, $20.50@21 for choice. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1 and middlings at $1.25@1.50.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

The Higginsville Milling Co., Higginsville, Mo., is considering changing its power to electricity.

Missouri agricultural products were worth $219,313,000 in 1915, compared with $201,455,000 in 1914, according to a report of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, issued last week.

Charles Hezel, Jr., of the Hezel Milling Co., East St. Louis, Ill., after returning from the millers' meeting at Chester, Ill., last week, said that winter wheat conditions were reported generally favorable by the millers present at the meeting, although the acreage planted shows a sharp reduction compared with last year.

Chas. Rippin, traffic commissioner of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, and W. .O. Bartholomew, traffic manager of the Southern Illinois Millers Association, are in Washington asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant a hearing in the new Southeastern rates before making them effective Jan. 1, 1916.

With mills in St. Louis territory operating on schedules fully up to running time of a year ago, it is rather surprising how much less export flour is being moved. The largest exporters in this section claim that not more than 20 per cent of their output is moving abroad, while some of the smaller mills, which did a large business with foreign countries a year ago, have been selling less than 10 per cent abroad. And these same mills have been running up to a year ago, but have been depending rather largely on domestic business, which has been scattered, but good.

The sudden death from heart disease last Saturday of Henry F. Langenberg, head of the Langenberg Bros. Commission Co., came as a distinct shock to his many friends and acquaintances in grain and milling circles, as although he had been ill for some time, Mr. Langenberg was so far recovered as to be at his desk and in good spirits the day of his demise. Mr. Langenberg was a former president of the Merchants' Exchange and had been in the grain business in St. Louis since 1877. Carl H. Langenberg and Harry H. Langenberg were associated with him in the grain business. Mr. Langenberg lived at 5244 Washington boulevard.

Despite the reduction in the winter wheat acreage as shown by the government report to 37,256,000 acres, compared with 42,012,000 last year, many members of the Merchants' Exchange looked on the report as somewhat bearish. Peyton Carr, president of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., pointed out that although the acreage was under last year, still it compared with 37,128,000 acres two years ago and of only 32,088,000 acres in the preceding years included in the 5-year average. Last year's acreage also was largely increased over all former years, owing to the war, and the reduction merely puts the area back to normal times, Mr. Carr points out. The production indicated 540,000,000 bu. compares with 655,000,000 bu. last season and 684,990,000 bu. the year before (two record years), and 441,000,000 bu. the average of the preceding five years.

Jacob Schreiner, head of the Schreiner Grain Co., will be a candidate for president of the Merchants' Exchange at the annual caucus for officers and directors on the "regular" ticket on the Exchange floor Dec. 29. J. O. Ballard, of the Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., will be candidate for first vice-president and Edward C. Andrews of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., for second vice-presidine. The nominees for office are all considered strong men in the grain and milling trade. Mr. Schreiner's candidacy will be in conflict with Thomas K. Martin's, who now is first vice-president of the Exchange, and under an unwritten rule of the past the first vice president has almost invariably succeeded to the presidency. After Mr. Schreiner's candidacy was announced Mr. Martin stated that in the past he had done his best in the interest of the Exchange; that he would continue to do so, and that should the members of the Exchange nominate him at the caucus he wolld accept the honor conferred upon him and head the ticket. He declared that he thought the office of president should be an honorary one and filled by succession, as in the past. He said he would make no contest for the office on an "independent ticket." The election will be held on the Exchange floor Jan. 5.

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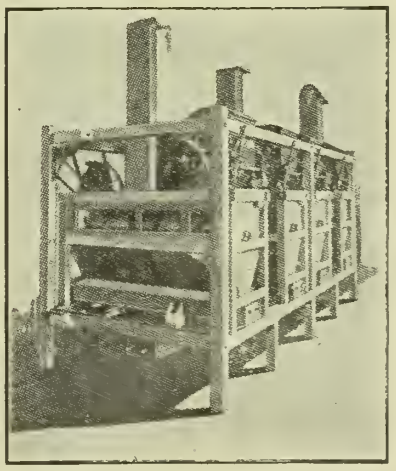

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Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1915.

The millers report that new business is not coming in strongly at present, but they have enough for December output. This has been a heavy month with all the mills, and with some a record-breaker, and a great deal of flour is still being shipped out. The advance of the past two weeks has somewhat alarmed buyers, who have only small stocks, and if further advances occur it is likely another scramble for supplies. The Northwestern agencies have less flour at this season than for several years. Kansas agencies report the demand off a little and prices are said to be too much above spring wheat flour to encourage buying in advance.

The millfeed market is stronger, owing to the shutting off of lake supplies and the colder weather. Demand has been rather slow, but the present outlook is for early improvement. Stocks are not large and the winter weather is likely soon to make rail deliveries uncertain and delayed.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $6.25@6.50 in wood; clear, $5.25; low grade, $4.25.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $6@6.25 in wood; pastry, $5.50 @5.75; low grade, $4.25.

Kansas Flour—Best patent, $5.75@6.05 in cotton; straight, $5.55@5.75; clear, $5.35@5.65.

Rye Flour—$5.75@6.

Millfeed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $22.25; standard middlings, $22.50; red dog flour, $28; oil meal, $38; gluten feed, $28.

BUFFALO NOTES.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is so congested with grain that it has nearly a dozen cargoes waiting here to unload.

The flour mill of J. T. Yerdon of Hoseaville, Delaware county, burned a few days ago from some unknown cause. No insurance.

Ward & Ward, Inc., who have a large baking plant here, are preparing to give 5,000 loaves of bread to the poor on Christmas.

C. M. Rich, president, and C. E. Russey, secretary of the Purity Oats Co., Keokuk, Ia., were visitors last week to the Corn Exchange.

The Washburn-Crosby Co. was low bidder for most of the New York state institution flour lately advertised for, amounting to 10,196 bbls.

H. G. Mayne & Son have succeeded to the flour and feed business established some time ago by George C. McFadden & Co., at Heuvelton, N. Y.

The J. W. White Mfg. Co. of Buffalo has leased the flour mill of Ferrand Bros., Gardenville, and installed machines for manufacture of cereals.

The Archer-Daniels Co. has received a permit for a two-story brick and concrete flaxseed warehouse to be built on the Buffalo River at a cost of $16,000.

The two wooden elevators of the Anchor Line at Erie, Pa., will probably be rebuilt with better material, though the company is not ready to make an announcement. About 500,000 bus. of the elevator grain will be saved from the fire of last week.

Several of the large mills at Lockport department on the Erie canal for water power were obliged to close down the other day when the state began to withdraw water. A dam will be built by the mill owners to impound water while canal operations are continuing.

The Philadelphia & Reading R. R. is going to build another elevator at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, of 1,600,000 bus. This will give Philadelphia a capacity of about 9,000,000 bus. in public elevators.

New York

New York, Dec. 20, 1915.

There was no improvement in the local market the past week. Buyers again refused to take the advance seriously as they can discover no factor in the situation such as to bring about the recent advance in the wheat market. In their opinion it would be folly to make purchases at present levels.

As far as can be ascertained, export inquiry also fell flat during the week and all in all it appears as if the market is drifting into its usual holiday dullness.

Railroads during the past week gave evidence of being in even worse shape than they have been. Flour arrivals have been few and far between, although the various trunk lines are holding up a large number of cars on sidings. The heavy snow storm early in the week made the situation worse.

Spring patents during the week were generally held at $5.60 to $5.80 in jutes with some mills holding at even higher figures. During the early part of the week some business was turned over at $5.50 jutes, but the volume was not large. It is generally conceded that if the market should break so mills could make prices at $5.40 to $5.50 jute for January-February shipment, that some good business would result.

Prices on Kansas 95 per cent straights were generally held at $5.40 to $5.60 in jutes, with business on same practically nil, although some spot stuff was sold at prices around $5.30 and $5.35 jutes.

Spring wheat clears were quoted at $5 to $5.25 in jutes, with demand on same very quiet.

Kansas clear was quoted at $5.15 to $5.30 in jutes, with no business reported.

Soft winter wheat straights were quoted at $5.60 to $5.75 in wood, with no business of any account reported.

Prices on millfeed were again firmly held with some grades showing a further advance and a fair demand was in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $22.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $5.85@6.15; straight, $5.65@5.85; clear, $5.25@5.50; low grade, $3.40@4, jutes.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.80@6; straight, $5.30@5.50; clear, $5.15@5.30; low grade, $4.30@4.75.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.70@6; straight, $5.40@5.60; clear, $5.15@5.30.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse Western, spring, to arrived, $23.75; standard middlings, $23.50; flour middlings, $26.75; red dog, to arrive, $28.75; oil meal, $39@39.50; city bulk bran, $22.50; in 100-lb. sacks, $24.25; middlings, $22.50@31.50; red dog flour, $32.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Benjamin Stockman, manager of the Duluth-Superior Milling Co., Duluth, Minn., spent several days in this market last week.

J. S. Pillsbury, vice president of the Pillsbury Flouring Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn., was a visitor on 'change during the week.

PURE PHOSPHATE
For Self-Raising Flour.
We have devoted entire time for 35 years to making Phosphate.
PROVIDENT CHEMICAL WORKS
Main Office. St Louis. Mo
Branches
New York Chicago San Francisco

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 18, 1915.

Several large lots were booked this week from the spring and Kansas mills for shipment up to April and a scattering car here and there for prompt shipment. As a rule trade was poor.

Stocks are low, but there are lots of cars in transit and as soon as they arrive stocks will be about normal. This applies to all kinds of mill goods.

Have had lots of snow this week, but yesterday it started to rain. The growing wheat so far is O. K.

The trade report better collections and are looking for a big Christmas trade. Every one is working who wants to at big wages. Men being very scarce and hard to get.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$5.75@6.10; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $5.25@5.50; low grade, in jute, $3.45@3.70.

Winter Patent (basis wood—$5.80@6.10; straight, $5.40@5.65; clear, $5.15@$5.40; extra, $4.35@4.80.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.65@5.80; straight, $5.40@5.65; clear, $5.15@5.35.

Rye—Western in sacks, $5.25@5.50 and Pennsylvania in wood, $5.25@$5.50.

Millfeed—Spring in 100-lb. sacks: Red dog, $30.50@31.50; flour middlings, $28.50@29.25; middlings, $23.25@23.75; bran, $23.25@23.75; Kansas red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.25@31.75; middlings, $28.25@29.25; bran, $23.25@23.75; winter middlings, bulk, $25.50@26.50; bran, $23.75@24.25.

Notes.

The Hanover Flour & Feed Co. near Nanticoke, Pa., was organized with a capital of $25,000.

John S. Pillsbury and A. L. Stanchfield of Minneapolis were visitors to the Pittsburg trade last week.

B. K. Tatem died at Helena, Mont., aged about 85 years. Mr. Tatem was connected with the old flour firm of William Maier Sons of Philadelphia. He has lived in Montana for years.

The Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg, Pa., has issued a letter to all shippers of commercial feeding stuffs, suggesting that the cards attached show the maximum and minimum for protein and fat and fiber.

Change in South Carolina Bleached Flour Rule.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 20, 1915.

Advice has been received by the Southeastern Millers' Association of changes made in the regulations as to bleached flour in South Carolina. This change will be of much interest to the millers. The new regulation supersedes a previous ruling, and requires that bleached flour must be labeled on the package to show this fact, clearly and conspicuously. The statement must contain the word "Bleached" in capital letters of solid size not less than one inch in height. If chloride be used, underneath the word "Bleached" must appear the words "Chloride Used." This regulation takes effect Dec. 15, 1915. Notice is given that instructions have been given to enforce this ruling strictly, and that any stocks held in violation after the date mentioned will be dealt with according to law, as will also those offering such stocks for sale.

Hearing on Baking Powder Standards.

Washington, Dec. 21, 1915.

On January 14, the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards at the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, will hold a hearing on baking powder and its ingredients. At this hearing the trade and all interested parties will be given an opportunity to present to the committee their views as to what should constitute a proper definition or standard for baking powder.

This hearing is closely allied to that held in Kansas City on Monday, on the subject of flour standard. The hearing was granted at the request of the Southwestern Millers' League.

It was stated at the department today that although this hearing had been requested investigations by the Bureau of Chemistry into the question of flour standards had not been allowed to lag, but on the contrary was being carried on with despatch. The mere fact, it was explained, that no hearings have been held does not indicate that the department is not attempting to fix standards of flour.

Officials here are of the opinion that arbitrary standards could be easily adopted, but they declare that other elements such as "blends," "patents" and "straights" are matters which must be reconciled to individual trade interests. This is the stumbling block upon which an early decision fixing standards has "bumped" its sensitive nose and the effect will be a long time wearing off.

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Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality
Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze
EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS
Supplied by the principal mill builders and mill furnishers throughout the country

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Just try the
Wydler Bolting Cloth
and you will be convinced.
Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.
R. J. HOWE, 611-621 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Dec. 20, 1915.

The flour market is quiet and mills report a regllar holiday market. Mills are running full time and are able to get shipping instructions. A few good sales were reported to the East and a little to the Southeast, but most of the sales have been in local markets. Some few mills have orders booked with foreign governments for delivery in New York. Leading brands of flour are being sold in Kansas on a 15c rate point from $5.60 to $5.70.

The feed situation has eased off some, as is usually the case when it gets high. Bran is selling around 90c to 95c basis Kansas City and mill run selling as high as $1.10. Shorts are still in good demand, bringing from $1.15 to $1.30. Quite a few millers are storing bran at 95c or lower, figuring it will be worth $1.20 or $1.25 before spring.

Notes.

L. H. Powell, president of the Wichita Board of Trade, will represent Wichita at a meeting of the Council of Grain Exchanges of this country to be held in Chicago, Jan. 20.

E. V. Washburn of the Shawnee Milling Co., Shawnee, paid Wichita a hurried visit last week. He stated that they are running full time and able to get plenty of wheat.

The exhibits of the Kansas exhibit at the Panama Exposition will be returned and a place made for them in the Wichita Terminal Depot. Among them will be the bushel of wheat that won first place at the fair.

Among the out of town millers in Wichita the past week were: A. J. Stone of the El Reno Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Ok. Mr. Stone says they have started work on their new 1,000 bbl. mill. They intend to leave the old mill up for some time and in rush times will operate same.

The Kansas Milling Co. is in receipt of a flour sack from a girl in Belgium that was sent over as a gift. The sack was handsomely worked on one side in silk, the American eagle standing on a shield of stars, and on the other side the Belgian flag. Messrs. Lassen and Jackman of the Kansas Milling Co. have sent a draft to the Belgian girl for a Christmas present.

Chas. M. Wallace of the Alexander Milling Co., Winfield; A. J. Hunt of the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City; W. E. Carr of the Monarch Milling Co., and Wm. Kelley, Jr. of the Wm. Kelley Milling Co.; A. J. Bulte of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., all of Hutchinson; Geo. H. Hunter of Hunter Milling Co., Wellington; George Ricker of the Pratt Mills Co., Pratt and Roy Hacker of the Kansas Milling Co. at St. Johns, Kansas, were visitors during the week.

Frank Foltz, secretary of the Oklahoma Millers' Association, was in Wichita for a day. He reports mills and elevators in Oklahoma to be well supplied with wheat. He stated that the Oklahoma Millers' Association has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission, protesting against the advance in rates to the Southwest, effective Jan. 1, 1916, as in some cases it advances the rate from 15 to 20 per cent from Oklahoma, especially to Mississippi points.

The Oklahoma Mill Co., Kingfisher, Ok.—"Flour business is good. Flour for December shipment is also good. Demand for millfeed is good, good prices being offered. The area of wheat compared with last year is about 90 per cent."

Oxford Mill and Elevator Co., Oxford, Kan.—"No business in export, though local business is fair. Bran is in good demand. Wheat shorts are slow. Area to wheat compared with last year about the same."

My Last Trip.

(These lines were penciled on the back of a letter from his son, a few weeks previous to his death, by Francis Edward Lehman of Kansas City. The words evidence his deep religious feeling and his kindly disposition and lovable character.)

I'll pack my grip by throwing earthly cares away
And have it filled with joy up to the brim,
God will be my companion on the way
And I will float in ecstasy with Him.

My earthly sins and wrongs will be forgiven
And there will be no wailing of the heart.
I'm only waiting for that peaceful day
When we embark.

And when we reach that peaceful golden shore
Where naught but peace and hope doth dwell,
There'll be friends there to meet me by the score
With all their loving happiness to tell.

There'll be a loving soul awaiting mine
Who has passed on in glory long ago.
She's been my constant Guardiau Angel all this time;
Then why should I e'er hesitate to go?

And when the gates of heaven open wide,
All lighted up by life and truth and love,
I'll freely realize there is no death
And cheer my friends who're on the other side.

W. W. Hutchinson, Marysville, Kan.—"Running 24 hours daily; flour business good and fair locally; Eastern markets good, Southern markets fair; no deferred shipments booked over 30 days. Millfeed demand is fair. Wheat area 25 per cent less than last year."

Chippewa Milling Co., Montevideo, Minn.—"Flour business is dull, though locally it is fair. Eastern and Southern markets are dull. Deferred shipment sales are fair. Millfeed in mixed cars is good."

Lillard Milling Co., Decatur, Tex.—"Flour sales reported fair, though poor locally. Flour for deferred shipment is good, and millfeed good. Area to wheat compared with last year has decreased 20 per cent."

Riverside Mill Co., Reno, Nev.—"Running 12 hours daily; business fair; nothing for deferred shipment, nor Eastern or Southern markets. Wheat acreage is 20 per cent more than last year. Milfeed weak."

Oswego Milling Co., Oswego, Kan.—"Running 18 hours a day; flour business good, general and local. Millfeed is good, also flour for deferred shipment. Wheat acreage only 90 per cent of last season."

Smoky Valley Roller Mills, Lindsburg, Kan.—"Running 24 hours, with business good; Eastern markets good. Millfeed fair. Wheat area 25 per cent less."

L. G. Campbell Milling Co., Owatonna, Minn.—"Business is good, both local and Eastern markets. Orders for deferred shipment are slow. Millfeed is in excellent demand."

Rapid Engraving Co
Artists Engravers
Halt-Tones Zinc-Etchings
Drygoodsman Building
1627-29 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 20, 1915.

Flour trade in Iowa is taking on the annual pre-holiday aspect. Dullness ruled last week and sales were limited to buyers compelled to replenish stocks. The price situation offered very little inducement to the trade, as most quotations were unchanged for the week. The irregular trend in the wheat market was partly reflected in flour values, but fluctuations hardly merited any changes in the quotations on established brands. As a consequence mills generally asked nominally unchanged prices throughout the state.

Buyers with old contracts are even somewhat slow in ordering out and this condition will probably continue until after the opening of the new year. Indisposition of the trade to carry large stocks over the inventory period, which is generally the case at this time of the year, probably accounts for the present condition.

Kansas mill prices were at a range of $5.50 to $6 for best brands in cotton sacks, delivered. Mills were making these quotations for either quick or 60-day movement. Tendency of the trade was to discount prices for future shipment, but millers generally quoted higher values. Probably lowest prices quoted on 90-day movement was $5.50 per bbl. for highest patent. As a general rule, mills are indisposed to book ahead.

Iowa mills are averaging half time. The larger mills, as is usually the case, are running 18 hours to full time, but the smaller mills are limited to local business and they find this dull now. Prices of Iowa mills are in line with Kansas and Nebraska quotations.

Spring wheat mills are doing a fair business in family flour, but are not very active on bakery business. Prices are practically the same as Kansas, or $5.50 to $6 for best patents.

Millfeed supplies are coming principally from the Northwest. Iowa mills are meeting with no difficulty in disposing of their output in mixed cars and to local trade. Carlots are arriving freely from the spring wheat section. Southwestern prices are generally out of line. Prices were unchanged for the week.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (new)—$5.50@6; straight, $5.25@5.75; fancy clear, $4.90@5; second clear, $4.30@4.55.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5.50@6; standard patent, $5.25@5.60; clear, $4.80@5.

Millfeed—Bran, $19@21 per ton; shorts, $25@27 for gray and $30 for white; flour middlings, $31.50@32.

The mill of Donmeyer, Gardner Co., Peoria, Ill., was sold in December to a group of Peoria business men for $150,000. Stock in new company is divided between Warren Lutliff, Judge A. M. Otman, A. E. Greisser, William Bittell, Jacob Weinlauff, A. W. Bennett, Harry G. Kruse, A. W. Hamley, L. W. Gruner and Bently Pitts. Officers in the new company are: Warren Lutliff, president; A. E. Greisser, vice president; A. W. Bennett, treasurer; Bently Pitts, assistant treasurer; L. W. Gruner, secretary; Harry Kruse, manager. The name will not be changed. R. G. Gardner has been appointed trustee of the Cleveland, O., branch and will probably dispose of the interests there.

Steeleville Milling Co., Steeleville, Ill.—"Running 18 hours daily; business fair, and good locally. Southern markets fair; no bookings for deferred shipment over 30 days. Millfeed in good demand. Slightly less wheat area—10 to 15 per cent—than last year."

W. C. Elrod, Fair Play, Mo.—"Running 18 hours daily; flour business good. Brisk sale in millfeed. Twenty per cent less wheat acreage than last year."

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Not only the Standard of Excellence by which other flours are judged, but so high a Pinnacle of Milling Perfection that but few even attempt and none ever attain.

Accept No Substitutes but

Get the Genuine Elegant

and beware of infringements of our registered trademark.

MADE ONLY BY

The Ph. H. Postel Milling Co.

Mascoutah, Illinois

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 20, 1915.

Inquiries for corn products were received on the local market in the last week from Mississippi, Texas and points in the Southeast. Advices from the South indicated that that section is still able to supply its needs from its own crop, Memphis especially quoting prices far out of line with Kansas City.

Only a fair local business was noted. With corn on the upgrade, prices were advanced. Standard corn meal rose to $2.80@2.90 and cream closed at $3@3.10. Grits ruled 10c higher than cream corn meal. No. 2 mixed chop scored a further advance of about 2c, closing at $1.32.

With local mills operating very little, owing to the shutting off of the trade with the South, the output of corn bran is very light. The East is sending inquiries for corn bran, but local mills report no large lots to sell. Quotations on corn bran are most 95c@$1, but one mill reports all of its small supply moving direct to local consumers at as high as $1.20.

Following quotations for corn products, based f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3@3.10 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.10@3.25; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.32 per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

Chicago, Dec. 20, 1915.

The corn market found a higher level. Receipts, although liberal, average very poor in quality. The corn feeds market had a firmer tone early in the week. Some of the mills advanced their prices on gluten feeds approximately a dollar a ton, but a few of the big mills are still selling at prices quoted last week. Gluten meal for December shipment has had a radical advance. Hominy feed, white and yellow, $25@26 per ton; white cornmeal, $1.95 in 100-lb. sacks; yellow cornmeal, $1.90 in 100-lb. sacks; gluten feed, $25.25; gluten meal, December shipment, $34.25; hog meal, $26.50; corn oil cake meal, $24.75.

New York, Dec. 20, 1915.

A steady tone prevailed on corn goods during the week and the demand remained fair.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.30 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.65; hominy, $3.90; granulated yellow, $3.85; corn flour, $1.75@1.85. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.74@1.77; grits, $1.75@1.78; flakes, $2.10.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1915.

The corn products market is easier than a week ago and the largest demand is reported in hominy, which is quite scarce, some jobbers having withdrawn quotations. Prices are now as follows: Hominy, $28.50 per ton; corn feed meal, $28.50; cracked corn, $29.50; granulated corn meal, $1.85 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.85; white corn flour, $1.90.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 20, 1915.

Corn products have ruled very firm the past week, with seasonable demand reported at the mills. Corn is a shade stronger at 69@70c. Corn meal in 96-lb. bags is quoted: Bolted, $1.50; pearl, $1.60.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 20, 1915.

The market is now being liberally supplied with new corn. Corn millers are taking advantage of the low prices, and were the principal factors on the market. Corn meal and chop dropped five cents, and from the manner in which the new corn is arriving here, indications point to a still lower price. White shelled is selling at 66c. Corn meal especially is showing a good demand, with Southern buyers taking the bulk of the stock. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.25@1.30; corn chop, $1.20@1.25.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 20.

Flour prices moved up 25 to 30 cents this week. Mills in this territory are experiencing much trouble to obtain their requirements of wheat as many farmers are holding the better grades for higher prices.

Winter wheat flour brands especially show marked improvement. Numerous large transactions were recorded.

Spring wheat flour was firm. Patent and straight grades showed the best demand, with buyers taking hold in 500 bbl. lots.

Kansas flour shows a better inquiry. The quality is showing marked improvement, and this has tended to create a better buying demand. The low grades, however, are still inactive.

Rye flour prices were unchanged. Northwestern blended is in fairly good request, while others are moving from hand-to-mouth.

The millfeed prices showed an increase of 50 cents this week. Bran especially is in good request. Middlings show just a fair movement.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Flour—Patent, $5.90@6; fancy, $5.45@5.55; family, $4.90@5; extra, $4.45@4.65; low grade, $4.45@4.40.

Spring Flour—Patent $6.25@6.65; straight, $5.85@6.05; clear, $4.85@5.25.

Hard Winter Flour—Patent, $6@6.45; straight, $5.60@5.85; clear, $4.65@5.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.30@5.55; city pure, $5.40@5.65; city blended, $5.30@5.55.

Millfeed—Bran, $21.50@22; middlings, course, $23.50@24; middlings, fine, $25.50@26.

OHIO NOTES.

The Richter Grain Co. of Cincinnati had its capital stock reduced at Columbus this week from $50,000 to $20,000.

H. Lee Early, a grain merchant, and A. P. Streitmann, a baker, were selected as members of the nominating committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The receipts of flour this week amounted to 17,625 bbls., compared with 15,872 bbls. last week, and 14,872 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 15,276 bbls., compared with 13,762 bbls. a week ago, and 13,222 bbls. a year ago.

Oberlin Roller Mills, Oberlin, Kan.—"Running 15 hours daily; business good, local excellent. Wheat area 10 per cent less."

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Plymouth Flour
Corn Products
Rye Flour
All kinds of Feed

The Plymouth Millers,
Le Mars, Iowa.

This Cabinet should be in every Mill and Elevator
WE SUPPLY IT AT COST

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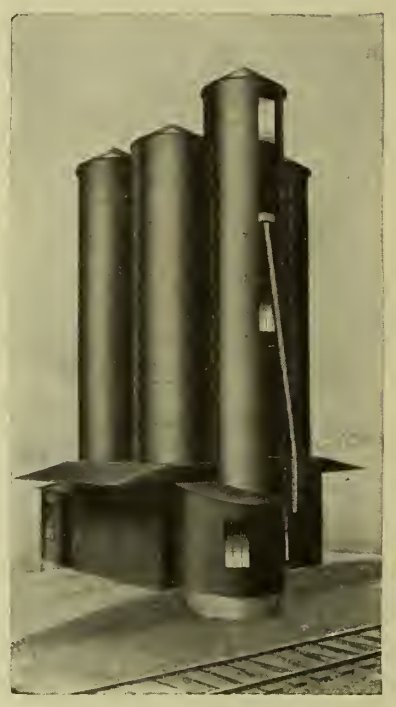

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Can be taken apart and removed to another station if desired.

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Reinforced concrete tanks of Farmers' Elevator, Wilbur, Wash.

Grain Storage Tanks
of Hy-Rib Concrete

No Forms Required
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Very Economical---*strong and rigid---Save time, labor and materials*

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Leading Flour and Feed Buyers.

Hurry!

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Runkle & Peacock, Inc.
Merchandise Brokers
El Paso, Texas

17 years' experience in daily sales of corn, bran, oats, chops and all grades of FLOUR. We work Southern Arizona and Southern New Mexico. Special attention given to OLD MEXICO trade.

QUOTE US.

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The Largest Buyers of Low-grade in the Southwest

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Special attention given to export
Wanted offers on hard and soft wheat 98 per cent patent flour, for export December shipment to Europe, packed in 140 lb. jutes; terms, draft arrival New Orleans.

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STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS --- NOT BUYERS.

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—STRAIGHTS—CLEARS—LOW GRADES—FEED.
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Domestic Flour Milling Co.,
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Low Grades and Strong First Clears
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Through the representatives of the following companies and this Department, FREE advice can be obtained regarding proper Fire Prevention.

Millers National Ins. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Western Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Canton, Ohio.
Penn. Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
Texas Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Fort Worth, Texas.
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Lansing, Mich.
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

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Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

THE MANNA FOR MARS.

(Continued from page 8.)

der, order," she commanded. "Let us hear him out."

In obedience the murmuring assembly seated themselves, while Silas again produced the paper.

"Silence," came the command. Then Silas read again:

"In a statement to a representative of the Amalagamated Press Bureau, Lieutenant B of the Z squadron describes the battle as follows:

"When we intercepted the X fleet, the squadron was returning to port after five days' terrific fighting with gales and high seas. We were in no shape to give battle. Our ammunition had been depleted several days before and all crews had been on short rations for four days, and much suffering was becoming apparent. When the first fire of the enemy crossed our ships, we were unable to return it. Little damage was done, however. Suddenly to our consternation, one of the gunners shouted: 'Boys, this stuff they're firing at us is good eating.' Immediately there was a rush for the shrapnel that strewed the decks and in a few minutes more the entire crew was greedily devouring the enemy's fire. Subsequent volleys from the X fleet proved the ammunition to be of the same material—hardened dough—all of which was hastily gathered up and distributed to the crews. Soon to our great relief, the distance between the ships increased and we were enabled to slowly steam back to port with the greater number of our crews in good shape, who would have otherwise died from starvation."

"The steamer "Providence" carried among its cargo the trainload of flour from the Wheatley Mills," said Silas as he concluded his reading.

The Pact of Perpetual Peace applauded in answer.

"I always said it was a lovely idea," said Mrs. Wheatley as her friends gathered around her.

"Merry Christmas, ladies," said Silas in reply to a unison of voices as the assembly quieted down.

The Hadley Milling Co., Olathe, Kan.—"Running 24 hours; business is fair both general and local; Southern markets fair; also deferred shipment Millfeed is in medium demand. Wheat area is 10 per cent less."

The Federated Mills Co., Morganville, Kan.—"Running 24 hours; business good, general and local; good demand Eastern and Southern. Deferred shipment good. Demand for bran good. Wheat area about 10 per cent less."

COLLECTIONS

We collect all your slow accounts. No collection, no fee. Refer to any mill in the state of Nebraska—any jobber in the city of Omaha. Write us for our special 2% collection plan.

RUSSELL ADJUSTMENT COMPANY
Woodmen of the World Building,
OMAHA, NEB.

Nebraska

Omaha, Dec. 18, 1915.

Conditions surrounding the flour trade are fairly active for this time of the year, the nearby out-of-state shipments are going forward in their usual volume and there are many inquiries from the extreme East, but millers are having to turn this business down, as they cannot promise delivery owing to the unprecedented volume of freight and the many embargoes.

The general freight agent of the Union Pacific said today: "It is only a question of time and short time at that until we have an embargo out here. Not only will we be unable to get our freight through, but Western railroads will not continue to pour their freight cars into a situation where they will be tied up for months and months. Not only will the Missouri river cities be affected, but the trouble will extend even to the Pacific. Today we are shipping 100 cars of wheat to the Atlantic seaboard."

This being the condition but little Eastern business can be looked for.

There has been no advance in flour quotations during the past week, although wheat market is considerably higher, No. 2 hard closing today at $1.10, an advance of 5½ cents for the week. North of the Platte quotations range for patents (in cotton), from $5.60 to $6.20 per bbl. and south of the Platte from $5.60 to $6.

The offerings of millfeed are greater than demand. Market is dull and quotations lower. Jobbers here are offering $17.60 to $18 for bran, carlots; shorts, $20 to $21.60.

Interior mills are asking $20 for bran; shorts, $23 to $24.

Omaha Market Prices.

Patent) in cotton sacks—$5.60 to $5.80; straights, $5.40 to $5.60. Interior mills patent, $5.60 to $6.20; straights, $5.40 to $6.

Bran (in 100 lb. sacks.)—$17.60 to $18; shorts, $21 to $21.60. Interior mills, bran, $20; shorts, $23 to $24.

Nebraska Notes.

Ernst Meyer, the miller of Oak, who is always up with the times, has incorporated the Meyer Hydro-Electric Power Co. of Oak, with a capital stock of $100,000.

The National Farmers' Equity Union has been holding its annual meeting in Omaha this week and has voted to come here again in December, 1916, for their next annual convention.

The first interurban from Wichita to Hutchinson will run this week. This will be a great help to people in Hutchinson and Wichita, as it will give hourly service through the day. The interurban now connects Newton, Halstead, Burrton, Hutchinson and Wichita. While it has not been announced definitely, the line may be completed to McPherson.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 20, 1915.

Flour trade was of light volume last week, though about the usual amount of business for this season of the year was being handled. The tendency of buyers is to await the course of the market, and no increase in business is expected until after the turn of the year. Shipping instructions on old contracts have been fairly satisfactory. It is the policy of Southern jobbers to hold stocks down to a low level at this time for the annual inventories that are taken the first of the year. The general tone of prices has been steady to a shade firmer. Wheat has held about steady in the local market, No. 2 red being quoted $1.22 to $1.24.

Commission merchants rehandling Kansas City and Minnesota flour report business extremely quiet. Prices have been strong and higher, with good range in quotations, the asking prices of mills being gauged by the supply of orders they have, those well supplied asking full quotations.

There was no material change in the millfeed situation last week, with moderate demand.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton) Best patents, $6.10@6.15; standard, $5.80@5.90; half patents, $5.70@5.80; low grades, $5.10@5.40; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—Best Best patents, $5@5.40.
patents, $6@6.30.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Soft winter wheat bran, $21@22; mixed feed, $23@24; standard shorts or middlings, $24@25.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at end of the week amounted to 44,500 bbls., against 47,000 bbls. at end of preceding week.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 138 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at end of week were as follows: Wheat, 519,800 bus.; corn, 198,000 bus.; oats, 758,000 bus.

The annual convention of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association will be held at Memphis May 17-19. President J. H. McLaurin of Jacksonville has made an announcement to this effect. The association had its birth in Memphis, and the first president was J. Henry Martin, a Memphis man.

W. H. Callaway, operating an elevator at Greenleaf, Kan., has decided to erect a 50-bbl. mill and will operate it in conjunction with his elevator. Work on the concrete mill building is nearly completed and it is planned to have plant in operation by the middle of January. It will also make corn goods and grind all kinds of feedstuffs.

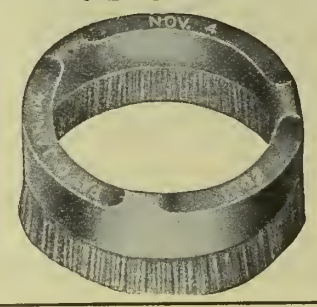
Hunt Bros. Milling Co., Pleasant Hill, Mo.: "Running 10 hours. Flour demand is very quiet, with most inquiry from local and Southern trade. Millfeed is scarce and demand good. Wheat area shows decrease from last year."

Universal Mill Co., Claflin, Kan.—"Running 24 hours. Flour business good; Eastern markets fair to good, Southern markets good inquiry. Nothing booked for deferred shipment. Millfeed fair to slow.. Wheat area is 95 per cent of last year's."

The Page Milling Co., Luray, Va.—"Running 24 hours; business good; Southern markets not quite as active as Eastern. Millfeed is quiet; wheat area is two per cent more than last year."

Cotton—BAGS—Grain
Any Quantity
BUCKWHEAT
For Milling Purposes
The Albert Dickinson Co.
Chicago

BEST CLOTH CLEANER



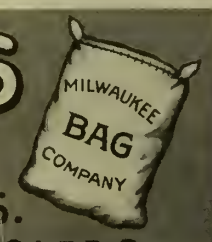
Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE BAGS
PLUS THE "MILWAUKEE METHOD" OF PRINTING
—ATTRACTS, CATCHES, FETCHES, TRADE—
MILWAUKEE BAG CO-MILWAUKEE, WIS.
SALES OFFICES, KANSAS CITY,—MINNEAPOLIS,—CHICAGO,—TOLEDO.



BARRY-WEHMILLER MACHINERY CO.
St. Louis, Mo. Ft. Worth, Tex.
Rolls Re-corrugated
Rolls Re-ground
Mill Supplies
Dufour Bolting Cloth

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 20, 1915.

Trade in alfalfa meal and mixed feeds in this market in the last week was fully up to that of the preceding period, if not somewhat better. However, as the business of meal handlers was quiet in the preceding week, there was no enthusiasm over the market. Still, the prevailing feeling again pointed to an improved trade in the near future.

Weather was considered a bullish influence. Snowstorms in the East were expected to enlarge the demand for mixed feeds from that source, and the lowest temperatures of the winter in the Middle West and South were also considered favorable for prospective business. Still, the weather had almost no appreciable effect on current business with the East up to the close of last week. It did, however, enlarge consumption in nearby territory which had been buying regularly recently.

Meal is still moving to Lathrop, where mules are on feed for the British government. The consumption there is considerably below the volume of last year.

Production continues on a very liberal scale. On the whole conditions were favorable for mills, considering the season, and most of the advices to this market are to the effect that operations are on full-time schedules. In Colorado and Kansas there is some complaint from mills over the failure of buyers to send shipping directions on old orders, and some meal is being stored. Deliveries of hay are on a liberal scale. Receipts of meal locally were only moderate. Prices were not changed, with choice mostly as high as $20.50 a ton. No. 2 is quoted down to $13.50, but some common lots were quoted as low as $13 a few days ago.

Receipts of alfalfa hay increased further. Quality showed no improvement. All grades above standard and the better offerings of standard sold fully steady, moving readily. The lower grades were weak and slow, declining as much as $2 a ton. There was a slow trade on the decline on the lower grades.

Mixed feed distributors reported little more than regular business. There was an increase in inquiries. Alfalfa grain dry mixed feed was stronger.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@20.50; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $13.50@20; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $13.50@15.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20.50@22; standard, $19@20.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23.50@27.50; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25.50@26.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15.50@16; No. 1, $14@15; standard, $10.50@11.50; No. 2, $8.50@10; No. 3, $6.50@8.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 20, 1915.

A weak tone developed in alfalfa meal and mixed feed prices during the past week, but no general reductions were quoted. The approaching holiday season is affecting trading to some extent, but the principal bearish factor has been the unwillingness of buyers to order out on old contracts. The weather is a part consideration in this connection, but jobbers and other distributing dealers seldom like to carry heavy stocks into the new year and this is probably the larges single factor. Slow shipping directions have resulted in accumulation of supplies. Consequently, the rather bearish tone to the alfalfa meal trade.

Present dullness in the market is expected to continue until after the opening of the new year. Buyers probably hold off until that time. Mills in Kansas, Colorado and other Western states are running full time and are showing no disposition to limit their output. Quite a little meal is being stored, according to reports received here, for it is the opinion of millers that present meal values are really summer quotations, indicating that the effect of wintry weather in the near future will be bullish.

Mixed feed manufacturers are doing a fair business to regular trade. General demand is quiet, while the Southern inquiry is light and very small shipments are being made to the cotton states. However, some contracting is being done on a basis of 90-day movement. The anticipation here is that mixed feed demand from the South will show considerable improvement in the next 60 days, particularly if severe weather sets in.

Notwithstanding the bearish tone, closing prices were on practically the same basis as a week ago. Choice meal is quoted at $20 to $20.50 per ton, with supply very light and a better demand than on other grades. No. 1 meal sold at $19 to $19.50 per ton, while No. 2 meal is held nominally at a range of $15.75 to $16 per ton in 100-lb. new bags.

Grain mixtures scored an average decline of about 50c per ton, molasses alfalfa feed being quoted at a range of $20 to $24 per ton, sacked, St. Louis basis. With the continued strong tone in molasses, manufacturers of alfalfa molasses mixtures say sharp reductions in prices are unlikely. Grain mixed alfalfa feeds sell at $2.50 to $5 per ton more than alfalfa molasses feeds, the top price being around $28 to $29 per ton.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 20, 1915.

Alfalfa products were firmer this week. Alfalfa meal and mixed feeds showed the best demand, with the Southern buyers taking hold freely. Supplies on hand are decidedly small and the trade predict still higher prices. Hay prices are also higher, owing to the light receipts arriving. The total receipts for the week amounted to only 121 cars. Quotations are: Alfalfa meal, $24@24.50; mixed feed, $23.50@24; molasses feed, $25.50@26.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1915.

Alfalfa feeds are holding strong in price and a fair demand is reported for meal at an advance over a week ago. Dealers are looking for a firmer market, as the winter has set in in earnest. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $23 f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25.50 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $27.50.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Iowa is making increased purchases of Kansas alfalfa. Dealers attribute this trade to the softness of the 1915 Iowa corn crop, much of which is unfit for stock. At Kansas City the dealers participating in the Iowa business are confident of increased sales after Jan. 1.

According to advices to many Kansas City dealers, a large portion of the alfalfa of good quality in the Middle West is now in the hands of speculators who are holding for higher prices. It is believed by dealers at Kansas City that most of the fourth cutting of alfalfa in Kansas, which was the best of the year's harvests, has already left first hands.

The South is one of the most eager buyers of choice and No. 1 alfalfa hay in the Middle West. If larger supplies of these grades were available it is believed by dealers at Kansas City and in Oklahoma that sales to the cotton states would be heavier. The buying by the South is far in excess of last year, this being due to the improved economic condition of the cotton states.

Alfalfa meal is still being consumed in large quantities by the handlers of war horses and mules for Great Britain and other European belligerents. There is uncertainty over the future of this business, however, as Great Britain is now buying only small mules, whereas she purchased several classes of mules and horses in large numbers a year ago. Some dealers are hoping for larger European purchases beginning with 1916, which would increase alfalfa meal consumption. Tests on thousands of horses assembled for war purposes at Lathrop, Mo., in the last year showed alfalfa meal feeds more economical than other rations.

Peerless Flour Mills, Norton, Kan. —"Mill running 11 hours daily; flour business good and extremely good locally. Millfeed is slow. Wheat area about the same as last year."

James H. Gray Milling Co., Springville, Ky.—"Running 11 hours a day; flour business good, also locally good; Eastern markets good; for deferred shipment slow. Millfeed is slow. Wheat area same as last year."

Glasgow Milling Co., Glasgow, Mo.—"Running half time, with business fair, and good locally; deferred shipment slow. Millfeed is in good demand. Wheat acreage 35 per cent less than last year."

C. Becker Milling Co., Red Bud, Ill. —"Mill running 12 hours daily. Flour business rather poor; fair locally; Southern markets quiet. Millfeed is dull. About 10 per cent less wheat area than last year."

Elk City Flour Mills Co., Elk City, Ok.—"Running 24 hours a day; flour business good; Eastern markets fair; deferred shipment good; millfeed high, big demand. Wheat area less."

Phoenix Milling Co., Davenport, Ia. —"Running 14 hours a day; business good; Eastern markets good. Millfeed is good. Wheat area but 75 per cent of last year's."

Kingfisher Mill & Elevator Co., Kingfisher, Ok.—"Mill running full time. Business is fair with local and Southern markets good. Milfeed is good."

Simpson & Co., Johnstown, Ohio—"Running 11 hours a day. Business slow; good locally; millfeed fair; area to wheat 90 per cent of last year."

Brainard Roller Mills, Brainard, Neb.—"Mill running 11 hours, with business good."

WILLIAMS' PORTABLE ALFALFA MILL - SACK PACKER
Williams Patent Crusher Pulverizer Co
Arizona Sales Agents PRATT-GILBERT CO. Phoenix
OPERATED WITH
OIL PULL
BY COURTESY
KURZ BROS & MESSINGER

Photo of Williams' Portable Alfalfa Mill exhibited at Arizona State Fair at Phoenix, Ariz., on Nov. 15-20, by O. J. Williams, Pacific Coast Sales Agent.

BURRELL
Engineering and Construction Company
1102 Webster Building
CHICAGO
Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

NOTICE---Alfalfa Millers

We are *always* in the market for *alfalfa meal* when the goods and price are right, and are open to contract for any quantity from a car load to a mill output.

It may be worth your while to communicate *now* with

The Meader-Atlas Co.
107 Hudson Street New York
"The largest handlers of Alfalfa in the East"

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES

All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.

Write to
PENICK & FORD, Ltd., - New Orleans, La.
Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

HELP WANTED.

LARGE winter wheat mill wants assistant sales manager. Must also have good knowledge of railroad tariffs and general office work. Give experience, reference and state salary wanted. Address F. N., care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by a miller; life-time experience in mills of 100 to 1,000 bbls., including some of the most successful mills of Kansas, Nebraska and Western states. Graduate in laboratory work. Satisfactory results guaranteed. Reliable references as to character and qualifications as a miller. Will go anywhere for steady employment. Age 37. All inquiries promptly answered. M. E. Free, Hardin, Montana.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, West Salem, Ohio.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly practical miller; lifetime experience; would work second in large mill; Missouri or Arkansas preferred. Married; strictly sober. Can come on 30 days' notice. Addess Robert P. Howard, Grand Island, Neb.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Flour and feed mill of 30-bbl. capacity, rye or buckwheat. Three runs of stones, two for flour and one for feed. Never-failing stream, 12-foot head, good log dam; water power can be improved to 250 h. p. On the Central New England Railway, freight depot on mill property. Property contains three acres of ground, very good house, mill building, barn, coal shed, wagon scales, all in excellent condition. Address Henry Buerman, Gallatinville, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Or would lease, a 75-bbl. steam-power mill, modern equipped, sifter system, Wolf Manufacturing Co., Pa.; located in an Eastern Kansas town, 25,000 population. Three railroads. Transit rates from best wheat fields of Kansas. Side track at door; wagon scales, dump and elevator. Only mill in county, only elevator in town. Gives absolute control of local wheat in county. Good corn feed and by-product trade. Substantial three-story stone building near business center, close to depot. Am no miller; must sell. Terms or exchange for half value. J. M. Caldwell, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—One 60 H. P. Murray Corliss Engine in good condition. Selling on account of having installed a larger engine. Price is right. Peerless Flour Mills Co., Norton, Kan

FOR SALE—My flour, feed and seed business. One of the best points in the state for a jobber to open and build a big business. Anyone interested in this proposition correspond with G. H. Lee, Clarion (Wright County), Iowa.

FOR SALE—One 35 H. P. electric motor, 3 face 2,300 volt, 60 cycle with starting box, good as new; one Avery automatic weighing machine or meter for receiving grain, good as new; one No. 8 Bowser feed mill with elevator complete, new; one Cornwall corn cleaner, 500 bushels capacity, in good condition; one Barnard air-belt purifier; one Mitchell scroll mill in good condition; one 2 pair high 9x24 roller mill corrugated; one double stand roller mills, 7x12, good condition; two double stands of 6x20 roller mills with housing and feeder, but without pulleys, 4 or 5 reels we could sell. Oswego Milling Co., Oswego, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARM TO TRADE FOR MILL—Level 80 acre improved bottom farm one and a half miles from live Nebraska town of 800 with good 12 grade school. Rich black soil. Never overflows. Price $6,00; encumbrance $2,000. Want to trade equity of $4,000 for small mill 40 to 60 bbl. capacity. Location no object. Will move to another location. Machinery must be good. Might consider complete outfit of machinery including power, without building. To save correspondence, give size of building and make of each machine and how long run, in first letter. All inquiries promptly answered. Address Box 324, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Wheat is still moving in liberal volule in the Southwest, and arrivals in the next week are expected to equal those of the last week, at least. Bullish sentiment is increasing among growers, however, this being due to the statistics of the last week on fall sowing of winter wheat. The condition of the fall crop in the Southwest also tends to make growers bullish.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City last week were 1,391 cars, compared with 1,849 the preceding week, 768 a year ago and 266 two years ago.

Stocks of wheat in Kansas City elevators increased 716,565 bu. The total Saturday was 6,427,278 bu., compared with 9,502,726 a year ago.

Advances were the rule in cash prices, but figures showed greater strength.

Corn receipts in Kansas City for the week were 706 cars, compared with 825 the preceding week, 133 a year ago and 835 two years ago. Half of the receipts were purchased for shipment to Iowa and other Northern states.

Receipts of oats for the week were 86 cars in Kansas City, compared with 108 the preceding week, 48 a year ago and 107 the same week in 1913.

Wheat movement to St. Louis last week fell off, but was still in rather large volume. Total receipts last week were 850 cars, compared with 921 cars in the preceding week, 466 cars last year and 483 cars in the same week two years ago. Corn receipts were 328 cars last week; 364 cars in preceding week and 153 cars last year. Receipts of oats were 264 cars last week, against 172 cars in previous period and 156 cars last year.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business."

Published Weekly by W. B. Burns.

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Kansas City Office: 209 Postal Building.

Milling and Grain News

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Snows Are Beneficial

Heavy Precipitation Over the Entire Wheat Belt Was Timely—Means Reduced Country Marketing.

Heavy snow or rain has fallen in practically all of the winter wheat area and is affording wheat the much-needed moisture. The snow furnished adequate protection to wheat from the drop in temperatures. The coldest weather of the winter prevailed in the belt, temperatures in Nebraska touching the zero mark. Further snows are forecasted and the outlook is that winter wheat will be in excellent condition and in shape to withstand freezing temperatures.

Precipitation last week put a quietus on the "crop-killer" reports from every section. Green bug reports from Texas stopped suddenly.

Country marketing of wheat is expected to show a decrease as a result of the snows. Farmers will probably not feel smaller selling by producers.

* * *

Moisture Helps Winter Wheat.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 27, 1915.

Rain and snow in the last week over a large part of Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Texas was very beneficial to the new winter wheat crop. The moisture was followed by optimistic expressions from growers, who declared it timely. In Kansas the snow reached the western portion of the state.

Acreage of wheat is less than last year in the Southwest, but there is a hopeful feeling over the outlook, now that moisture has fallen. In many places in Kansas, particularly, the snow will serve as an excellent protection against extremely low temperatures.

The moisture in Texas has put a quietus on the bullish green bug reports which were credited to that state some time ago.

* * *

Heavy Southwest Grain Movement.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 27, 1915.

Kansas City received 655 cars of wheat today, the arrivals including the supply which came in Saturday, Christmas. A week ago today the receipts were 557 cars; a year ago, 249 cars.

Total receipts of grain in Kansas City today were 1,249 cars, probably the heaviest on record here for a day so late in December. In addition to the wheat, there were 433 cars of corn, 50 cars of oats and 111 cars of kafir corn, milo maize and feterita. The heavy movement of coarse cereals, notably corn and kafir corn, is helping to check the wheat arrivals here, as there is a short supply of cars. It is generally conceded more grain would have arrived today had railroads been able to furnish all the cars ordered by shippers.

* * *

Heavy Snow in Soft Wheat Belt.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28, 1915.

Territory tributary to this market was visited by a heavy snow late last week and early this week and has put the grounds in excellent shape. Lower temperatures followed the precipitation, but snow furnished a blanket of protection from the drop in the weather. Wheat fields east of the Mississippi River had the heaviest downfall of any section.

Reports received by the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., the J. F. Imbs Milling Co., the Hezel Milling Co. and the George P. Plant Milling Co., here, indicate that the snows of the last few days were more than welcome over a large wheat area in St. Louis territory. Until the change in the weather came, the ground in many places was becoming dry and cracked. Although the acreage is reduced largely in the winter wheat states, there is every reason to believe that the crop will start the growing season in good condition, despite the fact that some enthusiastic "crop-killers" went so far last week as to talk "green bug" damage in Texas wheat fields.

* * *

Visible Stocks of Grain.

The visible stocks of grain in the leading centers of the United States on the dates given were (000 omitted):

	Wheat. Bus.	Corn. Bus.	Oats. Bus.
Dec. 27.	71,478	7,426	20,712
Week ago	57,215	6,121	21,208
Year ago	73,745	15,362	32,848
2 years ago	63,473	7,923	26,764
3 years ago	63,168	5,213	8,532
4 years ago	70,489	5,140	18,754
5 years ago	44,282	5,099	16,267
6 years ago	27,738	8,465	11,180

Changes in the visible stocks of grain were:

	Wheat. Bus.	Corn. Bus.	Oats. Bus.
Last week	* 4,263	*1,305	** 496
Previous week.	*11,191	* 940	*1,154
Year ago	**1,361	*2,538	*1,165
2 years ago ...	*1,104	*3,067	* 272

*Increase. **Decrease.

* * *

Large Primary Wheat Receipts.

Primary receipts of wheat diminished somewhat last week, but are still greatly in excess of any previous year at this period. Primary receipts for five days totaled 13,362,000 bus., compared with 15,750,000 bus. in the preceding week and 7,696,000 bus. a year ago. Most of the decrease was in spring wheat arrivals, but snow Friday in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska will hinder movement of winter wheat. One dollar a bu. or more is being paid rather generally in the Southwest and country holders appear willing to market freely. All the advices from Kansas and Nebraska indicate that an unusually large proportion of the crop for this time of year remains on the farms.

Texas Anti-Trust Suit.

The Attorney-General's department of Texas filed suit last week in the district court of the Twenty-sixth district against the A. B. Crouch Grain Co., of Temple, charging violation of the anti-trust laws in entering into a combination made for the purpose of fixing the price of grain and feed in Dallas. The state asks for statutory penalties of from $50 to $500 per day and for a perpetual injunction restraining the company from ever entering into similar agreements. It is likely that other suits will follow that against the Crouch company, for several firms are alleged to have entered the price agreement.

Memphis Association Elects Officers.

Members of the Memphis Hay and Grain Association elected J. J. Wade president at a meeting last week. Other officers are: S. E. Rison, vice-president, and C. B. Stafford, secretary and treasurer. The directorate is composed of A. C. Roberts, L. P. Cook, G. E. Patterson and J. L. Nessly.

Dust Explosion in Mill Elevator.

A fire which started in the boot of the elevator of the Canadian Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Ok., was followed by a dust explosion which blew the cupola off and damaged one entire side of the elevator. Every window in the building was broken by the explosion. H. Dittmer, manager of the Canadian Mill & Elevator Co., estimated the loss at between $3,500 and $5,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The mill building was not damaged to any extent whatever.

The explosion occurred while the mill was in operation. Parks, an elevator man, was in the cupola at the time of the accident. He heard a roaring noise and attempted to jump from the cupola to an adjoining steel storage tank, but he did not get out in time. He was severely injured and his skin was burned by the flames. He will recover.

* * *

A dust explosion in the plant of the Corn Products Refining Co., Edgewater, N. J., on Dec. 21 caused the death of one of the mill employes and severe injuries to several others. Loss to the plant is believed to be heavy, but no estimate has been placed on the damage. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The mill will be shut down, pending repairs.

Eastern Embargo Situation.

Railroads entering Eastern markets are doing everything that is possible to relieve the congestion in freight, but the heavy snows late last week and early this week are interfering seriously with the work of the different carriers. None of the embargoes against flour was removed last week, and the outlook is that railroads will not be able to lift any of the embargoes against flour and a few other articles for at least another 10 days. In the meanwhile, New York is short of flour and jobbers in the large Eastern center, as well as at other points, are paying as much as 25c to 40c per bbl. premium for spot flour over quick shipment from mill.

An indication of how demoralized the Eastern freight situation is may be found in the statement of a New York flour receiver who says that more than 40 days ago he was notified that a shipment of five cars of flour had passed Chicago. He has not heard a word of this shipment since that time and does not know when it will reach the New York market. The condition at other centers is not so serious as at New York, but still receivers are complaining seriously at all Eastern centers of delayed freight movement.

Montana Milling Capacity.

The milling capacity of Montana has been on the increase, according to a report filed by State Grain Inspector J. E. Templeton. The aggregate daily capacity at this time is figured at 8,000 bbls. There are 450 licensed elevators in Montana, with a combined capacity of 14,850,000 bus. Line elevator companies operate 222 of the plants in the state, while the remaining 285 are operated by local concerns.

The figures of the state grain inspector show that if Montana mills operated full time for 300 days of the year they would consume only 40 per cent of the wheat crop of the state.

Guy Nash, secretary of the Jackson Milling Co., Stevens Point, Wis., spent the early part of last week in Chicago.

Lose North Carolina Case

State Court Refuses to Grant Injunction Against $25 Bleached Flour Tax.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1915.

Advice has been received at the headquarters of the Southeastern Millers' Association to the effect that the court at Raleigh, N. C., has decided against a group of millers who filed a bill attacking the constitutionality of a new North Carolina law levying a special tax of $25 per annum on each brand of bleached flour sold. It was maintained by the millers that the matters involved are regulated by the pure food act of Congress and that the statute was in conflict with the federal law in other ways. An injunction was sought against the enforcement of the statute, which it was alleged would impose undue restraint upon interstate commerce trade, as some of the millers handle as many as 31 brands of bleached flour.

Counsel for the state denied the allegation that the statute was in conflict with the federal laws, and insisted that it was a proper regulation of business for the protection of the people of the state against fraud. It was denied that the millers have as many as 31 brands of bleached flour, though it was admitted that jobbers may give this many names to the brands, the mills branding flour in accordance with the needs of their customers.

While not officially announced, it is believed that the millers will appeal the case.

View of Wheat Price Outlook.

Generally speaking, the milling trade does not expect as high prices for wheat on the present crop as prevailed last year, when cash wheat in February sold above $1.60 per bu. In discussing the situation, E. S. Pfeffer, of the Pfeffer Milling Co., Lebanon, Ill., mentioned several factors bearing out this view.

First—Although the domestic wheat visible is some 20,000,000 bus. under last year, the total, combined with the Canadian supplies, is in excess of the visible in the two countries a year ago.

Second—While last year there was no chance for peace in Europe during the crop year, now there is ever the likelihood that something might develop to cause an end of the war.

Third—The buying for foreign governments is being handled by important financial interests who, unless absolutely necessary, will not purchase supplies continuously at exorbitant prices.

Fourth—If necessary, England will commandeer further wheat in Canadian elevators, should supplies run short, and may even go so far as to seize wheat on the farms.

Fifth—That the Argentine wheat crop now is about ready for shipment, and the yield promises to be a large one, while announcement has been made that England has purchased 15,000,000 bus. of Australian wheat for shipment during the next two months.

Last year wheat was carried much too high, as was evidenced by the perpendicular decline of almost 30c a bu. in the closing days of the May option, and history might repeat itself even more forcibly this year, if unwarranted speculation is indulged in.

The Lee Warren Milling Co., of Salina, Kan., is having lightning rods attached to all of its mill buildings.

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Business Hindrances.

The first step in unraveling the present conflict in state and federal bleached flour regulations was taken by the Georgia Commissioner of Agriculture in an announcement which completely reversed the former regulations affecting the sale of bleached flour. The Georgia regulation was in conformity with the recent ruling of the national Department of Agriculture, making it illegal to mark flour "Electrically Bleached." The Georgia regulation made it a violation of the law if flour bleached by the electrical process was not so labeled, but the new regulation eliminates the requirement that the method of bleaching should also be marked on the container.

Practically all of the bleaching regulations being enforced in this country are a matter of personal prejudice. Today there is a regulation in North Carolina which makes the sale of bleached flour in that state almost prohibitive. Millers are testing the constitutionality of the North Carolina regulation, and testimony at a recent hearing brought out the fact that the North Carolina officials did not care what the other states required or what the federal regulation provided, but would continue their present regulations. An announcement of the court reversing the personal prejudice of the North Carolina officials is expected soon, however.

The milling industry has probably suffered as much as any other business from the personal prejudices of state and national officials. The beginning of action against bleaching was a matter of prejudice, and even to the present millers are having difficulty because of prejudice instilled by narrow-minded officials. Bleaching rules of various states are not causing all of the unnecessary difficulties which enter into the business of millers.

If ever some plan is devised for bringing state officials together in order to eliminate some of their present irregularities in regulations on bleaching and on other manufacturing trade activities, millers will feel that the end of part of their troubles will be in sight. It is obvious that such a result might follow a movement for the consideration by officials of all states of proposed changes in food regulations. Through a conference of all the state officials on proposed changes, differences in regulations could be ironed out. Another outcome would be, it seems, a modification of views as to the needlessness of varying requirements of the different states.

To a few state food officers or other public officials it may appear that the requirements of other states are of no concern to them. But this is a wrong view. If this view persists there is great danger that the future of the country itself will be threatened. If one state, for example, continues to demand requirements such as no other state deems necessary, that state shuts itself off from the others in commerce. This is particularly true of a state which enforces regulations which are so unwarranted and so troublesome as to lead millers and other business interests to become discouraged over attempting to do business in it.

The United States is a union of states. It is so not only in government, but in business. The United States now faces great opportunities to expand its foreign commerce and to advance in its standing as a commercial nation in the world. So long as conflicting regulations hinder the business of millers and of other manufacturers this country cannot make the growth which it deserves. A realization of this alone should bring wide support to a campaign for reform in state food rules and in the other regulations on which many states now disagree in a conflicting manner.

Winter Wheat Production.

Millers of the winter wheat belt and the satisfied buyers of winter wheat flour have reason for being gratified over the estimate of the Department of Agriculture on the area sown to that grain for 1916. This estimate, issued last week, makes the acreage seeded 37,256,000 acres, compared with 42,012,000 acres a year ago. While this is a decrease of more than 4,000,000 acres, it is in excess of the sowings of any preceding year, excepting 1914, in the history of the American wheat industry. In 1913 the winter wheat area was 36,506,000 acres; in 1912, 32,387,000 acres; in 1910, 32,648,000 acres; in 1908, 30,034,000 acres; in 1900, 26,236,000 acres; in 1890, 23,520,000 acres.

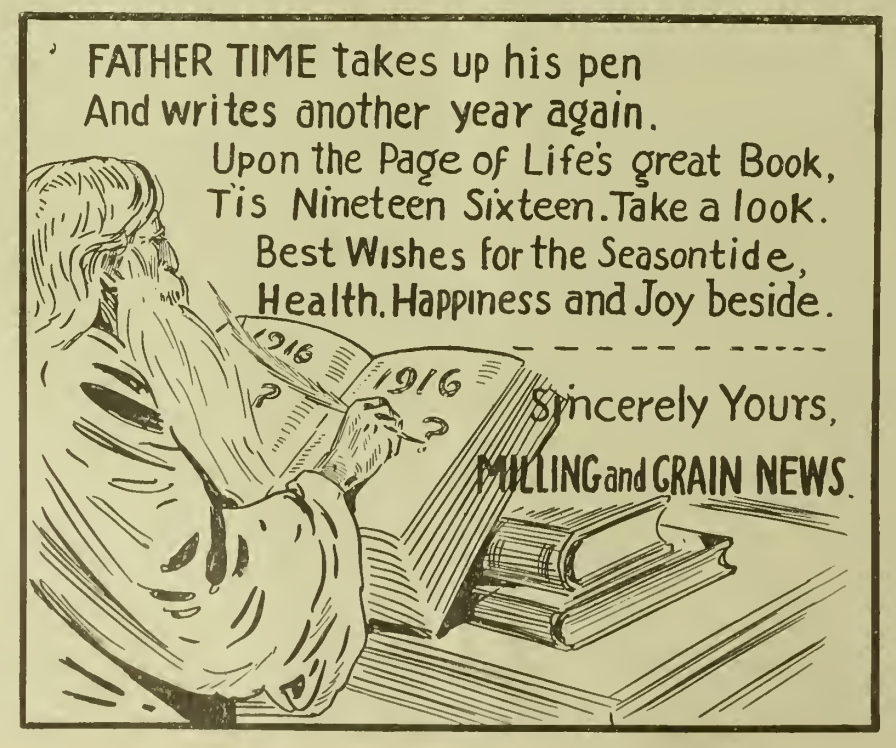
In connection with the December winter wheat crop report it is explained that the reduced seeding from last year is due to unfavorable weather, the tangled condition of corn fields which might have otherwise been devoted to wheat, the fear of Hessian fly and the "large supplies of wheat on hand." The latter cause may apply to a few districts, but it is hardly applicable to the winter wheat belt as a whole. The fact is that the last winter wheat sowing season was rarely, if ever, as unfavorable in the history of that grain in this country. Considering the adverse weather, the farmers' friendliness toward winter wheat as a crop certainly appears to be strong. Is any other conclusion possible from a federal estimate which reveals the second largest area in the history of the country?

In the last two years winter wheat has undoubtedly returned better profits to farmers than any other farm crop produced in America. Of course, this is due in a measure to the extraordinary world trade conditions resulting from the European war. Still, farmers of the winter wheat belt, notably those of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, Illinois and Indiana, are not unaware of the fact that the last year of war in Europe also resulted in extraordinary meat trade conditions. Yet their activities in growing feed, including corn, and making meat did not begin to return the profits which they earned from wheat.

As in the winter wheat industry there is evidence of expansion in the meat-making business. The revenues from the latter, however, are unsatisfactory to growers, which insures more and more attention to wheat as a farm crop. In addition to the stimulus of profits, the winter wheat belt is also feeling the favorable effects of the increasing efficiency of farmers. The farmers of the winter wheat belt have made greater progress in the last decade, so far as scientific knowledge of their business is concerned, than any other farmers in America. This knowledge is being used in maintaining the fertility of land and in cultivation. It is resulting in wider areas for winter wheat in crop rotation. And it is also bringing about larger average yields per acre than in former years. This, together with the enlargement of the area sown to winter wheat, means more and more of the grain for millers in the future.

While most of the principal winter wheat states show decreases from last year in seeding, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama are credited with larger areas. These states each produce less wheat than the biggest counties of Kansas, but their larger seeding this year is worthy of note. It shows what farm crop is favored by growers who are being urged to diversify their crops.

Trade conditions in the winter wheat belt are such that wheat growers have more reason for being satisfied over the prices they receive, as compared with the final values of the crop, than the farmers who specialize in other crops. This is a more important factor in the expansion in the winter wheat area of this country than is generally recognized by many grain trade and milling interests.


FATHER TIME takes up his pen
And writes another year again.
Upon the Page of Life's great Book,
'Tis Nineteen Sixteen. Take a look.
Best Wishes for the Seasontide,
Health, Happiness and Joy beside.
1916
1916
Sincerely Yours,
MILLING and GRAIN NEWS.

Need of Central Regulation.

In the minimum-weight case, which was heard in the Southwest last week, is an illustration of the conflict between the national Interstate Commerce Commission and the various state railroad commissions. Millers pointed out at the hearing that the interstate minimum of 40,000 pounds worked a hardship on their business only because they were compelled to compete with state minimums of 24,000 to 30,000 pounds.

The need of central regulation is seen here. Differences between state and national rulings, not only in traffic matters, but in pure food questions, would be eliminated by a central regulative body. The Interstate Commerce Commission has proved that it can decide on rate questions with fairness to all parties concerned. Why not give the Commission power, then, over intrastate, as well as interstate questions?

Minimum Weight Hearing

Discriminatory Effects of Present Tariffs on Southwestern Milling Industry Is Shown.

Millers presented only the discriminatory effects of the increased minimum weight on flour before Examiner Dow, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, at a hearing in Kansas City on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Practically all of the evidence introduced by millers of the Southwest indicated the unjust discrimination and the serious damage to their trade resulting from the interstate minimum of 40,000 lbs. and the intrastate minimums of 24,000 to 30,000 lbs. Testimony also showed that Illinois millers could ship to the Southeast and to the South in interstate commerce on a minimum of only 30,000 lbs., while Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri millers were compelled to load 40,000 lbs. of flour into a car and were thus seriously handicapped on this trade.

Millers did not at all question the stand of the railroad representatives that 40,000 lbs. of flour could be easily loaded into a car, but it was brought out that practically the same kind of equipment is used in intrastate commerce, so millers argued that the same minimum should prevail both in interstate and intrastate commerce.

Millers were represented by R. D. Sangster and W. I. Sterling, for the Kansas City Millers' Club; C. V. Topping, for the Southwestern Millers' League; W. H. Marshall, for the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, and L. E. Davy, for the Atchison Commercial Club. The 258 railroads made defendants to the petition of the millers were represented by eight attorneys. T. J. Norton, attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, was the chief cross-examiner for the different railroad interests.

R. D. Sangster opened the hearing with an outline of what the millers were praying for in the petition. Mr. Sangster emphasized that millers were not complaining against the 40,000-lb. minimum, but were asking for relief from the serious injury to their business resulting from the discriminatory effects of a 40,000-lb. minimum on interstate business and a minimum ranging from 24,000 to 30,000 lbs. on intrastate shipments. Also Southwestern millers were working under very disadvantageous conditions with a 40,000-lb. minimum on Southern and Southeastern business, while Illinois millers were shipping in interstate commerce to the same points as Southwestern millers in 30,000-lb. cars. Millers asked that this and other discriminations be removed, so that uniform minimum weights would be general.

The first witnesses introduced by millers were retail and jobbing merchants from different sections who handled both interstate flour and intrastate flour. N. Stroud, of Corsicana, Tex., a jobber handling about 50 cars of flour annually, stated that Texas millers could ship to all of his trade in 30,000-lb. cars, while the Kansas and Missouri mills he represented were compelled to ship in 40,000-lb. cars. Mr. Stroud stated that this had already caused a loss of business in favor of the Texas mills, because his carlot cutomers wanted to buy in as small carlots as possible, therefore were turning to the flour of Texas mills. A Mississippi merchant testified that his carlot trade would not invest in Kansas flour shipped at a minimum of 40,000 lbs. as long as they could get Illinois flour in 30,000-lb. cars.

Eugene Lysle, of the J. C. Lysle Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kan., was the first miller called to the stand. Mr. Lysle asserted that because of the lower minimum under which Texas mills could ship in Texas his company would lose more than 50 per cent of its business. L. E. Davy, of the Blair Milling Co., Atchison, Kan., testified along the same lines.

Probably the most valuable evidence was introduced at the hearing by Chauncy Abbott, Jr., vice-president of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb. Mr. Abbott complained of the lower state minimums as opposed to the higher interstate minimum. Mr. Abbott, previous to the opening of the meeting, wired several of his salesmen to name points at which they had lost customers because of the ability of the trade to obtain state flour in 30,000-lb. cars. Answers indicated that one salesman in Wisconsin had lost more than 20 regular carlot buyers. Salesmen traveling in Iowa and in other milling states for the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co. declared that the 40,000-lb. minimum was resulting in a large loss of business and named specific points, showing where customers had been actually lost as a result of the increase in the interstate minimum and the unchanged state minimum on a lower basis.

O. W. Wasmer, for the Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kan., testified that his company, in order to keep its Missouri business, had been compelled to establish a warehouse at St. Joseph, Mo., and make shipments in 30,000-lb. cars from that warehouse. "State mill competition in Missouri is very keen," said Mr. Wasmer, "and we were compelled to meet the lower minimum or lose the business. So we are shipping in 40,000-lb. cars to our St. Joseph warehouse and reshipping to our Missouri trade on a 30,000-lb. basis. All mills doing business in Northern Missouri are not so favorably located, so that they can reship to advantage from a Missouri point. They will lose their trade gradually in Northern Missoori if they are compelled to reship in 40,000-lb. cars."

O. W. Lillejstrand, traffic manager for the Kansas Flour Mills Co., testified that Kansas mills were losing their trade in Oklahoma because Oklahoma mills could grind Kansas wheat and ship it as Kansas flour in 30,000-lb. cars, while Kansas mills were compelled to ship flour to Oklahoma trade in 40,000-lb. cars. That the seven mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. doing business in Oklahoma were now shipping less flour into that state than ever before and that reports from salesmen indicated that Oklahoma mills were obtaining the trade of Kansas mills on the argument that they could ship in smaller cars. Mr. Lillejstrand asked for uniform minimums and stated that this would satisfy the complainants.

A salesman for the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, traveling in Missouri territory, followed. He said that he had lost several customers who had been buying Southwestern Milling Co. flour for several years as a direct result of Missouri mills being able to ship in smaller cars.

W. I. Sterling, representing the Kansas City Millers' Club, having a capacity of 20,000 bbls. of flour daily, was the first traffic expert on the stand. Under the 30,000-lb. minimum, Mr. Sterling testified that the average loading of 6,000 cars by the Southwestern Milling Co. was 36,200 lbs. Mr. Sterling stated that the flour trade always asked for the smallest cars possible and would give preference to mills able to ship in 30,000-lb. cars. He declared the maintenance of the 40,000-lb. minimum on interstate shipments, as opposed to prevailing 24,000 to 30,000-lb. minimums on intrastate commerce, would result in the loss of much business to mills which he represents.

C. V. Topping and W. H. Marshall were also called to present expert traffic testimony. Charles Howard, of the Majestic Milling Co., Aurora, Mo., testified for Missouri millers. There were no millers from Oklahoma present, but this state was included in the petition.

The hearing consumed several hours Wednesday afternoon and all day Thursday. Fayette B. Dow, examiner, said that a decision would probably not be made for several months. It is not altogether unlikely that the Interstate Commerce Commission will make a decision similar to the one in the Missouri Rate Case, in which railroads were compelled to place interstate rates on an equal basis with state rates. In the meanwhile the carriers had a petition before the Missouri state commission and were granted an increase in rates to the interstate basis.

Among the millers who attended the hearing, but were not called on to testify, were the following: F. J. Zwonechek, of the Wilber & DeWitt Mills, Wilber, Neb.; C. M. Hardenbergh, of the Southwestern Milling Co., and L. E. Moses, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City; W. G. Rea, of the Rea-Page Milling Co., Marshall, Mo.

What the Mills Are Doing.

Whitewright Mill & Elevator Co., Whitewright, Tex.: "Mill running 12 hours. Flour business quiet. Heavy bookings for deferred shipment. Wheat area, compared with last year, 75 per cent."

Agenda Milling Co., Agenda, Kan.: "We are running 18 hours. Business good locally. Deferred shipment fair. Millfeed in good demand."

Harrison Milling Co., Harrison, Ark: "Running 11 hours. Local flour business quiet. Millfeed is brisk. Wheat area 10 per cent less than last year."

Black Bros., Beatrice, Neb.: "We are running 18 hours a day. Business good. Southern markets good. Wheat area same as last year."

Walhalla Roller Mill Co., Walhalla, N. D.: "Running 10 hours daily. Flour business fair. Millfeed good. Wheat area increase over last year is five per cent."

Duer & Tamasie, Missouri Valley, Ia.: "Are running mill 10 hours daily. Business poor; fair locally. Millfeed in good demand. Wheat area 25 per cent less than last year."

The Moundridge Milling Co., Moundridge, Kan.—"Running 12 hours. Business moderate; Eastern markets weak, Southern stronger. Milfeed is strong. Wheat area 10 per cent less than last year."

Ravenna Mills, Ravenna, Neb.—"Running 24 hours daily; business a little dull; deferred shipment fair. Slow sales on millfeed. Five per cent increase in wheat area."

Border Queen Milling Co., Caldwell, Kan.—"Running 24 hours daily; flour business good, local and general, also Southern market; Eastern poor. Probably 15 per cent less wheat."

Blue Rapids Mill & Elevator Co., Blue Rapids, Kan.—"Running 24 hours; business good and very good locally. Milfeed slow. Wheat area 50 per cent of last year.s'"

Our Wish.

We wish two heads of wheat to grow
Where no wheat grew before;
We wish two ears of corn or so—
Or maybe three or four;
Two more good wishes and we're done:
Good health to bless your years,
Two dollars where you had but one—
Two everything—but tears.
—Anonymous.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: B. C. Drake, Wanhay, S. D., binder attachment; J. Fesenmaier, New Ulm, Minn., bearing for potato washers; M. H. Lien, Kennebec, S. D., milk pail support; L. O. Pillshury, Crocker, S. D., mud puller fastening.

Economize by Using Flour

England Is Pointing Out That Consumption of Bread Cereal Means Real Saving.

The interest in economy deepens as the war progresses, and the subject is one which not only forms a topic of public discussion, but which is, to the ordinary household, a matter of real concern. It is not without a considerable amount of truth that the question is being talked of in a light, breezy manner, chiefly in the House of Commons, and gratuitous advice given in a general way, devoid of any indication of the exact lines on which to proceed in order that genuine economy might be effected.

Some idealists think that the practicing of economy is inborn; that thrift comes into the world with the individual and, if that spirit is absent, it cannot be created. In a sense, that theory might be true, but the habit can be acquired, and that is why there is much hope for the future generations if the present campaign for economy is not allowed to die out.

If a youth is earning good money and no control as to how to spend it is exercised over him, it is hopeless to suppose that he will ever be inclined toward thrift. It is very remarkable that that part of the community who consume most flour have within them the elements that go to form a more sound appreciation of what economy means and of what it can accomplish than those who use more costly material for their food.

They have been accustomed to rely on bread all their lives as the staple food of their existence, and by consuming a more than ordinary quantity of it they found themselves able to do with less meat, or what might be described by certain classes as luxuries. Even those middle-class people whose incomes are sufficiently remunerative as to enable them to purchase more costly material refrain from doing so because they are quite satisfied with a liberal use of bread, which they find, with the necessary relishing accompaniments, more palatable than the dearer food.

There are country districts where the flour bag is regarded as the chief mainstay of the family life. In such areas the bread is baked at home. They eat large quantities of potatoes, vegetables and fruits of the farm, but they never neglect to be well provided with flour. It is from those sources the bulk of our army is drawn. The results of feeding on flour-made bread have been instrumental in storming the German trenches and enduring the privations of the Dardanelles; nay more, it is the descendants of those who have lived on such fare that direct the principal commercial concerns in most of our great cities today.

It is not too much to say that the strongest men physically are those who have been brought up on the material manufactured from flour, and it is equally true to suggest that the greater part of the brain power of the country is derived from sources where plain diet is the rule, but in the selection of food, however, these things are rarely ever kept in view.

Although economy is looked upon in some quarters with considerable dilatoriness, yet there is a likelihood that it will now become more general. People will be endeavoring to find out what is the most economical form of food to use, not because the government says they must, but because they will find that it is impossible for them to purchase the food they have hitherto used.

It may be argued that the wages of workmen have gone up, and that is true in many cases, but it is questionable if they have increased in proportion to the price of living commodities, so that the practice of economy,

(Continued on Page 8.)

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 27, 1915.

Flour prices advanced in Kansas City and the Southwest in the last week to the highest level on the new crop. Advances of 5c to 7c in cash hard wheat prices in Kansas City and a somewhat sharper advance in quotations on futures were followed by millers closely as a rule. With the exception of clears, there was no activity in the market.

Holiday dullness, of course, was reported by many millers. It was noticeable, however, that the sharp upturns in prices brought out an increased number of inquiries. From the East the demand was for immediate requirements. In local consuming territory buyers seemed indisposed to make purchases at the new level of quotations. Local buyers who have been holding off for several weeks now, with the hope of obtaining supplies at reduced prices, were apparently led to become more determined than ever to wait for a decline, but the advices received here on stocks led to the conclusion among a number of millers and brokers that a buying movement would start with less of a recession in prices than the consumers indicated.

At the close of the week Kansas patent, jute, Kansas City, was quoted at $5.40 to $5.80, with established brands on the market at as high as $6. A week ago the prevailing prices on patent, in jute, was $5 to $5.30. Straight flour, jute, closed at $5.10 to $5.50, with a number of mills quoting even higher.

Business with the East was affected more than heretofore by the freight congestion at a number of Atlantic ports. Supplies of flour in Eastern markets are reported as comparatively low, and there appears to be a hope that larger sales are in prospect there.

The working of liberal lots of clear flour to the Entente Allies was the feature of the export developments of the week. This business was the brightest phase of the week's market, and made a very strong tone in first and second clear flour. First clear closed as high as $5, an advance of 50c. The range of first clear at the close was between $4.45 and $5. Second clear closed at $3.75 to $4. No other export business of importance was reported.

Mills of the Southwest almost generally reported liberal orders on books, despite the light business of the week, to keep them busy through the balance of the present year and into January. Some mills of the Southwest are booked ahead for 60 days. Wheat has been moving freely in the interior, as a rule. Snows have not been heavy enough, most millers report, to interfere with deliveries of grain.

* * *

Soft wheat millers noted a somewhat better trade in the face of the holiday season. The South purchased in more liberal volume. Soft wheat prices did not advance as sharply as hard, so the quotations on soft wheat flour scored only moderate gains. Soft wheat closed in Kansas City 2c to 4c a bu. higher for the week. Best soft wheat patents were quoted as high as $6. The opening of the new year usually witnesses increased business in the South, and soft wheat millers are expecting that section to buy quite freely, in view of its moderate takings recently.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, January shipment, $5.10@5.50; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.45@5; second clear, $3.75@4.

More Millfeed to the South.

A turn to more seasonable weather conditions was the most favorable development in the market for millfeed. Abnormal weather conditions prevailed until near the close of the week, when snow fell in the Southwest. This aroused hopes of a broader demand in the near future, but distributors did not overlook the fact that production continues on as heavy a scale as at any time on the new crop.

Bran closed the week at a range of 86c to 88c. Local demand for bran was fair. There was also a scattered business with outside territories, but, as usual, the invoicing season, together with the Christmas holiday, interfered with business.

The most encouraging feature of the market for shorts was the increased demand from the South. In recent weeks the South was a light buyer, but it made larger purchases the last few days, and advices from that territory led to expressions locally of a large demand with the opening of 1916. The South closes the year with its purchasing power for millfeed and other commodities much stronger than at this time in 1914. Only a fair business in shorts with other sections was noted. Offerings continued liberal. Brown shorts closed at 93@97c, gray at $1.05@1.10 and white at $1.15@1.20. Fancy white middlings are quoted at $1.25 up.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 86@88c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, 93@97c; gray shorts, $1.05@1.10; fancy white middlings, $1.25 up; red dog, $1.45.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.60@5.80 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.30@5.60; first clears, $4.25@4.75; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.85@6 per bbl.; soft fancy jute, $5.35@5.50; corn meal, 30c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.50@4.70 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.60 @5; wheat graham flour in small sacks, $4.80@5.05 per bbl.; whole wheat flour in 98s and 140s, $5.05@ 5.35; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $4.80 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 88c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35@1.40; white shorts, $1.20 up.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.80 @6 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.60@5.80; bran, 90@95c per 100; mill run, $1@1.05; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $6 @6.20 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.80@6.10; bran, 95c@$1; mixed feed, $1.05@1.10; standard shorts, $1.25@ 1.30; corn meal, 30@32c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.25@1.30 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $6@6.30 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.90@6.20; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.40@6.80 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.90@6.25 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Wheat receipts in Kansas City increased last week, but the movement was affected by a shortage of cars at many points in Kansas and in Southern Nebraska. In some portions of the Southwest corn is being given preference in shipping over wheat, due partly to the fact that scattered dealers have the coarse cereal sold in advance. Elevators are reported to be well filled with wheat. The snow of the latter part of the week was not heavy enough to interfere seriously with marketings.

A feature of the week's advices on the movement of wheat from Kansas was the rather numerous number of estimates placing the reserves still on farms in that state at 50 per cent of the 1915 crop. This forecasts a continued heavy movement of wheat from the Sunflower state.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City last week were 1,355 cars, exclusive of Saturday, which was a holiday, compared with 1,391 cars for six days the preceding week and 1,111 cars a year ago. In the same week in 1913 Kansas City received only 266 cars.

Stocks of wheat in Kansas City increased last week 776,188 bus. and amounted to 7,203,466 bus. Saturday. The stocks a year ago were 9,477,332 bus.

Cash wheat was in general demand, and prices of hard rose 6c to 8c, while soft climbed 2c to 4c.

Receipts of corn in Kansas City last week were 695 cars, compared with 706 the preceding week and 174 a year ago. A free movement is expected to continue, present prices being very attractive.

Oats receipts in Kansas City for the week were 81 cars, compared with 86 the preceding week and 64 a year ago.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 65,100 bbls. of flour last week, compared with 72,800 bbls. the preceding week and 55,300 bbls. a year ago. The soft wheat flour output was 4,500 bbls., compared with 6,000 the preceding week and 7,000 a year ago.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Kansas City Board of Trade members last week approved the plan to enlarge the trading floor. Work will start immediately.

Mills at Topeka, Kan., have increased the number of watchmen at their plants because of fire danger from incendiarism.

The Lindsborg Mill & Elevator Co., Lindsborg, Kan., has sold its mill and elevator at McPherson, Kan., to F. P. Hawthorne, who will operate it.

Otto Swaller, of the Williamson Milling Co., Clay Center, Kan., who was a visitor in Kansas City last week, says growing wheat is in good condition. "I believe Kansas still has 50 per cent of its old wheat crop," said Mr. Swaller. "Cars are scarce and this is restricting the movement of both wheat and corn."

The Oklahoma Millers' Association and the Oklahoma Traffic Association have filed complaints with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the new schedule of rates to points in Mississippi. The advances range from 15 to 20 per cent on flour and on all grain products. They become effective Jan. 1, 1916, if the commission does not suspend them.

The Gateway Milling Co., Kansas City, flour and feed jobbers, is considering plans for the installation of a general feed mill in the east bottoms of Kansas City. David H. Kreisy, manager of the company, says a decision will be made this week and in all likelihood a complete feed mill will be in operation by Jan. 1. The company already owns a warehouse which is suitable to house a feed mill.

Albert Cossh, for the past 14 years employed in the office of the W. Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb., has resigned. Mr. Cossh became manager last week for the Snell Mill & Grain Co., Clay Center, Kan., succeeding H. H. Starkweather, who resigned several months ago. Mr. Starkweather will manage the ice plant at Clay Center, in which he is a large stockholder.

Receivers for the Topeka Mill Co., Topeka, Kan., made a report this week in the district court, showing that a 90 per cent dividend can be paid on the debts of the company. The mill has been for two and one-half years under the receivership of S. Hopkins, David Bowie and F. M. Ebrake. It has assets on hand amounting to $40,703.31, of which $11,95 is cash. District court made allowance of $3,000 for the work of the receivers.

H. D. Lee, one of the principal owners of the Lee-Warren Milling Co., Salina, Kan., has moved his home to Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Lee is president of the H. D. Lee Mercantile Co., Salina, which was consolidated last week with the Intercity Grocery Co. of Kansas City, and capital stock raised from $150,000 to $1,200,000. Mr. Lee will be president and active manager of the Kansas City plant, which will be one of the largest wholesale groceries in the Middle West. The Lee-Warren Milling Co. will be operated as heretofore, as Mr. Lee has not taken an active interest in the management of the mill for several years.

E. V. Hoffman, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, returned last Friday from a short trip to the East where he investigated flour trade conditions. Mr. Hoffman brought back optimistic advices as to the outlook for business. "There is a good demand for spot flour in New York," said Mr. Hoffman. "Premiums as much as 25c to 30c are being paid for spot flour over deferred shipments. Members in New York reported that shipments of flour on the road from Chicago for more than 30 days had failed to reach Buffalo. With the freight congestion relieved, the East will be a good buyer of Kansas flour in the early part of 1916. Present stocks there are light. Export brokers look for a liberal business. Flour from the Southwest compares more favorably in the Eastern markets than the offerings of any other milling section of the country."

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304 W. 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 27, 1915.

New sales by Southern Illinois and St. Louis mills during the past week were in smaller volume than for any week in the past 30 to 60 days. Sharply advancing prices and the holiday season were the principal adverse factors in the market. Domestic trade did not seem to have any confidence in the higher wheat quotations and generally stood out of the market except where supplies needed immediate replenishment. Most mills were able to maintain full time operations on old orders. Shipping instructions were obtained without any difficulty, in fact, buyers have been ordering out ahead of contract time whenever mills have been in position to make early shipment.

Advances of 15c to 25c were scored on hard and soft winter wheat flour. Local mills followed the wheat market closely and refused to make any concessions on new business. With the new year season almost here, buyers as a rule did not show any interest at all in new purchases, particularly in view of the advancing market. Best soft wheat patents were quoted up to $6.50 per bbl. in cotton sacks, St. Louis basis, while standard soft wheat patents are quoted at a range of $5.40 to $5.90 per bbl., sacked, St. Louis. Mills are asking $5.30 to $5.70 per bbl. for best hard winter wheat patents, jutes. Quotations by outside mills on established brands of hard winter wheat flour range up to $6.20 per bbl. sacked.

Very little export business was done last week. Several small sales were made through seaboard connections, but practically nothing was worked direct. Local millers look for very little activity in foreign business until after January 1. Foreigners have a lot of flour coming on old contracts, but this will not interfere with new purchases. Reports here indicated that foreign governments placed several large lots of flour with mills in this country, but St. Louis or nearby mills did not obtain any of this business. Practically all of the export flour moving out of this section is going to individual importers, the Scandinavian countries taking about 75 per cent.

Regular trade in the South bought sparingly last week. Eastern sales were also light, except several scattered orders for large lots for quick shipment. However, buyers in the East are pretty well booked up, but delay of railroads in making shipments is causing a great deal of trouble and buyers in the Eastern center are paying a premium of as much as 25c per bbl. for spot flour.

Kansas and spring wheat mills did a light business in the St. Louis market last week. Bearish sentiment still predominates among local bakers and jobbers and practically only buying being done is in single carlots. About 75 per cent of the bakers in St. Louis have flour bought to cover needs only up to Jan. 15, but the advancing market is not in line with their views and the outlook is that buying will continue on a hand-to-mouth basis unless the market reacts. Local brokers say heavy buying would follow a big dip in the market. Best Kansas and Nebraska patents sold up to $6 per bbl., St. Louis. Other quotations were as low as $5.80 per bbl. Spring wheat flour commanded a premium of about 20c per bbl.

* * *

Flour output of the following mills was 74,700 bbls. last week, against 86,200 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 10,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 15,200; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 14,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 13,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,000; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,000; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 7,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

Millfeed Continues Weak.

Millfeed was weak all of last week and declines of two to five cents per 100 lbs. were recorded on the different feeds. Heavy millfeeds were difficult to move and declines were largest on these feeds. Brown shorts are almost unsalable and are bringing a premium of only four cents over bran. Hard bran sold as low as 94c per 100 lbs. last week, while soft bran was quoted at a range of 96c to 98c at the close, or two cents lower for the week. Middlings scored a net decline of about five cents, and closed at $1.30 to $1.40 per 100.

Mills offered very lightly and trading was exceptionally quiet during the entire period. Quite a little bran is being stored for a higher market and it is believed that the present general snows will result in an increase on consumption. Dealers everywhere, with the exception of the South, are carrying large stocks of bran and will be able to supply a larger consuming demand without entering the market to any appreciable extent. The South is beginning to buy on a larger scale, at least inquiries last week were larger than for some time.

Very little feed is moving East. Northwestern mills have flooded the Eastern states with millfeed and that section is showing more weakness, despite snows, than any other part of the country.

Receipts of millfeed last week in St. Louis fell off, amounting to 34,560 sacks, compared with 41,620 sacks in preceding week and 14,800 sacks last year. Shipments were 17,130 sacks, compared with 19,880 sacks in preceding week and 13,500 sacks for same week last year.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.40@5.90; straight, $5.20@5.60; clear, $4.20@4.60; extra fancy, $4.80@5.10; low grade, $3.70@4.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $5.50@5.75; straight, $5.30@5.55; clear, $4.40@4.70; low grade, $3.70@4.10.

Spring Patent (in jute) at $5.60@5.90; 95 per cent, $5.30@5.60; first clear, $4.90@5.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.15 and dark at $4.90 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 94c; soft bran, 96@98c; shorts, 98c@$1.08; middlings, $1.05@1.25; white hominy feed, $25.50@26 per ton; oats feed, $14.75; alfalfa meal, $15.75@16 for No. 2, $19@19.50 for No. 1, $20.50@21 for choice. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.01@1.05 and middlings at $1.20@1.50.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

The Scott County Milling Co. is considering plans for the erection of a 25,000 bu. elevator at Oran, Mo.

James N. Russell, of the Russell Grain Co., Kansas City, was a visitor in the St. Louis office of the company early this week.

The elevator and mill of the defunct H. Hahn Bros. Co., Percy, Ill., has been sold at a receiver's sale to F. Schuette, who will overhaul and operate the plant. Mr. Schuette will be sole owner and will manage the sales department.

Charles Rippin was in Washington last week for the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange protesting the changes in rates from St. Louis to Mississippi Valley points. These changes become effective January 1 and provide for advances for as much as 10 cents per 100, and reductions of about 5 cents to certain points. Almost general protest has been made against these changes.

Mrs. Marie Reine Fusz, mother of Louis Fusz, manager of the Regina Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, Mo., celebrated her one-hundredth birthday on December 25, 1915. Mrs. Fusz is in exceptionally good health and is able to be about without any help. She attends early morning mass every day. She was born in Hatstatt, Alsace, on Christmas day, 1815. Needless to say her appearance is that of a woman many years younger.

Flour shipments from St. Louis showed a reduction of more than 20,000 bbls. last week, reflecting the general shut down of mills on Saturday and Sunday. Total shipments amounted to 107,150 bbls., compared with 139,920 bbls. in the previous week and 85,840 for the same week last year. Receipts of flour were also lighter, being 82,730 bbls., against 89,960 in the previous week and 61,620 for the corresponding week last year.

Wheat receipts at St. Louis continued heavy last week, but the general snows in territory tributary to this market will mean smaller arrivals for the immediate future. Total receipts last week amounted to 828,912 bu., compared with 1,020,312 bu. in the preceding week and 583,200 for the corresponding week last year. Shipments of wheat fell off as a result of the reduced milling demand, amounting to 510,480 bu. for the same period last year. With snows curtailing the local movement of wheat it is likely that the outside milling demand for St. Louis wheat will increase.

Soft winter wheat millers are not unanimous in favoring uniform set of standards and definitions for flour. However, reports from the hearing at Kansas City last week indicate there are a few millers who believe that the government should not differentiate between hard and soft wheat in formulating rules, but the predominating opinion of soft wheat millers at that meeting was that there should be a separate set of standards, one for hard wheat and for soft wheat flour. This also appears to be the general opinion of soft winter wheat millers in Illinois and in St. Louis and in Southern Illinois and Missouri.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Dec. 27, 1915.

Flour has been rather quiet the past week, but mills report a nice business to practically all markets. Mills continue to run full time and have orders on their books that would carry them way into next month. Not much expoor demand is noted, except to the foreign governments, and only a few mills are working on this business. Good Kansas patents and leading brands of the larger mills are bringing from $5.80 to $6, which shows quite an advance over last week.

Wheat is very strong. Receipts have been good, amounting for the week to 410 cars, against 331 a year ago. Most of the wheat that is moving grades Nos. 3 and 4. Country dealers are paying the farmer around $1.

Feed is stronger. A better demand is noted for bran. Prices range from 90c to 95c, basis Missouri River rate points. Millrun is quoted around $1. Shorts continue in good demand and are bringing from $1.20 to $1.30.

WICHITA NOTES.

There was not a single car of No. 2 wheat on the Wichita market last week.

Kansas was visited with a heavy snow last week, which will be of great benefit to the growing wheat.

Harry Randall, sales manager of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, is expected to return from California the first of the year. Mr. Randall has been visiting his father near Ventura, Cal., for the past two months.

The Southwestern Millers' League has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend the items in the various tariffs and supplements of railroads canceling the estimated weight on grain products. Tariffs were to become effective on Jan. 1.

The following Wichita millers spent part of last week in Kansas City: L. R. Hurd, of the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co.; H. Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co.; O. W. Lillejestrand, traffic manager of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., and C. V. Topping, secretary and traffic manager of the Southwestern Millers' League.

Chief Grain Inspector George B. Ross, of Kansas, in his report for November shows cash collections of $12,420.80, as compared to $3,246.67 a year ago. In all the department inspected 14,263 cars of grain and weighed 6,846. The bulk of the increase in cash was at Kansas City, Kan., where a total of $7,921.20 was collected.

WHEAT FEEDS
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New York

New York, Dec. 27, 1915.

Flour business in this market was practically at a standstill during the past week insofar as sales by mills were concerned. The additional advance in the wheat market naturally resulted in prices reaching considerably higher levels than during the previous week, and the trade would absolutely not do anything at the new range of figures. There was a fair business turned over by receivers at prices radically under mill quotations. Such business represented purchases they had made before the advance in wheat took place.

Buyers as yet refused to have any faith in the radical advance in wheat, as they feel that the market is purely a speculative one and is not based on actual conditions. A healthy reaction is expected to make its appearance in the very near future. In case of such a reaction taking place there is going to be some good buying in this market.

Spring patents at the close were generally held at $5.90 to $6.15 in jutes, but it is understood that some re-sale flour was turned over during the week at prices between $5.50 and $5.65, jutes, and on the whole only a very scattered business was done.

Kansas straight was generally held at $5.70 to $6 in jutes, although it is understood during the early part of the week a large number of mills were willing to sell at $5.50, jute, and some fair business was turned over at this figure.

Spring wheat clear was generally quoted at $5.25 to $5.50 in jutes, with business on same very quiet. Kansas clear was quoted at $5.25 to $5.50, jute, with practically no business consummated.

Soft winter wheat straight was quoted at $5.80 to $6 in wood, and demand was very quiet.

Millfeed prices continued to be firmly held and a fair demand was in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $22 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.15@6.40; straight, $6@6.15; clear, $5.50@5.75; low grade, $3.75@4.50, jutes.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.80@6; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $5.30@5.50; low grade, $4.50@4.75.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, $6@6.25; straight, $5.70@6; clear, $5.25@5.50.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse Western, spring, to arrived, $23.75; standard middlings, $23.50; flour middlings, $26.75; red dog, to arrive, $28.75; oil meal, $39@39.50; city bulk bran, $22.50; in 100-lb. sacks, $24; middlings, $22.50@31.50; red dog flour, $32.

NEW YORK NOTES.

H. F. Freeman, New York flour broker, is spending the holidays at his home in North Carolina.

Earl Rankin, New York flour jobber, accompanied by his wife, sailed last Saturday for Havana on a holiday trip.

E. V. Hoffman, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo., was a visitor on the New York Exchange during the week.

The record of Nashville Grain Exchange shows receipts of 237 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 495,000 bus.; corn, 238,500 bus.; oats, 530,750 bus.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1915.

The last week of the year finds flour trade quiet. Nobody is adding to supplies unless flour is greatly needed, and there is the usual decision among buyers to hold off until after inventory. Salesmen report that there is an expectation that prices will decline in the near future and that purchases will be made in a hand-to-mouth manner for a while. The output of the last month has been very large and mills are still quite busy shipping out. Directions are reported to be coming in satisfactorily.

Kansas flour trade in this market is quiet. Prices on flour have advanced during the week.

Spot offerings of millfeed are light and the market holds firm at about the same level as last week. Very little is being done this week, and it will probably be some days yet before trade shows any renewed activity, as the holidays and inventory-taking have checked the tendency to buy.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $6.50@6.75 in wood; clear, $5.50; low grade, $4.50.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $6.25@6.50 in wood; pastry, $5.75@6; low grade, $4.50.

Kansas Flour—Best patent, $5.95@6.25 in cotton; straight, $5.75@5.95; clear, $5.55@5.85.

Rye Flour—$5.75@6.25.

Millfeed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $22.25; standard middlings, $22.50; red dog flour, $28; oil meal, $38; gluten feed, $28.

BUFFALO NOTES.

B. F. Hull & Co., flour and feed dealers at Gouverneur, N. Y., has been succeeded by Roy T. Allen.

H. A. Smith, president of the Chippewa Feed & Grain Co., Buffalo, is taking a business trip through Western Pennsylvania.

Jones Moore, representing the Barber Milling Co., Minneapolis, called on friends in the Buffalo flour trade last week.

Millers are finding bituminous coal an expensive article these days, a big advance having occurred within the past few weeks, with talk heard of still higher prices. The Washburn-Crosby Co. is one of the largest coal consumers here, using 40,000 tons a year, in addition to electricity. It put in a big coal supply some weeks ago.

Buffalo elevators and vessels in the harbor contain 50,000,000 bus. of grain, mostly wheat. One hundred vessels have grain in storage. This is the greatest season on record for storage grain. The year's receipts of grain were 217,000,000 bus., which is the largest in the history of the port.

A visit from John S. Pillsbury, vice-president of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., awakened a lot of newspaper talk in Buffalo this week to the effect that he was looking over property with a view of building a mill. O. C. Moore, the company's local representative, puts a quietus on the oft-repeated rumor by saying that no mill is to be built here by the Pillsbury company.

Visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange included the following: Joseph A. Baumert, feed dealer of Antwerp, N. Y.; Frank Chesbro, miller of Attica; John Sloan, purchasing agent of the New York State Grange, Olean; J. E. Bartlett, feed jobber, Jackson, Mich.; E. Reist, miller of Colden; E. W. Dixon, Utica representative of A. Nowak & Son; C. J. Howard, miller of Gowanda.

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Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 27, 1915.

This has been a very dull week in the flour, feed and grain business in this section. One reason is the advance in prices and the other is the holiday season. Stocks are very low, on account of the slow shipment of flour from some of the mills and also the slow delivery of freight by railroads. The trade is beginning to think mills are holding up their orders on account of the raise in the market, and it will be the excuse for a great many flour cancellations when the market goes the other way and delivery is made on flour bought at a high figure.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$6.05@6.35; straight, $5.75@5.90; clear, $5.50@5.75; low grade, in jute, $3.45@3.70.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.80@6.10; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $5.15@5.40; extra, $4.35@4.80.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.75@6.05; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $5.25@5.50.

Rye—Western in sacks, $5.25@5.50 and Pennsylvania in wood, $5.25@$5.50.

Millfeed—Spring in 100-lb. sacks: Red dog, $30.50@31.50; flour middlings, $28.50@29.25; middlings, $23.75@24.25; bran, $23.50@24.25; Kansas red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.25@31.75; middlings, $28.25@29.25; bran, $24.25@24.75; winter middlings, bulk, $25.50@26.50; bran, $24.25@24.75.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

The J. E. Dinger Milling Co.'s plant, at Summerville, Pa., was burned last week, with loss of $50,000.

The Willow Grove Mill, near Waynesboro, Pa., was sold by George J. B. Lewis to H. Clagett Biser.

E. H. & N. W. Stewart have sold the controlling interest of the Sharon Flour, Feed & Milling Co., Sharon, Pa., to George and James E. Boyd.

The Greencastle Milling Co., Greencastle, Pa., has just completed its new flour mill. It is one of the most up-to-date mills in the Cumberland Valley.

William Kemmerer, a miller employed in the M. E. Diefender's Mills, at Boyertown, Pa., was caught in the cogs and killed last week. He was 36 years old.

Henry L. Egolf & Co., whose elevator was burned, lost its claim against the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for $80,000 damages. The Egolf elevator was located in Philadelphia.

The following were visitors on Philadelphia 'Change this week: B. Stockman, of Duluth; J. M. Ford, of St. Louis; J. V. Baker, of Milwaukee; M. P. Fuller, of Waseca, Minn.; E. W. Clarke and J. C. Fulde, of Chicago; W. H. Small, of Evansville, Ind., and C. A. Williams, of Kent, O.

John Sauer, of the N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale, Kan., was in Chicago a few days last week.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 27, 1915.

Flour trade last week was characterized by the usual holiday dullness. Advancing prices stimulated inquiry to some extent, but the aggregate of new sales was much lighter than in preceding period. Buyers did not show much interest in the higher level of prices because of the intervening holidays. Net advances of more than 30c per bbl. were scored on Southwestern and spring wheat flour during the week. Mills followed the advances in wheat closely, and in some instances established brands were quoted 50c per bbl. higher.

Buyers with old contracts are ordering out in good shape and are depending almost altogether on old supplies for their requirements. Bakers are receiving flour at this time, paying about 35c to 75c under the present market. Consequently, until this flour is consumed very little interest will be displayed in new purchases by this trade.

Most of the salesmen of Southwestern and spring wheat mills were returning to their homes during the week and did not work the Iowa trade. As a general rule, most of the regular buyers of mills have enough flour to carry them into the new year, and with inventory season at hand this trade does not show any disposition to make new purchases.

Southwestern flour sold at a range of $5.95@6.45 per bbl. in cotton sacks. Spring wheat flour sold mostly at the same level as Kansas, but top quotations are 10 cents higher. Iowa mills are practically on same basis as Kansas and Nebraska mills, quoting best patents at $5.95@6.45 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered any part of the state.

Iowa mills operated at about 12 hours during the week. The average of schedules was smaller than in preceding period, because of the Saturday holiday, most mills being shut down on that day. Local plants in the state report good business for quick shipment, but are not doing much for deferred movement. Most sales are within the state.

Millfeed trade was in fair volume at unchanged prices. Bran requirements are being supplied mostly from the Northwest.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—$5.95@6.45; straight, $5.75@6.25; fancy clear, $4.90@5.20; second clear, $4.30@4.60.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5.95@6.50; standard patent, $5.70@6.25; clear, $4.90@5.20.

Millfeed—Bran, $19@21 per ton; shorts, $25@27 for gray and $30 for white; flour middlings, $31.50@32.

IOWA NOTES.

The pancake flour plant of the Shannon & Mott Milling Co., Des Moines, Ia., is being operated by B. A. and Lee Lockwood.

Quality of corn moving in Iowa does not show any improvement. Even local feeders in the state have been buying alfalfa and commercial mixed feeds from outside Iowa to feed their stock.

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Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.
R. J. HOWE, 611-621 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 27, 1915.

Considerable irregularity was displayed in the Chicago flour market for the week just closed. The family trade was in fair volume, but bakers and jobbers were not much in evidence as far as purchases go. In fact, the general tendency was purchasing for only the most immediate needs and holding off from making new contracts until after the first of the year. Of course, this is inventory season and the present lull is doubtless due to the desire to have small supplies on hand at stock-taking time, as well as the usual holiday quietness. The sharp rise in the wheat market recently, with the increasing speculative bullish sentiment in that quarter, has upset the calculations of the trade in regard to the making of new contracts after the turn of the year. It was thought that with enlarging supplies in the international market there would be an opportunity to buy flour near the dollar level, at least, but instead there has developed such a demand which suggests a repetition of last year.

As supplies are not distressingly low, except where transportation conditions have held up arrivals, and as the advance has been especially drastic, buyers are inclined to adopt a conservative position, hoping for a decline later to put them into better advantage than the present market permits. At the same time, a great many contracts expire with the present month and new ones will have to be made the beginning of the new year, which should insure some activity, but unless it can be impressed on the trade that current quotations by no means indicate the limits on the rise the buying is likely to subside into a hand-to-mouth policy.

Trade in the Northwestern flour was very spotted all week. Some mills made satisfactory sales early, while others, who were unable to sell the fore part, made some substantial sales to jobbers within the last day or two. Northwestern clears, both first and second, were freely offered, but the demand for these grades has slowed down materially.

Mills in the Southwest report practically no change in the market situation. The Southwestern mills have, on the whole, had a very satisfactory business in this market, and, while no volume of sales appears to have been booked for deferred shipment thus far, this business is still to come.

Some very satisfactory sales by soft wheat mills were perfected in this market during the week, several of the larger cracker and biscuit manufacturers having come into the market for supplies.

Rye was only fairly active the fore part of the week, but the last few days showed all grades ruling firmer and prices half a cent higher.

The durum market is exceedingly strong and another radical advance has made itself felt, and, while no sales of any appreciable volume were made during the week, it is known that stocks are comparatively low and durum mills are holding their prices very firm.

There was little change in the millfeed situation at the moment. However, the undercurrent is steady for all descriptions.

Chicago Market Prices.

New Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.50; standard patent, $5.30@5.50; first clear, $4.60@4.70; second clear, $3.40@3.70.

New Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.20@5.40; straight, $5@5.30; clear, $4.30@4.60.

New Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5@5.10; straight, $4.90@5; clear, $4.60@4.70.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $5.50@5.60; straight, $5@5.10; clear, $4@4.10; No. 1 semolina, $5.70@5.80; No. 2 semolina, $5.60@5.70.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $200@20.50; middlings, $20; red dog, $28.

New Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $4.90@5.10; dark, $4.30@4.60.

CHICAGO NOTES.

The Council of Grain Exchanges will meet at Chicago, Ill., on Jan. 20 and 21.

President C. H. Canby, of the Board of Trade, has issued a letter advising that he will not be a candidate for reelection at the coming election.

The Board of Trade has opened an office for non-resident members of the Chicago Board at Champaign, Ill., in the Imperial Building, with A. C. Strong installed as secretary.

The Illinois Grain Dealers' Association has begun suit in the Circuit Court at Decatur to determine the question of liability of carriers for loss of grain from cars that show no evidence of leakage. Claims of the Shellabarger Elevator Co., of Decatur, are being used for tests, the Illinois Central being the defendant. Secretary Hitchcock says that suits to test this question of liability for shortage when cars do not show evidence of leakage have long been contemplated by the association.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1915.

Flour trade last week was very active, considering the fact that it was the Christmas holiday season. Prices were very strong, in sympathy with the tone of wheat, and were a shade higher. Millers were not inclined to make concessions with the fluctuations noted in wheat, and had they followed this course they could probably have increased the volume of business, as inquiries were active. The volume of business is larger this year than for the corresponding time last year. Indications are that this year will be the record year in the history of the Southeastern mills, although a hand-to-mouth policy has been followed much of the time by jobbers. There has been no large contracting that has featured previous years, when business was not disturbed by war. However, the current demand has been steady and above the normal, this being due in a large measure to the foreign requirements on America. The predominating influence against anticipating requirements, as well as the uncertainty caused by the war, has been the government estimate of a billion bus. of wheat, from which buyers could not get away, notwithstanding the movement and the strong prices that have prevailed for wheat.

Commission men report Kansas City and Minnesota flour as very quiet last week. Prices were strong and higher, in sympathy with the wheat market, but business was about as slow as it ever gets.

Wheat showed sharp advance last week. While some wheat is being purchased by the millers at the high prices, buying is not active and prices were almost nominal. Quotations: No. 2 red, $1.28@1.30; No. 3 red, $1.22@1.24.

Millfeed ruled quiet and unchanged last week, though the millers manifest much confidence and are looking for stronger pries in this department.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton) Best patents, $6.20; standard, $5.90@6; half patents, $5.80@5.90; low grades, $5.20@5.50; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—$5.30@5.50.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $6@6.25.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Soft winter wheat bran, $21@22; mixed feed, $23@24; standard shorts or middlings, $24@25.

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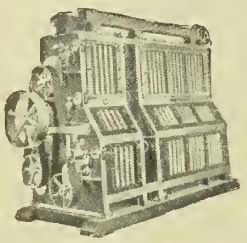

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410 Fourth St., Owensboro, Ky.

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 27, 1915.

With the new year at hand, the trade in corn products closed in the last week with a feeling of hopefulness among millers. So far as actual business was concerned, the week was not encouraging, but there were further inquiries from the South for corn goods, and this led to some forecasts of a reopening of the Southern demand in January or February.

Local demand for corn goods was of fair volume. In addition there was some exchange of quotations with Northern districts which are buying corn on the Kansas City market.

Prices tended upward with the bullishness of the cash corn market. No. 2 mixed chop rose to $1.32½@1.35½, the highest level on the new crop. Cream corn meal sold at $3.10@3.20 and standard at $2.90@3. Grits ruled 10c higher than cream corn meal.

On the cash corn market supplies were practically the same as in the preceding week in volume. The Northern states were again the principal purchasers. Prices closed as much as 2¾c a bu. higher, with No. 2 mixed at 65¾@66c, No. 2 yellow at 67@67½c and No. 2 white at 65½@66c. Export trade advices were not so optimistic as recently, but Mexico was credited with buying the grain in Oklahoma. This may help corn products millers of Kansas City and other Missouri River points in the near future if Oklahoma's supplies are reduced materially.

Until the close of last week weather conditions this winter had been unfavorable to consumption of corn. With snow in Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, however, there are indications that country demand will increase.

Following quotations for corn products, based f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River Corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.10@3.20 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.20@3.30 per bbl.; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.32½@1.35½ per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 27, 1915.

Corn products millers in St. Louis and nearby points continue to do a very light business. Inquiry from the South showed some increase last week, but local mills in the cotton states are still underquoting St. Louis millers as much as 20c per bbl. Consequently, the volume of new sales was very light. Corn goods millers feel that they will be able to do a fair to good trade with the South and Southeast after the New Year. Advices would indicate that commercial stocks of corn in the South are being depleted. When corn millers in Mississippi, Alabama, Texas and other states begin buying corn from Northern markets St. Louis millers will be able to do a good business.

Prices were strong all of last week, reflecting the bullish tone in the cash and future corn markets. To local trade St. Louis corn millers quote meal at $3.05 per bbl. in wood, while grits, hominy and pearl meal sell at $3.35 per bbl., same basis. To carlot trade mills quote prices as much as 20c below these figures. Nearby mills are asking same basis as St. Louis millers.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 27, 1915.

Corn found another high level last week and the government report reflected no bearish effect on the market. Bad weather the greater portion of the week helped the bull contingent, and they were not slow to take advantage of the situation. Prices mounted steadily and are now dangerously high for this season of the year, considering the fact that the crop has not yet had a movement. Farmers are liquidating their live stock at the moment and will turn their attention next to marketing their low-grade corn, which must leave the farm before March 1 or be a total loss. Leading longs contend there will be no movement of corn on this crop, although government figures state there is a crop exceeding 2,000,000 bus.

Gluten feeds experienced a reflection of the corn advance and the market on this commodity is extremely firm. Hominy feed, white and yellow, $25.50@26.25 per ton; white corn meal, $1.95@2, in 100-lb. sacks; yellow corn meal, $1.90, in 100-lb. sacks; gluten feed, $26; gluten meal, $35; hog meal, $27; corn oil cake meal, $25.50.

New York, Dec. 27, 1915.

Corn goods prices were nominally unchanged for the week, with a routine demand in evidence.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.30 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.65; hominy, $3.90; granulated yellow, $3.85; corn flour, $1.75@1.85. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.74@1.77; grits, $1.75@1.78; flakes, $2.10.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1915.

The corn products demand is light and small lots are likely to be the rule during the next week or two. Some sellers report a fair trade in hominy, but there is a good deal of holding back on account of the holiday season. The market holds strong and prices are about at the maximum for some time past. Quotations are: Hominy, $29.25 per ton; corn feed meal, $29.50; cracked corn, $30.50; granulated corn meal, $1.85 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.85; white corn flour, $1.90.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1915.

Corn products have ruled very steady the past week, with good consuming demand. Corn is a shade higher at 70@71c. Bolted corn meal is quoted $1.50 per 96-lb. bag and pearl meal $1.60 per bag.

Mr. G. G. Jones, sales manager for the Knollenberg Milling Co., Quincy, Ill., was in Chicago calling on the trade the early part of the week.

Paul Ketels, of Martin Ketels Milling Co., Sioux City, Iowa, was in Chicago on a business trip this week.

GENERAL NOTES.

T. H. Carter of Bozarth Bros. & Carter, Hebron, Neb., was one of the many Chicago visitors during the week.

The new 50-bbl. mill at Western, Neb., started operations last week. J. M. Matting and John Quirk both experienced mill men, are the proprietors of the new plant.

One of the principal events of the week was the settlement of the Belt Railway strike Friday morning, thus relieving the tension which prevailed at elevators in Chicago.

It is reported from Bucharest that the transportation of cereals from Roumania to Germany and Austria-Hungary under the agreement recently made between Roumania and the Central powers began on Dec. 24.

Total primary receipts of wheat from July 1 to Dec. 24 were 321,459,000 bus., against 320,807,000 a year ago; oats from Aug. 1 to date, 146,167,0(bus., against 151,806,000; corn fro Nov. 1 to date, 36,983,000 bus., again 59,578,000.

Jesse Oliver Witt, of the Acn Milling Co., Talbott, Tenn., is an a plicant for membership is the S Louis Merchants' Exchange. C. I Corbett, of the St. Louis Bag & Bu lap Co., St. Louis, Mo., has also a plied for membership in the E change.

The elevator and feed mill of L gan & Co. and W. R. Tate & Co., East Nashville, was destroyed by fi last Monday night, causing a loss es mated at $70,000, with insurance b tween $30,000 and $35,000. The firn had recently added the feed mill, a were giving much attention to th department. The elevator had a c pacity of 60,000 to 75,000 bus. Tl firms have been in business in Nas ville many years. Another elevat has been secured and they will co tinue their business.

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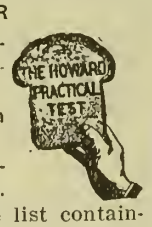

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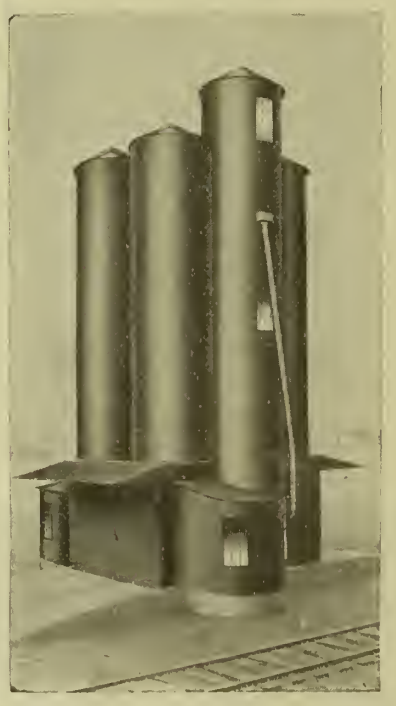
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Nebraska

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 27, 1915.

Flour prices advanced 20c to 30c during the past week and hard winter wheat patents were quoted at a top of $6 per bbl. at the close. Mills in the state only did a fair business for the advance in prices was not in line with buyers' views, consequently did not stimulate flour trade. Most mills, however, were able to maintain operations to Saturday, when the general shut-down occurred owing to a holiday.

The regular holiday dullness was a factor in the light sales last week. Most of the new orders booked by mills represented rush needs of buyers and sales came from scattered territory. Very little was done with Western markets, local trade and that in nearby states making up entire business. Millers do not look for any heavy increases in flour orders until after January 1, and even then buying will be on a light scale unless the market declines. Buyers are not at all bullish and will probably hold off as soon as possible.

Wheat movement was heavy last week but with the snows on Friday interfering with hauling, deliveries at country elevators are expected to be much lighter. Snows were general throughout the state last week. Most mills are paying better than $1.00 per bu. for good wheat.

Millfeed developed some strength but prices did not advance. Bran was not offered very freely as mills are storing. Shorts are not meeting with very good sale and a smaller than normal premium over bran prevails. Quotations both in Omaha and at country points are at same basis as a week ago.

Omaha Market Prices.

Patent) in cotton sacks—$5.60 to $5.80; straights, $5.40 to $5.60. Interior mills patent, $5.60 to $6.20; straights, $5.40 to $6.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks).—$17.60 to $18; shorts, $21 to $21.60. Interior mills, bran, $20; shorts, $23 to $24.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Paul Schminke Mills, Nebraska City, Neb., shut down last week for repairs. The mill has been running full time for the past three months.

F. M. Vedder and W. H. Mowry have purchased the Bowen & Whitely interests in the plant of the Franklin Mill Co., Franklin, Neb. This plant recently suffered a fire loss amounting to about $3,000. The new owners will repair the mill completely and place it in operation as soon as possible.

The Nebraska Public Utilities Commission has not set any hearing so far on the petition of Nebraska railroads for an increase in the intrastate minimum on flour from 24,000 to 40,000 lbs. A committee of millers has been appointed by the Nebraska Millers Protective Association and the South Platte Millers Club which will handle the case for the millers.

Heavy snows in Nebraska last week were beneficial to the growing crop. Practically the entire wheat area of the state was covered with two to five inches of snow. The plant is well protected tor any drop in temperature. The snow, however, is expected to reduce marketing considerably as farmers will not care to market under present road conditions.

The following Nebraska millers attended the government hearing on standards and definitions at Kassas City last week: Chauncy Abbott, Jr., of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb.; A. C. Leflang, Lexington Milling & Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb.; F. J. Zwonechek, of the Wilber & Dewitt Miills, Wilber, Neb. Mr. Abbott and Mr. Zwonechek also stayed over for the minimum weight hearing, which was held on Wedsesday, Dec. 22.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 27, 1915.

The over-Christmas movement in Indiana hard winter wheat flour was only moderate. Patents have now reached $5.60@5.75 in jute.

Kansas flour has been coming into the Indiana market more freely lately, as is the case every winter when Indiana and Northwestern flours reach a certain high point. Quotations average $5.75@5.85. Northwestern products are much higher, standing at $6.30@6.40, so that brokers are pushing the other two grades for all they are worth.

Feed demand is very good locally and fair outside the city at $22@22.50 in carload lots.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.60@5.75; straight, $5.30@5.45; clear, $5.05@5.20. Quotations are in jute; wood 20c higher.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—Patents, $6.30@6.40.

Kansas Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.75@5.85.

Millfeed—$22@22.50 a ton in carload lots; $24 in wagon lots at mill.

INDIANA NOTES.

W. E. Browning, for more than 20 years a grain dealer at Alexandria and Worthington, Ind., died recently.

George H. Evans, of the Evans Milling Co., and president of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, has been elected the board's national councilor in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and with two delegates, whom he will appoint, will attend the fourth annual meeting of the national chamber in Washington Feb. 9-10, 1916.

Production of tame hay in the United States for 1915 is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 85,225,000 tons, this being the largest crop in the history of the country. The crop in 1914 was 70,071,000 tons. These figures include alfalfa hay, the output of which increased in the same proportion as other varieties. Alfalfa probably suffered no more damage from excessive rains in 1915 than the other varieties of hay.

The plant of the Sykes Flour Milling Co., at Cleveland, Tenn., was destroyed by fire early Friday morning. The cause of the fire was unknown. The loss was estimated at $25,000, with insurance of $9,000.

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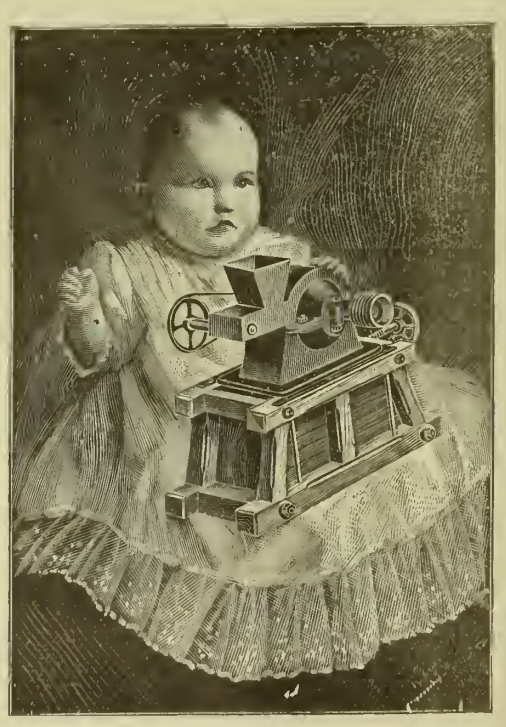

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WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 27, 1915.

Alfalfa meal and mixed feed trade here and in the Southwest lacked activity in the last week. Holiday dullness was one of the factors in the market, but another which aroused general interest was the extreme scarcity of molasses. Inability to obtain molasses actually restricted the volume of meal and mixed feed business on this market.

Offerings of meal were not pressed for sale. Mills of the principal producing sections sent reports to the effect that they are well sold up, so did not appear eager to contract further business. Almost no complaint was heard from mills as to the deliveries of alfalfa, but some nervousness was manifest today over the possible effect of the unsettled weather which developed last Friday and Saturday, particularly in Kansas and Nebraska.

Few mills of the Southwest are storing alfalfa meal. On the other hand, the warehouse stocks of meal in Kansas City were never heavier than at present. One of the reasons for this is the bullish feeling among some of the alfalfa meal handlers here, who consider supplies at recent market quotations profitable purchases.

Mixers were more absorbed in the molasses situation than in any other phase of their business. In some cases it was reported that mixers were having so much difficulty in obtaining molasses that they were beginning to consider the sale of meal on hand for conversion into mixed feeds. In other cases mixers were said to be refusing to quote prices on alfalfa molasses feeds simply because they feared inability to make this product. It is said some mixers are behind on orders because of the failure to obtain the molasses usually available at this season. Demand for mixed feeds was fair for the week, with prices at the same level as in the last fortnight. The wintry weather of the last few days is expected to have a strengthening effect on the market, as it has eliminated pasturage in many districts.

On the Kansas City hay market receipts of alfalfa were the largest since last April. The better grades ruled steady, while the lower qualities, including some of the cheaper standard alfalfa, were 50c to $1 a ton lower, selling at the bottom prices of the new crop season.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@20.50; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $14.50@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20.50@22; standard, $19@20.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23.50@27.50; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25.50@26.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15.50@16; No. 1, $13.50@15; standard, $10@13; No. 2, $7.50@9.50; No. 3, $5.50@7.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 27, 1915.

Mixed feed manufacturers are meeting with increasing difficulty in filling sales for molasses alfalfa feeds, because of the scarcity of blackstrap molasses. Local manufacturers are behind on contracts for mixed feeds and are handicapped in making deliveries because of inability to obtain blackstrap molasses for mixing. Southern and Southeastern trade are beginning to ask for deliveries, as the winter season means larger consumption of commercial feeds and stocks in the South are light.

As a result of the small output of mixed feeds, local mixers have exceptionally large stocks of alfalfa meal in their warehouses and are considering disposing of some of their stocks. The general trade in Eastern and other markets has not had all of their needs covered and are large buyers of alfalfa meal in the local and in other Western markets.

Alfalfa mills in the Western states have vesy little surplus meal to offer for quick shipment, and as a general rule are staying out of the market on deferred-shipment meal. Mills are unusually bullish on alfalfa meal for 60 to 90-day movement, while buyers inquiring for this delivery are offering only current quotations.

A strong tone prevailed in alfalfa feeds last week and there was some strength in alfalfa meal. Choice generally sold at the same prices as a week ago, or at a range of $20 to $21.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags, St. Louis. No. 1 meal is quoted at about $1 to $2 per ton less, or at a range of $19 to $19.50 per ton, sacked. No. 2 meal quotations are on a basis of about $3 per ton under No. 1 meal, or at $16 to $16.50.

Local mills are delivering alfalfa molasses feed on a basis of $21 to $25 per ton in sacks, but quotations for new orders are at least $1 to $2 higher. Local mixed feed manufacturers are not really quoting alfalfa molasses feed, because of shortage of blackstrap molasses. Grain mixed molasses alfalfa feeds are quoted at $2 to $3 higher than alfalfa molasses feed, while grain mixed dry feed is about $1 higher than grain mixed molasses, which is quoted at a range of $23 to $29 per ton, sacked, St. Louis basis. These quotations are about $1 per ton higher than a week ago, but do not represent actual sales.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 27, 1915.

The alfalfa meal trade in this market was very quiet all week. Only a moderate business was done. Shipping directions were slow, but this condition was reflected in all markets and was not at all surprising. Mills, however, continued to operate at capacity. Choice meal is, if anything, a little scarcer, as supplies of the better grades of alfalfa appear to be decreasing.

Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at $20@21 per ton; No. 1, $17@19; No. 2, $14@15; No. 1 molasses alfalfa feed, $21.75@22.50; No. 2, $20@21; grain molasses alfalfa meed, $26.75@28; dry alfalfa grain feed. $26.25@27.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1915.

Alfalfa feeds are getting stronger and are now being quoted by local handlers at the highest figures in months. The wintry weather has reduced supplies and created a larger demand, though dealers say that only small lots are being ordered at present. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $23.50 per ton, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $26.50 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $28.50.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Kansas City dealers report that it is impossible to obtain sufficient quantities of choice and top No. 1 alfalfa to meet current trade demands. The South is a much better buyer of this hay than a year ago.

Canada has issued an order prohibiting the export of hay to any country except Great Britain and her allies. Canada usually sells liberal quantities of hay in New York and neighboring states. The absence of Canadian supplies may result in a more liberal movement of alfalfa from the Middle West to the New England states.

The Meader-Atlas Co., 107 Hudson street, New York, N. Y., is one of the largest handlers of alfalfa meal in the country. This company does a jobbing business and buys direct from mills and from distributors in the Middle West. The Meader-Atlas Co. has developed a large trade in general feeds and is in position to dispose of large quantities.

Galveston has been making liberal shipments of hay for export recently, but practically all of it has been prairie, no alfalfa moving. So far only a 500-ton sale of alfalfa hay has been made for export since the beginning of the European war. Quotations on alfalfa have been sent from the United States to the war departments of France and Great Britain.

Advices from leading dealers in alfalfa indicate that only a long period of extremely severe winter weather will enable producers to obtain prices for low-grade alfalfa any higher than the low quotations now prevailing. Despite snow last week, the low-grade alfalfa at Kansas City declined to the lowest level on the new crop. Receipts recently have shown an increase of low grade and a decrease in choice offerings.

Alfalfa mills in the West are still operating on record schedules and are shipping practically all of their output on old contracts. Millers are generally bullish on deferred-shipment meal and are showing no interest in offers by the trade for 60 to 90-day movement, except when premiums of $2 to $3 per ton are quoted. Millers declare present alfalfa meal quotations are on a summer basis and that winter will witness advances of at least $3 per ton on all grades.

"Alfalfa feed manufacturers are unable to fill our needs of molasses alfalfa feeds," said G. T. Martin, manager of the Kansas City Alfalfa Feed Co., Kansas City, Mo., last week. "We have orders for molasses feeds on our books which we are unable to fill, although we have contracts with manufacturers to cover all our orders. However, mixers seem unable to make deliveries, and in some instances are as much as 30 days behind in making shipment. General feed trade is good, but will be large this winter. The South is beginning to buy in increased volume."

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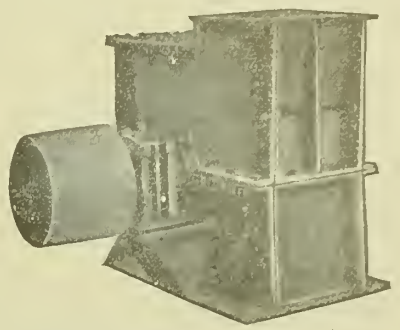

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Write us for catalogue on alfalfa and feed mixing plants.

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G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

NOTICE---Alfalfa Millers

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It may be worth your while to communicate *now* with

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CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES

All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.

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HELP WANTED.

LARGE winter wheat mill wants assistant sales manager. Must also have good knowledge of railroad tariffs and general office work. Give experience, reference and state salary wanted. Address F. N., care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by a miller; life-time experience in mills of 100 to 1,000 bbls., including some of the most successful mills of Kansas, Nebraska and Western states. Graduate in laboratory work. Satisfactory results guaranteed. Reliable references as to character and qualifications as a miller. Will go anywhere for steady employment. Age 37. All inquiries promptly answered. M. E. Free, Hardin, Montana.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, West Salem, Ohio.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly practical miller; lifetime experience; would work second in large mill; Missouri or Arkansas preferred. Married; strictly sober. Can come on 30 days' notice. Addess Robert P. Howard, Grand Island, Neb.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Flour and feed mill of 30-bbl. capacity, rye or buckwheat. Three runs of stones, two for flour and one for feed. Never-failing stream, 12-foot head, good log dam; water power can be improved to 250 h. p. On the Central New England Railway, freight depot on mill property. Property contains three acres of ground, very good house, mill building, barn, coal shed, wagon scales, all in excellent condition. Address Henry Buerman, Gallatinville, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Or would lease, a 75-bbl. steam-power mill, modern equipped, sifter system, Wolf Manufacturing Co., Pa.; located in an Eastern Kansas town, 25,000 population. Three railroads. Transit rates from best wheat fields of Kansas. Side track at door; wagon scales. dump and elevator. Only mill in county, only elevator in town. Gives absolute control of local wheat in county. Good corn feed and by-product trade. Substantial three-story stone building near business center, close to depot. Am no miller; must sell. Terms or exchange for half value. J. M. Caldwell, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—One 60 H. P. Murray Corliss Engine in good condition. Selling on account of having installed a larger engine. Price is right. Peerless Flour Mills Co., Norton, Kan

FOR SALE—My flour, feed and seed business. One of the best points in the state for a jobber to open and build a big business. Anyone interested in this proposition correspond with G. H. Lee, Clarion (Wright County), Iowa.

FOR SALE—One 35 H. P. electric motor, 3 face 2,300 volt, 60 cycle with starting box, good as new; one Avery automatic weighing machine or meter for receiving grain, good as new; one No. 8 Bowser feed mill with elevator complete, new; one Cornwall corn cleaner, 500 bushels capacity, in good condition; one Barnard air-belt purifier; one Mitchell scroll mill in good condition; one 2 pair high 9x24 roller mill corrugated; one double stand roller mills, 7x12, good condition; two double stands of 6x20 roller mills with housing and feeder, but without pulleys, 4 or 5 reels we could sell. Oswego Milling Co., Oswego, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARM TO TRADE FOR MILL—Level 80 acre improved bottom farm one and a half miles from live Nebraska town of 800 with good 12 grade school. Rich black soil. Never overflows. Price $6,00; encumbrance $2,000. Want to trade equity of $4,000 for small mill 40 to 60 bbl. capacity. Location no object. Will move to another location. Machinery must be good. Might consider complete outfit of machinery including power, without building. To save correspondence, give size of building and make of each machine and how long run, in first letter. All inquiries promptly answered. Address Box 324, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

ECONOMIZE BY USING FLOUR.

(Continued from Page 9.)

whether for present or future needs, automatically becomes essential.

The result should lead to inquiries as to the best methods of buying food in order to economize. It is quite true that bread has gone up in price, but even at its present figure it is the cheapest food that can be purchased. There is bulk for the money, but with that bulk it is quite recognized that the sustenance obtained from it is undoubted.

Whatever the practice of economy may do, it is not probable that it will be baneful to the sale of flour. Indeed, there is every likelihood that a stimulation to flour sales will result. The use of flour is the most economical way of reducing the food bill, and millers should try to make that fact known as widely as possible.—Millers' Gazette and Corn Trade Journal.

C. M. Hardenbergh, manager of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, is in New York City, where he will outline a campaign with a Spanish salesman who will leave immediately for South America and Central America. The Southwestern Milling Co. plans to enlarge the business of its mill in South America and the management has found a personal representative necessary. A number of Southwestern mills have developed a large South American business in flour and the Southwestern Milling Co. is the latest concern to enter this comparatively new export field.

H. H. Hanks Co. have been favored with a permit authorizing the erection of a three-story brick grain elevator at 4704 W. Twelfth street, Chicago.

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Published Weekly by W. B. Burns.

Subscription Price, $2.00 Per Year

Kansas City Office: 209 Postal Building.

Milling and Grain News

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Wheat Embargo at Gulf

Wheat Movement in Southwest Heavy —Snow and Rain in Winter Wheat Belt.

Rains and snow fell in parts of the winter wheat belt during the past week and were beneficial. The soil is in exceptionally good shape over the entire belt. Most correspondents report excellent condition for wheat. Few damage reports are heard and report of green bug and other insect infestations are lacking.

With the embargoes at Gulf ports by railroads, very little grain is being moved for export. However, elevators at Atlantic seaboard and at the Gulf are making good progress in cleaning up the congestion of wheat and relief is looked for soon.

* * *

Record Southwestern Movement.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 3, 1916.

The Kansas City grain market opened business for the year 1916 today by establishing a new record in receipts. The arrival of wheat here today were 732 cars, the heaviest for a day or any Monday since the opening of the new crop movement. In addition, the total receipts of all grains and mill products, 1,560 cars, were the heaviest for any day in midwinter in the history of the Kansas City market. The receipts today, of course, included the movement since Friday, as the market had been closed since then. The wheat receipts last Monday were 655 cars; year ago, 236 cars.

Word was received here today to the effect that the Rock Island Railroad had declared a temporary embargo on export wheat at Galveston. This means a cessation of shipments on that road to the Texas port. In addition, it is reported that other lines are considering the declaration of an embargo and that New Orleans may also be affected. The embargo declaration by the Rock Island was no surprise to exporters of wheat on this market, as advices from Galveston for some weeks have indicated accumulations of grain there, owing to the lack of ocean shipping facilities.

One of the interesting features of the shipping situation at Galveston is the complaint being made there by cotton exporters, who are suffering a greater shortage of freight room than the dealers in wheat. It is said that all British vessels loading at Galveston are required by their government to carry at least 50 per cent wheat, hence the grain shippers are enjoying an advantage over the handlers of cotton.

Locally it is expected that if the Galveston embargo is prolonged it will lead to the diversion of shipments to this market, and this may prove to be bearish.

Open weather is favoring the railroads and the movement of wheat. The open weather is enabling the carriers to make the most of their freight equipment and assisting farmers in delivering grain. Hence receipts are on a large scale.

* * *

Foreign Crop Summary.

Argentina—Harvesting progressing slowly, as the general crop is backward and the movement of wheat to market light. It is believed that the early movement will be taken care of locally, as stocks are very light. Tonnage is a problem, as Argentina does not possess adequate storage facilities, and it is believed pressure to sell will be increasingly evident.

Russia—Weather continues severely cold, with light snow protection in important areas. Interior movement is light, owing to poor facilities, and exportation northward is almost impossible, owing to snow and congestion at North Ports. Roumania has purchased freely from Odessa districts for reshipment to importers. Otherwise trading is lifeless.

Holland, France and Italy—These countries continue to absorb American wheat and it is understood that this demand will continue and will assume liberal proportions if arrangements are not soon perfected for transportation from Argentina. Stocks in these countries are light, as Holland is reshipping heavily and France and Italy's crops were overestimated.

* * *

Record Primary Receipts.

The wheat movement from country points to primary centers continues in record proportions. Last week the five important primary markets received 9,342 cars, slightly less than in the preceding week, but over twice as much as a year ago. Receipts were sufficient to permit of an accumulation of more than 5,000,000 bus. in the visible supply.

* * *

Visible Supply of Wheat.

The visible supply of wheat increased 5,833,000 bus. last week and now amounts to 67,311,000 bus., compared with 61,478,000 bus. some time last year. Following are figures in detail (000 omitted):

	Dec. 31	Dec. 25
Baltimore	1,206	1,027
Boston	432	306
Buffalo	6,188	4,668
Afloat	11,268	12,247
Chicago	6,728	5,300
Detroit	330	239
Duluth	8,126	5,971
Afloat	507	302
Galveston	1,725	1,886
Indianapolis	226	257
Kansas City	7,752	7,363
Milwaukee	107	110
Minneapolis	11,846	10,356
New Orleans	2,066	2,556
Newport News	93	60
New York	3,177	2,879
Omaha	1,204	1,296
Peoria	2	6
Philadelphia	718	946
St. Louis	2,430	2,410
Toledo	1,255	1,293
Total	67,311	61,478
Last year	72,861	73,745

Investigating Again in Kansas.

An investigation of charges that grain companies in Southwestern Kansas have been violating the Stone anti-discrimination act, passed by the last session of the Legislature, has been ordered by S. M. Brewster, Attorney-General. According to a letter received by Mr. Brewster, several grain companies have been paying more for wheat in towns where cooperative farmers' grain elevators are located than in other towns closer to the central markets.

As a specific instance, it is stated in the letter that one company paid $1 for No. 2 hard wheat at Kinsley and on the same day was paying only 98c at Hutchinson, in violation of the Stone act. Specific charges were lacking in the letter, but it contained statements as to where definite information could be obtained. So Mr. Brewster is investigating and daily papers will be given another chance to give space to the "grain trust."

What the Mills Are Doing.

The Liberty Mills, Nashville, Tenn.: "We are running the mill half time. Flour business is dull locally and to Eastern and Southern markets. We are not selling much for deferred shipment. Millfeed demand is inactive. Wheat area in our section shows an increase of 20 per cent over the acreage last year."

The Crete Mills, Crete, Neb.: "We are operating 24 hours and find a good local flour business. Are not doing anything in the East, but Southern demand is active. Millfeed trade is in fair volume. Wheat area is the same as last year."

Shelton Milling Co., Shelton, Neb.: "Running 11 hours daily. Local demand for flour is good, but general flour trade is only fair. We are not doing anything in the East or in the South. Millfeed demand is light. Our area to wheat is about 25 per cent less than in 1915. Condition is good."

The Nickel Plate Milling Co., Painesville, O.: "We are running the mill 11 hours. Flour business is slow and all of our output is absorbed by local trade. Wheat area is the same as last year."

Merchants' Exchange Nominations.

At a caucus held on Wednesday, Dec. 29, John Schreiner, of the Schreiner Grain Co., was nominated for the presidency of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. Mr. Schreiner will run on the regular ticket and is the only candidate for the office. T. K. Martin, now vice-president, who, under custom, should have succeeded to the presidency, has withdrawn and will not make the race at all. The nomination of Mr. Schreiner is the result of an insurgent movement started more than a month ago.

J. O. Ballard, of the Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., was nominated for first vice-president and Edward C. Andrews, vice-president of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., was nominated for second vice-president.

Directors were as follows: Roger P. Annan, Jr., retired president; Frederick Krey, of the Krey Packing Co.; J. Frank Vincent, of Smith, Vincent & Co.; Louis A. Valier, of the Valier & Spies Milling Co.; Albert J. Rogers, of Goffe & Carkener Co.

As the regular ticket will be the only one in the field, the nominations of the above men are equivalent to election. However, formal voting on the above nominations will be held Jan. 5.

Indiana Millers' Meeting.

The mid-winter meeting of the Indiana Millers' Association has been fixed for Wednesday, Jan. 12, at the Indianapolis Board of Trade. The first session will be called to order at 10 o'clock in the morning. Program has not been completed by Secretary Charles B. Riley, but he announces that several interesting subjects will be discussed.

St. Louis Jobbing Company.

The Independent Flour Co., St. Louis, was incorporated last week with capital stock of $5,000. Principals are Robert L. Kerwin, Maurice J. Kerwin, Jr., and Elizabeth M. Schulte. The concern will do a general flour jobbing business.

E. L. Waggoner, who retired from the Marshall, Hall-Waggoner Grain Co. several weeks, ago and who was married to Mrs. Arrah Smith on Dec. 19, is on a honeymoon trip in New York. Mr. Waggoner will probably return to St. Louis soon.

Export Advances Cancelled

Commission Finds Raises Unjustified —Other Rate Decisions by Washington Body.

Proposed increased rates on grain and grain products from Indiana, Illinois and other Middle Western States and from certain points in Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Kentucky to Atlantic ports for export were found not justified by the Interstate Commerce Commission last Friday, Dec. 31. The increases ranged from one-half cent to two cents per 100 lbs.

* * *

Billing Flour in Wood.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has just held justified the petition of railroads providing for the billing of flour in wood at 214 lbs. to the bbl. and 110 lbs. to the half-bbl. The commission says in a decision on Supplement 9 to Official Classification No. 42 that this advance in the billing weight is justified, 2144 lbs. representing a 'fair average weight of a bbl. of flour."

* * *

Suspends Classification Change.

Announcement has just been made by the Interstate Commerce Commission that it has held unjustified the proposal of railroads in Official Classification Territory to change the classification of grain products in less than carload lots from fifth to fourth class. Such a change would have resulted in an average advance of 25 per cent in freight rates.

Embargo at Gulf Now.

The Rock Island has placed an embargo on all export grain at Galveston, due to congestion at that port. Arrival of boats is too slow to permit elevators to clean up the large holdings of wheat on track there.

* * *

The situation at Eastern ports is being relieved. Several railroads have lifted their embargoes partially and will probably be able to receive shipments of all products for export within the next 10 days. The congestion at Philadelphia has been relieved more than at New York, but the freight situation at all Eastern ports is decidedly improved.

Wheat Market Opinion.

Chas. Sincere & Co., Chicago: Notwithstanding the fact that freight rates approximate the original cost of the grain, a heretofore unheard of situation, the export demand has been in excess of last year, as shown by Bradstreet's clearances, and a buying market is under the market which should not be disregarded. If for no other reason, the incontrovertible fact of shortened crops for 1916, not only here but the world over, should suggest to an analytical mind the possibility of wheat price duplication with last year, and, with the war prolonged and agricultural territory seriously contracted, something beyond the values recorded in 1915.

Oklahoma Crop Report.

The January crop report of the Oklahoma Board of Agriculture makes wheat condition 80 per cent, compared with 89 per cent on Dec. 1 and 81 per cent on Jan. 1 a year ago. Farm reserves amount to 23 per cent of last year's wheat crop. Reserves of corn, 64 per cent; oats, 42. Twenty-three per cent of the 1915 wheat crop amounts to 8,500,000 bus. This compares with wheat reserves a year ago of 12,000,000 bus.

REGARDING ADVERTISERS — As Milling and Grain News is discriminating in the character of advertisements it publishes, our readers may have perfect confidence in the firms and individuals represented therein. We exclude all advertising of questionable character or of irresponsible concerns.

When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

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WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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A Record-Breaking Year.

Nineteen fifteen has been written for the last time and millers in looking back over the past twelve months are satisfied that in point of volume, the year just closed has been a record-breaking period for the flour industry.

In fact, nineteen fifteen has been a rather unusual year in many ways. At Kansas City, the flour output for the twelve months ending December 31, 1915, broke all previous records by a wide margin. Figures for Minneapolis and St. Louis tell the same story and estimates of country mill operations indicate that 1915 will go down in history as the most active year in the history of the milling industry.

From point of profits, nineteen fifteen was exceeded by the previous twelve months, but the margin was so narrow that it can be said that the year just closed was not only an active year, but was profitable, too. It is natural that flour consumption in the United States increases from year to year as the population of this country shows a gain. Together with this, the increase in the export business of the United States mills in 1911 over the previous year has made consumption of American flour by the world probably the heaviest for any year in history.

Millers faced widely fluctuating markets during 1915. From a high point on cash wheat in Chicago of $1.65, the market declined to 90 cents per bushel. Rapid changes took place in the last few months, too, but the wheat and flour markets varied most in the first six months of the year. Both the high and low levels were reached in that period.

Turning to legislative questions, the need of standardization and centralization of a great many matters was brought to the front during the past year. Government action on flour standards and definitions was first started early in the year, but this question became so important that its final settlement will take at least another year. Flour standardization is being recognized by millers as one of the most important steps ever taken by the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Of lesser importance, were the rumors during the year that the government had decided to renew the bleaching fight again. However, nothing definite has been done by the officials, and it is generally believed that the bleaching case will rest indefinitely in its present statns. This seems to be the opinion of leaders in the winter wheat milling industry.

The need of centralization of power over laws regulating the sale of feed and flour in the United States has been at a maximum during the past year. Some steps were taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission towards nationalizing state regulations, but this is a matter needing the attention of congress. The conflicting state laws regarding the sale of bleached flour, the discrimination between intrastate carload minimums and differing state regulations have made the path of the miller rather thorny. National regulations would eliminate these troubles of the busy miller. And developments during 1915 have been a step forward toward such elimination

Millers are beginning 1916 with a great deal of optimism. Signs of the times indicate that the year will be a prosperous one for the flour miller and grain dealer of the country. Farm reserves of wheat are large and elevator stocks at primary centers now compare favorably with a year ago, so the miller need not worry about his supply of wheat for the first half of 1916 at least.

Many important questions are scheduled to be brought forward in congress during 1916. The mixed flour controversy will be settled for good. The grain grades act will be considered by congress this year. Flour standards will be formulated. It can be said that 1916 indications are not only for a good flour business, but will also be full of new regulations for the industry. Millers are well prepared to furnish legislators with information that will help them decide equitably on all questions arising in the course of the present year. The industry will take a helpful attitude as in the past.

The Flow of Funds

Having closed a year in which more money was required to finance the milling industry than in any other twelve months in the history of the country, millers who have experienced no difficulty in obtaining needed funds are naturally gratified. There is reason for gratification on the part of millers over this fact because it was helpful to their business in many ways.

The causes of the comparative ease with which industries so strong as that of flour milling were financed is not hard to find. In the year just close it is estimated that the United States exported various commodities, including wheat and flour to the value of about $385,000,000, which aggregated $3,500,000,000 in worth. This grand total, as well as the total of wheat and flour exports, was the greatest on record. On the other hand, the imports decreased to $2,000,000,000, leaving a favorable trade balance of $1,500,000,000, an unprecedented total. To pay for this and previous obligations, Europe sent about $400,000,000 in gold to the United States last year. It also borrowed, including the Anglo-French loan, about $1,000,000,000 or more here. Besides, it is said Europe sold American securities which its investors possessed to the volume of $1,000,000,000.

If the interest on the loans made to Europe is only five per cent, it means $50,000,000 a year to the United States. If the interest on the stocks and bonds returned is only five per cent it means $50,000,000 more. Here is an increase, then of $2,000,000 a week in American revenues. Now add to this the $5,000,000 a week which America is saving by staying at home instead of going to Europe, and the income of this country shows an increase of more than $7,000,000 weekly, or $350,000,000 a year.

All of this means a great expansion in the money supply of the United States. It helps explain why loanable funds were so plentiful in the United States last year. It is also a factor in the general improvement in business conditions which the United States has witnessed in recent months. And as the flow of funds from Europe continues, foreign exchange rates are improving, which is also helping millers to a degree.

No consideration of the prospects of the new year in the milling and allied industries would be complete without attention to the fact that today the United States is richer than at any other time in its history, and that trade conditions at home, which is the best market for the high quality of flour made here, are improving.

Submarines and Ocean Freight Rates.

The ocean freight rate situation again is causing keen interest in milling and grain circles, for ever since the war in Europe started vessel room has steadily diminished owing to submarine activities. Mercenary tendencies of shipowning companies have held up shippers to such an extent that exports of flour at times have been made at a margin which seens extremely unreasonable to the mill, when the high insurance rates, and danger of cargoes not reaching their destination are taken into consideration.

There is, of course the fact that "if the demand for American flour is urgent, foreigners will pay the price required regardless of excessive shipping charges and high insurance rates." But there is a limit to the price that may be charged for insurance and vessel room even with Europe facing a world's war. At present the situation is becoming so acute that many mills are cut off from satisfactorily handling a large export business, which under ordinary conditions they would have no trouble in filling.

Last week the situation was further complicated by activities of submarines in the Mediterranean Sea, which so interfered with commerce passing through the Suez Canal that Lloyd's of London trebled the insurance rates on all shipments passing through there. The announcement was made that possibly the canal would be closed to such an extent that cargoes of wheat and flour from India and Australia would be forced to take the long route around the Cape of Good Hope, which under favorable conditions would mean from two to three weeks longer in transit, and add to the purchase price of wheat or flour transported the increased freight rate of the longer haul.

When it is taken into consideration that England recently purchased 15,000,000 bushels of wheat in Australia for use of the allies, and has practically set a price on the Indian crop for this year, and when it is remembered that a heavy tonnage of flour and wheat must be taken from those countries in the next few months, the importance of Lloyd's increase in insurance rates becomes apparent at once to the American flour merchant.

The first announcement of the possible abandonment of the Suez Canal for grain and flour shipments was reflected in the Chicago market in a burst of speculative buying in wheat futures, which carried quotations to the highest point on the crop, as it was generally believed that the increased insurance rates and higher freight charges for the longer haul around the Cape of Good Hope, would necessitate England and her allies coming to America, Canada and the Argentine more aggressively for supplies than ever before, since these markets would be more available for shipment. But even with this, the very announcement of the change, and upturn in the market, was followed by an increase in freight rates in the Argentine, and in New York; and there is nothing in the situation or outlook to indicate that further advances will not follow; and to just what extent they must ultimately figure in the export business of the American miller is a question.

There is, however, little doubt that the situation is approaching a point where unless foreign business is to be materially hampered a change from present freights and insurance must come. It is possible that a few more developments like that at the Suez Canal will evolve some plan of betterment. At least this is the hope of a long-suffering milling trade, which has been at the mercy of shipping interests now for over a year.

Smaller Kansas Acreage

Estimate of Reduction by State Is Ten Per Cent—1915 Crop 95,141,207 Bushels.

The crop report of the Kansas Department of Agriculture says:

Correspondents estimate that the wheat sown in Kansas the past fall is 10.5 per cent less than that of a year ago, approximating in the aggregate 8,454,000 acres, as against 9,448,000 acres in 1914. This fall's sowing is far above the average, however, and is the third most extensive. Its area is exceeded only by that sown in the autumns of 1914 and 1913.

The general average condition of the state's growing wheat is 88.4, on the basis of 100 representing a satisfactory situation, and is about five points higher than the December average of a year ago. Since this canvass was made quite general snow has fallen, blanketing the wheat, and lending encouragement to an already optimistic prospect for the time of year.

It is interesting to note that practically all the counties comprising the eastern two-thirds of the state show decreases in acreages, amounting to as much as 42 per cent in Wabaunsee, a comparatively unimportant wheat grower, however. On the other hand, larger areas were sown in all the counties of the western third, except a half dozen in the northern part of that region. Wheat conditions throughout the state appear quite uniform, although nigher averages more generally prevail in the western half. The least promising outlook is in the seven counties of Coffey and Linn, with averages of 79, Wilson and Miami with 75, all south of the Kansas River in the eastern third; Harper, a central county of the southern tier, with an average of 78; and Osborne and Russell, in the north-central part, with 75 and 77 respectively.

The yield of all wheat, winter and spring, is placed at 95,768,176 bu., worth $85,681,787. Of this output 95,141,207 bu. is winter wheat. The average yield per acre is 12.5 bu. on the area harvested, and the average value per bushel is 98½c. Although there was a vast quantity of mature wheat lost through continuously wet weather, the year's crop is second in size only to last year's output of 181,000,000 bu.

Barton county is the leading wheat producer this year, with a yield of 3,036,636 bushels. Reno is second with 2,804,461 bushels, Pratt third with 2,716,763 bushels, and Mitchell fourth with 2,708,514 bushels. More than two-thirds of the spring wheat was produced in the two northwestern counties of Sherman and Cheyenne, bordering on Colorado.

The Broker and His Commission.

The Journal of Commerce of New York, an authority of commercial questions, prints the following under the heading, "A Broker's Commission Is Earned When the Sale Is Made." The case in question has had many parallels in the flour industry:

A broker makes a contract, say, for "canned vegetables" and the contract so written is signed and accepted by both buyer and seller, but conditions prevailing thereafter prevent the packer from making deliveries. Should the broker be held responsible and lose his brokerage? A. W.

Reply.—When a broker makes a contract which is satisfactory to and signed by both parties, his commission is earned. He was employed to make a sale and he has made it. When the sale is made, and especially when accepted, the brokerage is earned. It is not within the power of anyone thereafter, except, possibly, the broker himself, to defeat his right to compensation. The owner of the goods decides that he is ready and willing to enter into a contract for the sale and delivery of them. He employs a broker to go out and find a purchaser. The purchaser is found, the contract of sale is made, and the broker's work is done. The principals may thereafter alter or abrogate the contract, as between themselves, but it is not within their power to deprive the broker of a right to money already earned.

Harvest Months of the World.

The following shows the month of the wheat harvest in the wheat growing sections of the world:

January—Australia, New Zealand, Chili.

February, March—East India, Upper Egypt.

April—Lower Egypt, Syria, Syprus, Persia, Asia Minor, India, Mexico and Cuba.

May—Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco, Texas and Florida.

June—Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, South of France, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Carolinas, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Missouri.

July—Roumania, Bulgaria, Austro-Hungary, South of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, France, South of England, Oregon, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Colorado, Washington, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York, New England, and Upper Canada.

August—Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, Lower Canada, Columbia, Monitoba, North and South Dakota.

September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway and North of Russia.

November—Peru, South Africa and Argentina.

Kansas City Year's Output.

Mills at Kansas City broke all previous flour output records in 1915, the total for the year being 2,885,147 bbls., compared with the previous high record of 2,577,577 bbls. in 1908. The record output at Kansas City is an indication of the exceptionally good business enjoyed by mills at that center during the entire year. The first half of 1915 witnessed an exceptionally good demand for flour and mills operated full time most of the period. In the last six months of the year, Kansas City mills did not witness the dull spell experienced by country mills on July, August and September. Consequently the total output of the year broke all records and 1915 will go down as one of the most prosperous years ever witnessed by the eight mills at Kansas City.

The following table shows the yearly output of flour and corn goods by Kansas City mills since 1903:

	Wheat flour.	Cornmeal and grits.
1915	2,885,147	91,800
1914	2,376,840	107,250
1913	2,294,617	138,825
1912	8,080,268	174,704
1911	1,822,257	115,997
1910	2,226,266	150,148
1909	2,427,376	137,370
1908	2,577,577	126,600
1907	1,974,949	189,480
1906	1,989,263	185,420
1905	2,053,000	226,630
1904	1,595,106	155,428
1903	1,535,460	154,000

International Rights to Brand.

The Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapid, Mich., has just received registration papers on its trademark "Rowena" from several foreign countries, including Germany and France. This trademark covering all cereal products is now registered in the United States Patent Office and applications for registration have been made in all of the leading countries of the world.

Practically all of the products of the Valley City Milling Co., including self-rising flour, buckwheat flour, corn meal, pancake flour and other specialties are marketed under the "Rowena" brand.

Federation Legislative Bulletin.

A. P. Husband, of the Millers' National Federation has issued the following bulletin on legislative matters to members of the organization:

"By a joint resolution, approved by the President on Dec. 17, 1915, the emergency revenue law, providing for affixing revenue stamps to bills of lading, promissory notes, etc., was extended for one year, or to Dec. 31, 1916. It will be necessary, therefore, to continue affixing revenue stamps to all such documents as you have been doing since this measure was passed by Congress, in October, 1914. It is probable that other legislation of this character will be passed later in the session, perhaps amending this. You will be kept advised of such changes from this office.

"Numerous bills affecting milling and grain business have been already introduced, and we are advised that soon after Congress reassembles, on Jan. 4, bills will be introduced providing for the repeal of the mixed-flour law. If you have not already advised your senators and members of Congress of your views on this subject, do so at once, giving them your reasons why the mixed-flour law should not be repealed, changed or modified. Do not stop at that, however, but be prepared to help your officers and committees in their efforts at Washington; keep handy a list of your congressmen and senators, and when requested by this office or a committee chairman to communicate with your senators and congressmen do so at once, by wire, keeping always in mind the necessity of giving your reasons for asking them to vote for or against certain bills."

New Gilman Mill Co. Officers.

Directors of the S. F. Gilman Mill Co., operating company for the Neligh, Valentine and Pierce, Neb., mills, elected J. W. Bollinger, of Davenport, Ia., president last week. The death, several weeks ago, of S. F. Gilman, president of the company, made the change necessary. J. W. Spirk was elected vice-president and general manager, with headquarters at Neligh; Walter Chambers, Davenport, Ia., secretary, and Edna G. Sharon, Davenport, treasurer.

Mr. Bollinger, who is an attorney at Davenport, will not take any active interest in the management of the company. J. W. Spirk, who has been connected with the S. F. Gilman interests for a number of years, will be general manager of the milling and light plants at Neligh, Pierce and Valentine and the elevator at Crookston. Mr. Spirk will be directly in charge of the Neligh Mills. Frank Rainbow will continue as local manager of the Pierce Milling Co. and A. F. Yoerg of the Valentine Mills. The change in the officers of the holding company will in no way interfere with the futpre business policies of the three mills.

New Milling Incorporations.

The Morgan Milling Co., Morgan, Minn., has been incorporated with capital stock of $25,000 to operate the milling and grain business formerly conducted by Caspar and Alfred Green.

The Flint River Milling Co., Bainbridge, Ga., has been organized and is operating a small mill of 50 bbls. capacity.

The Williston Mill Co., Bainville, Mont., recently incorporated, has just completed its new flour mill of 200 bbls. capacity. The company purchased the elevator of the Montana & Dakota Grain Co. last week and is also erecting a concrete plant of 60,000 bus. capacity.

The plant of the Hardesty Milling Co., Columbus, O., which has been shut down for several years, was purchased by Dr. J. Z. Schoene, who will start overhauling the plant soon. Mill has capacity of 500 bbls. and machinery is in good shape.

Southeast Changes Allowed

Interstate Commerce Commission Refuses to Suspend New Rates Effective Jan. 1.

The interstate Commerce Commission did not take any action on the sweeping rate changes from St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and other central western points to Southeastern and Mississippi Valley stations and the advances and reductions provided for in the tariffs are now effective. Atlanta, Ga., and other Southeastern points protested against the changes, claiming discrimination, but the commission, which supervised the making of the new teriffs, allowed the rates to go into effect.

In refusing to suspend the charges, the commission advised the protesting organizations that it would hold hearings at different points on alleged discriminations, and that its refusal at this time to suspend the tariffs would not have any effect on its decision at later hearings.

The new tariffs provide for more than 1,000 changes, some advances and some reductions. In some instances, advances of ten cents per bbl. on flour and reductions of as much as eight cents are contained in the new schedules. Millers should use care in making sales to the Southeast and to Mississippi Valley points.

The Car Shortage Problem.

Millers are meeting with difficulty in obtaining sufficient cars for loading and the grain movement at primary centers has been reduced by lack of cars at country stations. The Association of Western Railroads has issued a bulletin on the necessity of co-operation between shippers and railroads in the maximum use of freight cars. The following suggestions have been made:

Load and unload all cars as quickly as possible; load all cars to the full capacity; anticipate the disposition of freight before its arrival; only order such cars as can be loaded promptly; do not order special type of car when ordinary car will answer the purpose; reduce to the minimum the practice of billing cars to intermediate points to be held for shipment.

On account of excessive rain and other adverse conditions which delayed the threshing of wheat and oats, the movement of grain for the first crop months of 1915 (July, August, September, October) is 25 per cent less than the movement during the same months of 1914 at the terminals of Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Peoria and Milwaukee, and, as the government reports indicate an increase in the amount of wheat and oats raised in 1915 of over 450,000,000 bus. in excess of 1914, it is evident that there is an enormous amount of wheat and oats left in the country awaiting transportation.

It is estimated on the best authority that there are 96,000,000 bus. of the old 1914 corn crop on the farms, an increase of 16,000,000 bus., compared with the same month a year ago, and the time is at hand for the movement of the 1915 corn crop, which is next to the largest in the history of the country. The increase of 913,081,000 bus. of grain, if loaded in cars at 1,350 bus. to the car, would make 676,356 more carloads than in 1914.

New Flour Concern at Louisville.

Articles of incorporation of the J. H. Jones Co., with capital stock of $30,000, were filed at Louisville, Ky., last week. The corporation proposes to do a general flour, feed and grain jobbing business. Incorporators are J. H. Jones, E. C. Ellert, M. J. Sheridan and W. J. Gathof. A warehouse will be leased or erected in the very near future.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 3, 1916.

Millers of the Southwest have opened the new year with a general feeling of hopefulness. Conditions, of course, could be more favorable than those which confront the milling industry of this territory, for the unsettlement as regards prices of wheat is not desirable. On the other hand, there is a well-founded belief that supplies of wheat on farms of this territory are still exceptionally generous, that country elevators are well loaded and that the outlook for the 1916 wheat crop is much better now than at any other time this winter. Still another factor encouraging to millers is the character of the advices as to supplies of flour in the hands of jobbers and bakers. It is believed locally that the stocks of jobbers and bakers are light in the largest consuming markets.

Naturally, the market was quiet in the last week. Christmas and New Year holidays combined to limit business. Still, there were a number of reports from millers indicating that business was better for this period than generally expected. The brightest feature of the week's market was the strong demand from exporting interests.

Inquiries for large lots of clear and straight flour for shipment to the Allies came to the Southwest during the week, and there were some bookings. At the close there were expectations of additional bookings. It was said that lack of freight room was preventing the placing of larger orders than millers received. The advance in exchange rates on the United Kingdom to the highest level in months was one of the favorable developments for exporters.

Clear and straight flour were sought for export. Clear continued very strong, and some millers of this territory are accumulating patent flour in order to fill some of their export business in clear. First clear ruled largely at $4.45 to $5, jute, Kansas City, for the week, while second clear quotations were between $3.60 and $4, jute, this market. Demand was described as "very active." Domestic business was quiet. The irregularity in the fluctuations in wheat added, it seemed, to the lack of faith in present prices among many jobbers and bakers. With the new year here, however, there was a feeling in the trade of the probability of an enlarged demand. Advices from local territory and from the East forecasted the purchases in this month of flour requirements on the last half of the crop year to a liberal extent.

Prices on patent flour, jute, Kansas City, showed little net change for the week, the close being at $5.40 to $5.70. Straight flour, jute, closed at $5.10 to $5.40.

* * *

Soft wheat flour millers described business as seasonable—quiet, as usual during the annual winter holiday period. Best soft wheat patents were again quoted as high as $6. Some increase in inquiries was apparent in the market.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, January shipment, $5.10@5.40; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.45@5; second clear, $3.60@4.

Millers Store Much Millfeed.

With demand for millfeeds again restricted and prices sharply lower than a year ago, millers did not press offerings on the market in the last week. In fact, the tendency locally and in the Southwest generally among millers seemed to be to store millfeeds for better prices. Probably more storing is now being done than at any other time on the new crop. Supplies are being accumulated by millers in their local warehouses and at some of the terminal markets.

Bran closed the week mostly at 84 @86c. Demand was still light for this season, despite the fact that weather conditions were more favorable to consumption than for some time. This, however, tended to increase the hopefulness of millers as to the future market. The output, of course, continued heavy, for mills were more active during the week than at this time a year ago.

Shorts were irregular. Brown were mostly unchanged at a range of 93c to 97c. Gray closed between $1.05 and $1.10 and white at $1.15@1.21. Fancy middlings are quoted at $1.25 up.

An improved tone in the markets for live stock aroused some hope of betterment in the feed trade. The hog trade situation in particular promises higher prices for producers, and this may bring a broader demand for shorts from hog growers than in recent weeks. Inspection of mules is also scheduled to begin in Kansas City this week, and this is expected to bring an addition in the bran consumption locally. Of course, the fact that supplies are accumulating, it is being pointed out, must be taken into consideration.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 86@88c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, 93@97c; gray shorts, $1.05@1.10; fancy white middlings, $1.25 up; red dog, $1.45.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.60@5.80 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.30@5.60; first clears, $4.25@4.75; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.85@6 per bbl.; soft fancy jute, $5.35@5.50; corn meal, 30c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.50@4.70 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.60 @5; wheat graham flour in small sacks, $4.80@5.05 per bbl.; whole wheat flour in 98s and 140s, $5.05@ 5.35; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $4.80 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 88c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35@1.40; white shorts, $1.20 up.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.80 @6 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.60@5.80; bran, 90@95c per 100; mill run, $1@1.05; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $6 @6.20 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.80@6.10; bran, 95c@$1; mixed feed, $1.05@1.10; standard shorts, $1.25@ 1.30; corn meal, 30@32c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.25@1.30 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $6@6.30 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.90@6.20; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.40@6.80 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.90@6.25 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 68,500 bbls. of flour last week, compared with 65,100 bbls. in the preceding week, 72,800 bbls. two weeks ago and 50,050 bbls. for the corresponding week last year. Soft wheat flour output was 34,500 bbls.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Kansas City elevator stocks of wheat now amount to 7,649,540 bus., or exactly 2,000,000 bus. less than a year ago at this time. However, stocks are steadily on the increase, last week's change being an increase of 286,774 bus. In view of this, it is believed that Kansas City elevators will soon hold more wheat than for the corresponding time last year. The movement from the country shows little sign of a let-up and the shipping demand at this market is not in proportion to the receipts. This is probably due to the small exports moving through Gulf ports.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City during December amounted to 6,759 cars, compared with 8,134 cars in the preceding month and 4,278 cars in December, 1915. Receipts for the month were the heaviest for a December in the past five years. With the exceptionally large reserves in Kansas, variously estimated at 40 to 50 per cent of the crop, it is likely that the movement of wheat to this market will continue the first few months of this year, and will possibly break all records in the spring months, when the roads are in good condition. A bull market during the heavy winter, however, would result in farmers marketing, despite almost impassable roads.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Kansas City elevator stocks of wheat now total almost 7,500,000 bus., compared with more than 9,000,000 for the same time last year.

The Armour Grain Co., of Chicago, estimates farm reserves of wheat in Kansas at 48 per cent. Oklahoma reserves are placed at 25 per cent of the 1915 production.

L. R. Jewell, a Kansas City flour broker, visited his birthplace, Arcadia, Kan., last Sunday. Mr. Jewell's father laid out the town of Arcadia, and his brother operates a small grist mill there now.

In an address by W. M. Jardine, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Kansas now grows the purest wheat produced in any state or country and has improved almost to perfection the crops of kafir, milo, feterita, alfalfa, corn and oats.

The Kelso Grain Co., which recently purchased the plant of the Columbus Milling Co., Columbus, Kan., is converting the mill proper into an elevator. The roller mills will probably be disposed of, as the Kelso interests do not plan to make flour.

The Ringwood Mill & Elevator Co. property, Ringwood, Ok., is being overhauled and will be placed in operation by S. C. Craig, who recently purchased the mill. The plant has capacity between 75 and 100 bbls. daily and all machinery is in good shape.

Three directors of the Grain Clearing Co., of the Kansas City Board of Trade, will be elected on Jan. 4. Nominations are as follows: E. O. Bragg, F. G. Crowell, B. F. Hargis, F. B. Clay, D. F. Piazzek, H. B. Ragan, J. A. McLiney, W. B. Lathrop, W. B. Lincoln and F. P. Logan.

W. A. Chain, manager of the Security Flour Mills Co., Abilene, Kan., spent two days in Kansas City last week. On Thursday Mr. Chain entertained salesmen of his company from Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas. Thursday night he was host at a dinner tendered the salesmen at the Hotel Baltimore.

Noah F. Gorsuch, a flour broker associated with the Gateway Milling Co., Kansas City, died last week. He was 70 years old. At one time Mr. Gorsuch was a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade and was prominent in the grain business. But in the last few years his business was limited to flour brokerage altogether.

R. E. Teichgraeber, of the City Mill & Elevator Co., Emporia, Kan., says flour business is excellent. "We are running full time," Mr. Teichgraeber reports, "and find a good demand in both local and in Southern markets. Inquiry for deferred shipment is also good. Millfeed trade is only fair. Our wheat area is about 25 per cent larger than last year."

The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., reports that they have just completed a new 250,000-bu. concrete elevator. "Flour business is quiet just now," says a report from the mill, "but we are operating full time. Local trade is fairly active and we are able to obtain fairly good prices from Eastern markets. Millfeed trade is very dull. Wheat area in territory tributary to Hays is about the same as last year."

Kansas City grain interests place more faith in the state report on the Kansas wheat yield, estimating the crop at 95,768,176 bus., than in the federal government report, which made the yield more than 107,000,000 bus. However, final figures on the movement of the 1915 crop will probably show which report is nearest to being correct. At any rate, Kansas mills will be able to obtain all the good milling wheat they need, even with a crop of only 95,867,176 bus.

The annual report of Goffe & Carkener, Kansas City, on farm reserves place the holdings in Kansas at 40.4 per cent of the crop. Mill and elevator stocks were estimated at between 5,000,000 and 7,000,000 bus. Correspondents indicate that wheat reserves are most abundant in the north central, western and northwestern counties. At this time last year Goffe & Carkener estimated reserves at 25.3 per cent. Nebraska reserves are estimated at 50 per cent, against 27.7 per cent last year; Oklahoma reserves at 23.4 per cent and Colorado 38.3 per cent.

The Fort Milling & Grain Co., Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., Canada, has been incorporated with capital of $30,000. A new mill will be built.

The Tamalina Milling Co., San Antonio, Tex., was dissolved last week. This company was originally organized to build a mill, but promised financial support did not materialize.

Kansas City Grinding & Corrugating Co.

16th & Walnut Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

Exclusive Roll Grinder to the largest mills in Kansas City. Refers you to John Schram of The Kansas Flour Mills Co., Henry Vilm of the Southwestern Milling Co., and Henry Schroeder of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 3, 1916.

Flour trade was quiet all of last week, business being in about same volume as in the preceding period. Irregularity in prices was an adverse factor, buyers being particularly uninterested on the advances. Up to Friday net gains of about 10c per bbl. were scored on flour, but weakness in wheat again on Monday made quotations on same basis as a week ago. Best soft wheat patents, St. Louis basis, were quoted at $5.25 to $5.50 per bbl., with some mills asking a premium of as much as 50c per bbl. over these figures for established brands. Hard wheat flour is on a price parity with soft winter wheat brands.

Mills again started on full-time operations at the opening of this week. The larger mills near St. Louis and local plants are behind on orders and are receiving shipping directions fully up to their 24-hour output. General reports to mills would indicate that flour stocks are not at all heavy and in a great many instances do not cover more than 30-day needs of bakers and jobbers. Mills are fairly well booked ahead, and with current orders ought to be able to operate at full time during January, at least. Some mills report orders on books now, shipping directions for which will absorb half-time output for January.

The new year presents a better outlook for Eastern business. The embargo situation at New York, Philadelphia and other large Eastern ports is being relieved to some extent and shipping directions and new sales ought to be in larger volume during January than during December. Mills anticipate a good business in Eastern markets during the remainder of the crop year, but there is the possibility that if prices should advance buyers will take only in small lots. Large contracting would follow a weak market, it is believed.

Buying by regular trade in the South last week was rather light. However, this was due to the usual holiday dullness. Most mill salesmen had been withdrawn from their territories and practically all business was done direct with mills. Trade in the South is not stocked up and will continue to buy flour in unchanged volume.

Export business was practically lacking altogether last week. A few sales of clear and straight were made through seaboard connections, but nothing was worked direct. However, cabling was again active at the opening of this week and mills reported several large sales to Scandinavian countries on Monday. Business to the West Indies was also good at the opening of this week, but nothing was done during the Christmas-New Year period. The uncertain ocean freight situation and the likelihood of advancing ocean freight rates as a result of renewed submarine activity may further limit export business, temporarily, at least. However, mills here are doing a large part of their export trade through New York connections, who are probably selling direct to foreign governments, so these factors will not affect this business.

Sales of Southwestern and Minnesota flour in the local market last week were very light. A few carlots were taken by bakers and jobbers, but generally the trade could not be interested. The advance in the market did not stimulate inquiry, for local buyers are decidedly bearish and do not show much interest in higher values. Best Kansas patents sold up to 6.10 per bbl., while standard patents sold around $5.75 per bbl., sacked, 60-day shipment. Minnesota flour was quoted on a parity to 10c higher than Southwestern flour.

Flour output of the following mills was 71,200 bbls. last week, against 74,700 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 11,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 15,200; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 15,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., aud Terre Haute, Ind.), 10,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), none; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,000; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

Better Demand for Millfeed.

Inquiry for all grades of millfeed improved last week, but demand continued altogether of a local character. Prices made net reductions early in the week, but strengthened somewhat later. Consequently, closing values were on the same level as a week ago. Shipping demand from the South and from the East did not show any improvement at all. The cotton states continued to take small amounts of millfeed as in past weeks, but did not show any increased interest. The return to mild weather and the large supplies of other feedstuffs are the principal discouraging factors in the market at this time.

Quite a few mills are still storing feed and will probably continue to store until the end of January. The trend of the bran market has been a distinct disappointment to jobbers and millers who have been storing, but they still have faith that the market will go much higher, if not in January then February will see the turn. Millers are in position to carry bran for 60 to 90 days and will probably do so if expected strength does not materialize sooner.

Shipments of millfeed from St. Louis last week showed a small increase, amounting to 21,420 sacks, compared with 17,130 sacks in preceding week and 9,340 sacks in same week last year. Receipts were 31,620 sacks, against 34,560 sacks a week ago and 24,810 sacks in corresponding week last year.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.40@5.90; straight, $5.20@5.60; clear, $4.20@4.60; extra fancy, $4.80@5.10; low grade, $3.70@4.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $5.50@5.75; straight, $5.30@5.55; clear, $4.40@4.70; low grade, $3.70@4.10.

Spring Patent (in jute) at $5.60@5.90; 95 per cent, $5.30@5.60; first clear, $4.90@5.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.15 and dark at $4.90 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 95@96c; soft bran, 96@97c; shorts, 98c@$1; middlings, $1.05@1.25; white hominy feed, $26.75 per ton; oats feed, $15.50; alfalfa meal, $15.75@16 for No. 2, $19@19.50 for No. 1, $20.50@21 for choice. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.01@1.05 and middlings at $1.20@1.50.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

William Altenbernd, of the Dreyer Commission Co., St. Louis, is a new applicant for membership in the Merchants' Exchange.

The Ph. H. Postel Milling Co., Mascoutah, Ill., is issuing a very handsome calendar to the trade, which shows a river scene.

Flour receipts in St. Louis last week were 82,210 bbls., against 82,730 last week and 56,240 bbls. same week last year. Shipments were 95,290 bbls. last week, 107,150 bbls. in the previous week and 85,400 bbls. for the corresponding week in 1915.

The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange was host to about 1,000 members and their wives at a New Year vaudeville entertainment on the trading hall floor Dec. 31.

August Rump, official flour inspector of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, reports flour stocks on Jan. 1, 1916, at 75,800 bbls., compared with 59,400 on Dec. 1, 1915, and 64,440 bbls. on Jan. 1 a year ago. Mr. Rump's department inspected 22,950 bbls. in December, 1915.

Peyton T. Carr, president of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., and E. D. Tilton, of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis, have been appointed to a committee of the Business Men's League to attend an export convention in New York City. About 75 other representatives of St. Louis export interests are also named on the committee.

A. J. Kellenberger, assistant secretary of the Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Illinois, died suddenly from a stroke of apoplexy at his home in Alton last week. Mr. Kellenberger had been in apparently good health and his death came as a distinct shock to his many friends in the milling industry. He had been associated with the Illinois company for several years and had gained a very wide acquaintance among millers.

Joseph Ismert, of the Des Peres Milling Co., St. Louis, who suffered a stroke of paralysis several weeks ago, has gained his normal health. Mr. Ismert has not been at his desk during the past week, owing to the inclement weather, but he was at his office on Tuesday of this week. George D. Reichert, one of the owners of the Des Peres mill, says it will take at least another 30 days before the damage to the plant, caused by fire more than two months ago, will be fully repaired. Operations will start then.

The movement of wheat to St. Louis last week fell off to the lowest figure of several months. Total receipts were only 650,283 bus., compared with 828,912 bus. in the preceding week and 388,610 bus. for the same week last year. Indication of the exceptionally good outside milling demand for wheat prevailing in this market is the large shipments. Last week shipments exceeded receipts, amounting to 698,660, compared with 510,488 bus. in the preceding week and 611,880 bus. last year.

The Provident Chemical Works, of St. Louis, Mo., is announcing to the trade that it has purchased the brands, formulas, processes and good will of the Hygienic Chemical Co., of New York City, and will hereafter fill the needs of all concerns doing business with the Hygienic Co. All shipments of phosphate for self-rising flour will be made from the St. Louis plant, and the Provident Chemical Works announces that service will be just as prompt as in the past.

J. P. Waldman, of the Pinckneyville Milling Co., Pinckneyville, Ill., who was a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange Monday of this week, says business with his company is very good. "We are pretty well sold up," said Mr. Waldman, "and we are not having any difficulty at all in obtaining shipping directions. Practically all of our output is moving south. New sales are in good volume, too. Growing wheat is in good condition, and I hear of very few damage reports."

C. B. Fox, flour and grain exporter, made a $50,000 purchase of business property in New Orleans last week. He is reputed to have made close to $1,000,000 in flour deals with the Allies in the past 18 months.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Jan. 3, 1916.

Holiday dullness prevailed in the local flour trade, with little change in quotations. Buyers were fairly well stocked up and holding off until after the commencement of the new year, in the hope that prices will be more in their favor. Quotations do not meet the views of the trade by 15c to 20c per bbl. Flour stocks are fair, but jobbers will have to replenish within 30 days.

Kansas mills did the bulk of the business passing. Patents for January-February were quoted at $5.50@5.60, with mills ready to make concessions for immediate shipment.

Minneapolis mills were out of the running, except for export contracts. High patents were quoted at $6.45@6.55, with no clears on the market. Straights were in good demand in small lots at $6.25@6.35.

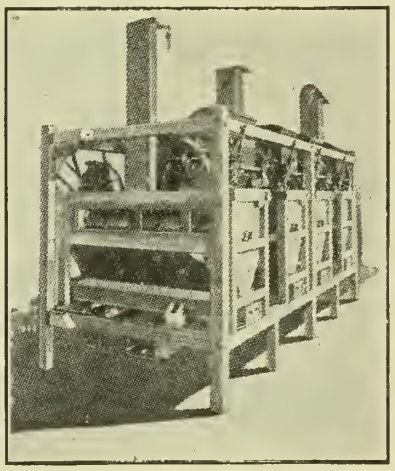
Soft winter wheat mills did a fair country business at $6.50@6.60 for patents. Inquiry for clears and low grade for export was good.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES

Effective Jan. 1 steamship rates to Cuban ports and Panama on flour increased 25 per cent by all lines.

Harry T. Lawler, Jr., confirmed bachelor of the New Orleans flour trade, stole a march on his friends Christmas eve. He joined the Benedicts and went to Bryan, Tex., to spend his honeymoon at his father's home.

Nu-Way Flour Mill



A one-man proposition. Will earn you $2 per hour. Requires only 6 h. p. to operate.

For particulars write:

Cape Mill Manufacturing Co.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.

The growth in the business of the A. W. Estabrook laboratory has been almost phenomenal in the year just closed. We number practically every mill in the Southwest among our customers.

A. W. Estabrook

Cereal Chemist

710 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

Official Flour Inspector of Kansas City Board of Trade

New York

New York, Jan. 3, 1916.

Nothing to speak of in the way of flour sales was turned over in this market during the past week. A holiday spirit prevailed all week, and in addition to this the firm and higher wheat markets, resulting in a further advance in flour prices, was not to the liking of the trade. Buyers still feel that there is nothing substantial or permanent in the recent strong wheat market and that if they are only patient and hold off for a while longer they will be able to purchase at radically lower prices. With the December option out of the way, the trade believes that the market will soon take a drop to lower levels, and in the event of this taking place shortly after the New Year a good business should be done on both Kansas and spring wheat flour.

Spring patent during the week was held at $5.85 to $6.20 jute, with business on same of no consequence. A few odd cars of resale flour was turned over around $5.60 to $5.75 jute, and that was about the only business of the period.

Kansas 95 per cent straights were quoted at $5.75 to $6.10 jute, with only a few scattered sales made at the lower range of price.

Soft winter wheat straights were held at $5.75 to $6 in wood, with only a routine demand.

There appeared to be a rather active demand on spring wheat first clear and a fair volume of business is reported to have been done on same, although it is understood it was mostly for export. Prices were quoted at $5.15 to $5.40 in jutes. Demand for Kansas clear was very quiet, with offerings also slow. Prices were quoted at $5.25 to $5.50 in jutes.

Millfeed prices were steadily held, with a fair demand being in evidence. City bran in bulk was quoted at $22.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.15@6.50; straight, $6@6.15; clear, $5.50@5.75; low grade, $3.75@4.50, jutes.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.80@6; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $5.30@5.50; low grade, $4.50@4.75.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, $6.15@6.35; straight, $5.75@6.10; clear, $5.25@5.50.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse Western, spring, to arrived, $23.75; standard middlings, $23.50; flour middlings, $26.75; red dog, to arrive, $28.75; oil meal, $39@39.50; city bulk bran, $22.50; in 100-lb. sacks, $24; middlings, $22.50@31.50; red dog flour, $32.

NEW YORK NOTES.

The annual New Year celebration for the poor children of lower New York was held on the New York Produce Exchange floor last Friday afternoon. Almost 3,000 children were the guests of the exchange at the entertainment, which included a circus and band concert. After the show was over gift baskets were distributed.

The business of E. G. Broenniman, 458 Produce Exchange, New York, has been succeeded by the Broenniman Co., Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of New York. There will be no change in the policy of the new company. Edward G. Broenniman is president; Leonard E. Broenniman, vice-president and treasurer, and George R. Flach, secretary.

G. E. Pierce, of Buffalo; C. W. Pratt, of Prophetstown, Ill., and H. R. Grape, of Hamburg, Ia., have recently been elected to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1916.

Flour trade is quiet, on account of the holidays, and scarcely any large sales are reported. Salesmen have done little in the way of soliciting trade during the past week and are only just starting out again. Stocks are not at all heavy, in spite of the liberal buying of the past few weeks, and deliveries are slow, because of the severe congestion on the railroads and the unusually large amount of business the mills have been doing. Northwestern agencies are now better furnished with stocks than several weeks ago, but they have only enough flour for a short time and will have to get in more than usual by rail this winter. Kansas flour is getting on a basis where it competes favorably with spring wheat flour, so that trade in it should soon improve.

Millfeed is weak and little inquiry for any sort of feed is being received. Stocks are ample and appear likely to be for some time to come, so that a large amount of wheat is being stored in warehouses here. There is not much faith among buyers in the stability of prices, though these have recently had a considerable decline.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $6.50@6.75 in wood; clear, $5.50; low grade, $4.50.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $5.80@6.10 in cotton; straight, $5.55@5.70; first clear, $5.05@5.25.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $6.25@6.50 in wood; pastry, $5.75@6; low grade, $4.50.

Rye Flour—$5.75@6.25.

Millfeed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $21.75; standard middlings, $22; red dog flour, $27.50; oil meal, $37.50; gluten feed, $28.50.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Jones & McIntyre, feed dealers of Deer River, N. Y., have sold out to Colton & Marshall, formerly of Valley Mills.

W. S. Preyer, manager of the Duluth-Superior Milling Co.'s agency in Buffalo, has gone on a business trip through the eastern part of the state.

The grain in winter storage at Buffalo amounts to 29,749,295 bus., of which 26,889,376 bus. is wheat. A little more than half the wheat came from Canada.

Visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange during the past week included the following: R. E. Lenton, Champaign, Ill.; W. H. Hill, Oakwood, O.; D. H. Grandin and J. H. German, Jamestown; J. W. McConnell, Indianapolis; Eugene McDonald, Boston.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended the proposed increase in freight rates which called for withdrawal of transit rules on grain at Buffalo. The rates were to have become effective Jan. 1, but the commission has suspended them until April 30.

The wholesale grocery and flour-jobbing business of the S. M. Flickinger Co., Buffalo, N. Y., has been incorporated for $1,000,000 under the name of S. M. Flickinger & Co., Inc. The chief stockholders are Smith M. and Louisa M. Flickinger and Albert H. Nassal. This company handles the flour of the Russell-Miller Milling Co.

Lake receipts of flour at Buffalo during 1915 were 8,429,126 bbls., or about 7 per cent less than in 1914. At the same time they were above the average for the past eight years. Grain receipts were the largest on record, amounting to 216,258,453 bus., running running on old orders. Quite a few the previous high year, which was 1898. Next season will be heavy, because of the left-over crop, for which charters are already being made.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at end of week were 41,000 lbs., against 43,200 bbls. at end of preceding week.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3, 1916.

Sales last week in the Chicago flour market, both family and bakery, were very limited. The trade seems to be experiencing its first real touch of holiday quietude, but millers do not anticipate that the present dullness will extend into the new year. Of course, the advance in wheat has not stimulated flour buying. Jobbing trade was in the market to some extent.

Inquiries for spring wheat flour are few and sales light. The small volume of business which was consummated was on the basis of old quotations and even the advancing market did not tempt buyers. Mills are complaining of lack of shipping directions; say that they have an abundance of business on their books, but stocks in jobbers and brokers' hands are apparently so heavy that no further quantities are being ordered out of either patent or clear for immediate shipment. As a consequence, some of the Northwestern mills are quoting sacrifice prices on all grades, but especially on first clear. Second clears are freely offered but finding few buyers.

The rye market is very strong, and this has stimulated the buying of both patent and dark grades. Patent white rye advanced from 20c to 30c a bbl.

Durum mills have advanced their prices on all grades of semolina. Demand has been very light, with little sold on the advance.

Millers in this market have so far failed to consummate any great volume of sales for export. Inquiries are constantly coming into Chicago, but, for one reason or another, sales have not been perfected. The principal drawback the past week has been the fact that it has been impossible to ship via New York, due to the congestion on practically all the Eastern carriers and their embargoes on all nonperishable commodities.

Millfeed is quiet, but the tone steady. Demand is limited and supplies, relatively speaking, are free.

Chicago Market Prices.

New Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.70; standard patent, $5.60@5.90; first clear, $4.75@5; second clear, $3.50@4.

New Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.30@5.60; straight, $5.20@5.30; clear, $4.50@4.70.

New Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.60@5.70; straight, $5.40@5.60; clear, $4.70@5.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $6.30@6.40; straight, $5.90@6; clear, $4.25@4.35; No. 1 semolina, $6.50@6.60; No. 2 semolina, $6.40@6.50.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20@20.50; middlings, $20; red dog, $26@26.50.

New Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.10@5.30; dark, $4.40@4.80.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Joseph P. Griffin and James A. Patten are candidates for president of the Chicago Board of Trade. Paul Tietgens is a candidate for second vice-president.

The Pennsylvania has lifted the embargo on shipments of grain to Philadelphia for export, and this would indicate a decided improvement in conditions at the seaboard.

The Armour Grain Co., Chicago, estimates 55 per cent of the last wheat crop still on farms in Nebraska, 48 per cent in Kansas and 25 per cent in Oklahoma. On North and South Dakota and Minnesota farms stocks are estimated at 45 per cent over and above seed requirements.

The partnership agreement between Finley Barrell, Frederick C. Aldrich, Benjamin Block and Peter J. Maloney, doing business as Finley Barrell & Co., expired by limitation on Dec. 31. Mr. Aldrich retired on that day and the three remaining members of the firm will continue the business under the same name.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 3, 1916.

Flour trade was exceptionally quiet during the past week, with some millers claiming less new business booked than in any other preceding week of the crop year to date. The irregular trend to prices and the early bearish tone to the market were disquieting factors tending to make buyers hold off as much as possible. Bullishness toward the close did not help new business at all, and most mills were practically on same basis, with some plants in the state shut down for the Christmas-New Year period, but a few mills were cleaning up all 1915 orders. Salesmen traveling for Southwestern and spring wheat mills were not very active during the past week. In fact, a majority did not solicit the trade at all.

Quotations at the close were unchanged to 10c higher, but most sales were on an unchanged basis, as buyers could not be interested on a higher level. Stocks throughout Iowa are rather low, as generally is the case at the beginning of the new year, but the trade has old contracts on hand and flour in transit that will at least take care of January needs. In a great many instances large bakers have contracted for supplies up to June, but this condition is not as general as a year ago.

Mills look for a good business after Jan. 1. Plants in the state do not anticipate any let-up in business during January or in February. Jobbers are also optimistic about the immediate future and indications are that the opening two months of 1916 will be better from a demand standpoint than for a year ago.

Kansas patents sold at a range of $5.95 to $6.45 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered. Nebraska flour was practically on same basis, with some brands selling as much as 2c lower than Kansas flour. Spring wheat mills asked up to $6.50 for advertised brands of short patent, while other grades sold down to $5.90 per bbl., sacked, delivered. Iowa mills quote practically same level as Southwestern and Northwestern mills

Millfeed was steady all week, with demand only fair. Supplies are ample for requirements of the trade. Consequently, prices are on an unchanged basis. Buying was on a very light scale all of last week and no very large increase in sales is looked for in the first half of January. Northwestern mills are supplying most of the trade. Bran is quoted at $19 to $21 per ton, sacked.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—$5.95@6.45; straight, $5.75@6.25; fancy clear $4.90@5.20; second clear, $4.30@4.60

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5.95@6.50; standard patent $5.70@6.25; clear, $4.90@5.20.

Millfeed—Bran, $19@21 per ton; shorts, $25@27 for gray and $30 for white; flour middlings, $31.50@32.

IOWA NOTES.

The Mystic Milling Co., Sioux City, Ia., is installing a wheat drier to handle grain arriving at the mill containing too much moisture.

The Leopold-Hoese Grain Co., Sioux City, Ia., is planning to move its headquarters to Omaha, Neb. A branch will be maintained at Sioux City.

Wheat movement in Iowa is very light. Mills are grinding a large amount of spring wheat and are receiving grain from Nebraska. Local wheat is in very poor condition and mills are compelled to do a large amount of mixing.

The Northern Flour Co., Sioux City, Ia., has been incorporated with capital stock of $10,000. Principals are S. J. Krueger, John Lansberg, Joseph Kauffman, Max Ginsburg and J. N. Krueger. The company will do a general jobbing business.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 3, 1916.

Despite the holiday season, mills reported a slightly more active demand from domestic trade. Higher prices seemed to have a stimulating effect on local territory. Makers, however, were affected by holiday period and bought very little flour, as their stocks are sufficient to carry them into January. Mills generally have followed the advance in the wheat market, and best patents in cotton sacks are now quoted at $6.60 at interior points and around $6 Omaha basis. Quotations in the northwestern part of the state ranged as low as $5.80 per bbl. Most of the jobbing connections of Omaha and Nebraska mills are far from bullish. This is also true of the large bakery trade. Consequently, these buyers will not show much interest in the market unless prices weaken. Millers feel that should the market continue upward buyers will take only in carlots and will not do any contracting for large supplies at all on an advancing market.

Most Nebraska mills were running half-time last week, although some of the larger mills, being behind on orders, operated 24 hours.

The feed situation continues dull and unchanged. Interior mills are asking $20 for bran and $23 to $24 for shorts. Omaha jobbers are bidding $17.50 to $18 for bran in carlots and a range of $21 to $22 for shorts, sacked, in carlots. Quite a number of mills are storing feed, owing to what they consider an unsatisfactory market.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—Patent, $5.90@6; straight, $5.70@5.80. Interior mills—Patent, $5.80@6.60; straight, $5.60@6.40.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—$17.50@18; shorts, $21@22. Interior mills—Bran, $20; shorts, $23@24.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Carlson Bros. are planning to sell their mill at Hartington, Neb., which was erected in 1901.

The Bertrand Mills, Bertrand, Neb., have completed installing several machines in its cleaning department.

Nebraska's corn crop showed an increase of 18 per cent in yield over last year, according to a report of the State Board of Agriculture.

The Cellar Milling Co. has begun operations at the Guthrie mill, Geneva, Neb., which was recently purchased by the Cellar interests.

The new Omaha Grain Exchange Building will be ready for occupancy on Jan. 15. Practically all of the offices have been rented. Grain men will start moving on Jan. 15 and all will be located in the new structure by Feb. 1. The exchange is located at Nineteenth and Harney streets and is eight stories high.

Paul Jaeggi, of the Elevator Roller Mills Co., Columbus, Neb., reports a very free movement of wheat, with quality exceptionally good. Receipts test 59 to 62 lbs. at the mill. Mr. Jaeggi says the mill has been operated an average of 18 hours daily since harvest and he considers the outlook for the new year promising.

Wheat movement in Nebraska continues in good volume and mills are obtaining all the grain they need for milling requirements without any difficulty at all. Quality of the grain is better than at any other time on this crop. Farmers will probably reduce marketing of wheat, in view of the condition of roads, but this will not work a hardship on mills in the state.

COLLECTIONS

We collect all your slow accounts. No collection, no fee. Refer to any mill in the state of Nebraska—any jobber in the city of Omaha. Write us for our special 2% collection plan.

RUSSELL ADJUSTMENT COMPANY
Woodmen of the World Building,
OMAHA, NEB.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 3, 1916.

Flour has been rather quiet the past week and the usual holiday situation seems to prevail. Mills, however, have orders on their books to keep them running well up into January. The majority of sales made this week were for local territory and to Central and Southeastern markets. Embargoes placed on so many of the Eastern lines and the length of time it takes to move a car into New York has practically put the mills in this section out of that market, but the next week or two, with the withdrawing of these embargoes, should see a revival of business in that section. Best Kansas brands of flour are bringing from $5.80 to $5.90, basis Kansas City rate points. So far mills report that they have had no trouble in getting shipping instructions on flour and what orders they have on their books are moving out as fast as they can fill them.

Cash grain is strong, exporters have been taking quite a good deal of the wheat, and are bidding against millers for same. However, practically all the good milling wheat is being taken by the mills at a little premium over the export bids. Sales on the Wichita market this week were as high as $1.18 for No. 3. No sales of No. 2 wheat were reported. Farmers have been getting in the neighborhood of $1 all week.

Feed continues in the same rut. Mills report having a surplus. This situation, however, should change this week as corn and oats have taken quite a jump and prices of millfeed are low. Bran is selling around 90c basis Kansis City, in mixed cars. Millrun is quoted at $1 and shorts around $1.20.

WICHITA NOTES.

The Jones Milling Co., of Wichita, a feed mill, is suing the Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, for $275 on a car of corn, which the Jones company claims was not up to contract.

New classifications of freight on Southeastern railroads, which will result in increased freight charges effective January 1, were allowed Dec. 31 by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Over 40 inches of rain fell in Wichita during the year 1915. This is the wettest year on record since the weather bureau has been established in Wichita.

During the year 1915, Wichita received 13,955 carloads of wheat, or within 1,558 as many cars as were received in 1914 which was the best year Kansas ever had.

C. B. Warkentin, of the Newton Mill & Elevator Co., Newton, Kan., spent a few hours in Wichita last Tucsday. He reports the growing wheat to be in fine condition and also a good flour business for the month of December.

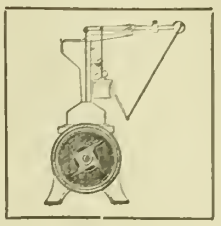
J. W. Sauer, of the N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale, Kan., while in Wichita last week, said growing wheat was in fine condition in his section, the snow being beneficial. He reports the mill running nearly full time, but says there has been a falling off of orders owing to the usual holiday market.

H. K. Schafer, of the Maney Milling Co., Omaha, stopped off in Wichita Saturday on his way home from El Reno, Ok., where he had been spending the holidays. Mr. Schafer reports the growing wheat to be in fine condition from Omaha to El Reno. He also said that the milling business has been unusually good the past month.

J. W. Spirk, manager of the Neligh Mills, Neligh, Neb., was elected vice-president, director and general manager of the S. F. Gilman Mill Co. last week. The Gilman company operates mills at Neligh, Valentine and Pierce, Neb.

The new freight tariffs for the South, becoming operative Jan. 1, by which many changes are made, including advances at most of the large terminal points, do not affect the grain and milling business here. The Interstate Commerce Commission has refused to suspend the new rates on complaint of Southern cities, but will allow complaints to be heard later.

Common Sense Horizontal Wheat Steamer and Columbian First Break Feed Governor, Combined



The operation of this combination is so plainly shown in the cut that but little explanation is necessary.

The wheat enters the steamer from the governor, in a perfectly uniform stream and is carried through the steaming chamber by the spiral blades which revolve with sufficient velocity to keep it whirling around, each kernel being separated from every other kernel and completely enveloped in steam. The steamed wheat passes out at the spout and to the rolls, which also work on the stream.

The steaming chamber is surrounded by a heating jacket, in which steam is carried at boiler pressure, thus insuring a high degree of heat inside the steaming chamber.

The steamer is especially adapted for easy installation. It does not have to be cleaned out periodically. There are no traps, valves or springs inside to get out of order.

The temperature of the heating jacket is a great deal higher than that of the steaming chamber, usually about 130 degrees higher. This high temperature raises the temperature in the steaming chamber which insures dry steam and prevents condensation, resulting in better conditioned wheat. There is no rush of water from the steamer in starting as the high temperature of the jacket prevents condensation.

The Columbian First Break Feed Governor is so universally in use that nothing need be said in its praise.

The steamer and governor together make the most perfect governing and tempering combination possible.

Write for booklet.

Columbian Feed Governor Co.

104 North 2nd Street

Minneapolis, Minn.

The Stockport Milling Company

Stockport, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1915.

Thomas McFeely Co.,
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Gentlemen:

We received your Middlings Finisher, have in installed and are well pleased with the work it is doing.

On a five minute test that was made with machine in use we made less Low Grade, two pounds less food and quality of flour just as good.

Wishing you success with your machines, we are,

Very truly yours,
The Stockport Mfg. Co.,
per W. M. Barnes.

Ask for Information About Our Trial Offer

Thos. McFeely Co.

Bourse Building

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 3, 1916.

Following the strong market for corn, a firm tone ruled in the trade in corn products in the last week. Business, however, lacked activity, the outlet from this market continuing restricted. The only encouraging feature of the situation so far as the South is concerned was the additional reports of inquiries from that direction. Now that the new year has opened and the South's requirements of corn products will increase, there is hope of an improved business.

Local demand showed little change. No. 2 mixed chop was quoted at $1.31½@1.35½ at the close. Cream corn meal was again quoted nominally at $3.10@3.20 and standard at $2.90@3. Grits are quoted 10c higher than cream corn meal.

With the opening of the new year, there is naturally a tendency locally among corn products manufacturers to look back at the twelve months which have just passed and to take a survey of the promises of the next few months at least. The year 1916 was not a good one for corn products manufacturers in this section. The first half of the year witnessed the best business, but trade then was affected in a measure by the depression in the cotton growing states. This cotton depression proved a wonderful stimulus in corn planting operations in the South, and as a result that section produced its greatest corn crop last year. The record supply of corn made the South independent the closing months of the year on corn products supplies. Economic conditions are so much better in the South today that there is hope of some trade in the near future. Local trade has been fair to good all year. It is estimated that Kansas City Mills made 91,800 bbl. of corn meal in 1915, or 15,000 less than in 1914.

Following quotations for corn products, based f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.10@3.20 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.20@3.30 per bbl.; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.32½@1.35½ per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 3, 1916.

Another exceptionally dull week prevailed in corn products trade. New sales were very light. Prices were strong, reflecting advances in the cash corn market. Corn meal is quoted $3.05 per bbl. in wood for standard grade, while grits, hominy and pearl meal is quoted at $3.35 per bbl. in wood. Mills ask about 20c per bbl. below these figures in carlots.

The situation as regards the South is unchanged. Corn millers are doing less business for the South at this time than in any period of the past three or four years. Indications for improvement on Southern trade are not very good. However, corn millers are doing a good local trade and report a fairly good call for their product in mixed corn.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3, 1916.

The Chicago trade experienced another week of upward markets in corn, due somewhat, of course, to sympathy with wheat, but principally augmented by an aggressive bull crowd that took advantage of every condition to help their position.

Country offerings, while larger than for previous week, were of comparatively small proportions, due to scarcity of transportation facilities. In fact, supplies have fallen far short of last year, when the enormous Northwestern movement was beginning to pile up its surplus in Chicago elevators.

The gluten feed market displayed an extremely strong tone all week. Receipts were not liberal, but inquiry was keen.

Hominy feed, white, was quoted at $26@27, yellow at $25.50@26.25 per ton; white corn meal, $1.95, in 100-lb. sacks; yellow corn meal, $1.90, in 100-lb. sacks; gluten feed, $26.25 per ton; gluten meal, $35.25; hog meal, $27.50; corn oil cake meal, $27.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 3, 1916.

Corn and corn goods generally enjoyed a good demand at New Orleans and tributary territory last week. Native corn was offered to local brokers and had some influence in keeping down the market to a basis of 75c per bus. for No. 2 yellow in bulk on track, but the trade had a good call for Western kiln-dried stock as well, and some good inquiry was had. City and country had a strong call for meal, grits, hominy and corn flour and prices of these goods were firm at an advance of 10@15c a bbl. over the quotations of the week previous. Export inquiry from Mexico and Central America was also strong, on account of increased development work in progress there. Following were ruling quotations on new crop corn goods, f. o. b. New Orleans, in carlots, basis cotton and jute sacks: Cream meal, $3.35@3.40 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.20@3.30; grits, $3.45@3.55; hominy, $3.60@3.70; corn flour, $3.30@3.40; unbolted meal, $26@26.50 per ton; cracked corn, $1.45@1.55 per 100 lbs.

New York, Jan. 3, 1916.

There was no change of consequence in corn goods during the week, and only a routine demand was still in evidence.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.30 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.65; hominy, $3.90; granulated yellow, $3.85; corn flour, $1.75@1.85. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.79@1.82; grits, $1.80@1.83; flakes, $2.15.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1916.

The corn products market is higher in some lines than last week, though hominy, which has been scarce, is now a little more plentiful and prices on it are off some. Trade is showing a holiday quiet just at present. The weather has become stormy and the railroads are unable to make deliveries as promptly as a short time ago. Quotations are now as follows: Hominy, $29 per ton; corn feed meal, $28.50; cracked corn, $29.50; granulated corn meal, $1.90 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.90; white corn flour, $1.95.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 3, 1916.

Corn products have ruled very steady. Corn is a shade stronger at 71@73c. Corn meal is firm, with bolted being quoted $1.60 and pearl $1.70 per 96-lb. bag. Grain men report large offerings of corn from West Tennessee and the Ohio River Valley, while the demand in the South is slow. Farmers have produced a larger crop of grain than ever before and are able to supply their own demands to a large extent. Local stocks of corn have been steadily increasing.

Bids for the construction of the new Dock Board elevator at New Orleans were opened last week, with 10 bidders in the field. Janse Bros., Boomer Hughes & Crane were the lowest bidders for June 1 completion. Their bid was $713,000. The elevator is to be of 1,250,000 bus. capacity and each bid was accompanied by a $25,000 certified check. Commissioner Jeff D. Hardin insisted that May 1 be the date fixed for completion and insisted that $400 per day penalty be fixed fo any delay over that time, with a corresponding bonus for quicker completion.

Monday, Dec. 27, broke all records for carload receipts of grain at Omaha. On that day the market received 803 cars. The previous record in the past 12 years of the exchange was made on Feb. 23, 1914, when 623 cars were received.

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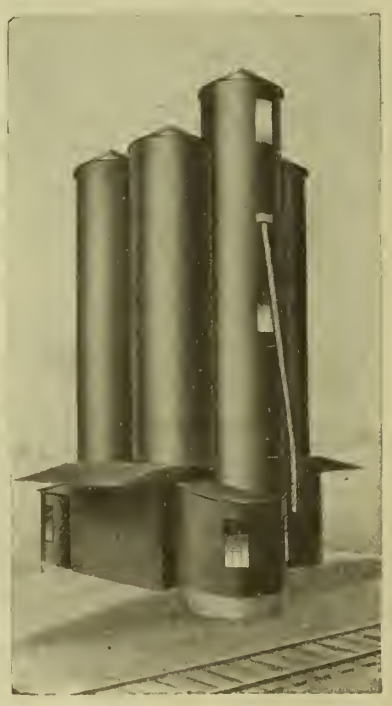
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Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
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Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 3, 1916.

Business with the Nashville mills for the first half of the 1915-1916 crop year has been of record-breaking volume. For the preceding year Southeastern business was about 40 per cent below normal, but through having purchased wheat at a low price before the advance started by the war the Nashville mills were enabled to close up 350,000 to 400,000 bbls. of foreign business, which they could not have handled under ordinary conditions. The Liberty Mills is the principal local exporter of flour at Nashville. The export business enabled the mills to make fine showing and prosperous record for the 1914-1915 year.

This year, when the new crop movement started the Southeastern jobbers had been running on starvation basis, so to speak, on account of the depression caused by the war. Cotton had advanced in price and other crops were good. General business conditions in the South revived at a marvelous pace and the mills have had six months of the largest business ever before enjoyed.

Flour prices ruled firm with upward tendency last week, quotations being advanced 15c at the opening of the week on previous advances of wheat. Volume of business was about up to the average for the week following Christmas, holiday matters absorbing the attention of buyers. There seems to be some disposition on the part of buyers in the South to await developments, with the hope that values may not be maintained. Millers look for a continuance of brisk business in a short time ,as it is thought that stocks generally are low, and, as general conditions are prosperous, there should be the normal consuming demand. Commission men report Kansas City and Minnesota flours quiet, with prices firm.

Wheat ruled very firm last week, No. 2 red being quoted $1.28@1.30. Mills are fairly well supplied for current requirements, and movement has been moderate.

Millfeed has been quiet and unchanged. An advance of $1 per ton is noted on middlings.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton) Best patents, $6.35; standard, $6@6.15; half patents, $5.90@6; low grades, $5.35@5.75; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—$5.40@5.70.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Soft winter wheat bran, $21@22; mixed feed, $23@24; standard shorts or middlings, $25@26.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange showed receipts of 225 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 488,500 bus.; corn, 275,500 bus.; oats, 520,500 bus.

W. R. Tate & Co. and Logan & Co., whose feed mills and elevator were burned, causing a loss of $70,000, announce that they will rebuild both the elevator and feed mill, and will push the plans without delay. The firms have made arrangements with the Capital Elevator for handling their business while perfecting their plans.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 3, 1916.

Inquiries were very free this week for flour of all kinds for shipment up to July, but very few sales were made, as mills and buyers could not get together in many instances. Some round lots of Kansas flour were sold to the large bakers. A number of offers have been left open for a week or so and a good break in the market would let most of them be worked.

The trade is having trouble getting in cars, on account of the blockade of the railroads. It is hard to tell when this will let up, as it all depends on the boats that take the goods over to Europe, and, as they are very few and scarce, it looks as if we will be up against deliveries indefinitely.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$6.05@6.40; straight, $5.85@6.05; clear, $5.60@5.85; low grade, in jute, $3.45@3.70.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$6.05@6.30; straight, $5.65@5.95; clear, $5.25@5.50; extra, $4.35@4.80.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.90@6.10; straight, $5.60@5.85; clear, $5.30@5.50.

Rye—Western in sacks, $5.25@5.50 and Pennsylvania in wood, $5.25@$5.50.

Millfeed—Spring in 100-lb. sacks: Red dog, $30.50@31.50; flour middlings, $28.50@29.25; middlings, $23.75@24.25; bran, $23.50@24.25; Kansas red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.25@31.75; middlings, $28.25@29.25; bran, $24.25@24.75; winter middlings, bulk, $25.50@26.50; bran, $24.25@24.75.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Philadelphia shipped 29,596,651 bus. of wheat for export in 1915.

The Fowler Flour Mills, at Water Gap, Pa., burned with $8,000 loss last week.

J. M. McCosh, of Winona, Minn.; S. P. Brown, of Minneapolis; M. P. Fuller, of Waseca, Minn., and Benj. Stockman, of Duluth, were in Pennsylvania lately calling on the trade.

Fred O. Shane, of the Shane Bros. & Wilson Co., flour millers of Philadelphia, Minnesota and Dakota, has formed a company to to job flour. It is called the Shane-Mason Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., with capital of $100,000. They will also do an export business.

Rapid Engraving Co
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Alabama

Selma, Ala., Jan. 3, 1916.

Jobbers are busy taking their yearly inventories and until this is completed there will be very little buying done. It is thought that Selma jobbers have all made money the past year, although business was done on a more restricted scale than for a number of years. Collections have been good this fall because of high prices obtaining for cotton and cottonseed.

The new year begins with a different business outlook from the the past. Farmers in this section have raised so much foodstuffs for man and beast that the demand for flour, meal, feeds and grain will be very limited. Usually at this time Selma jobbers have contracts booked for hundreds of cars of meal, ground feeds and other heavy staples. Now they are buying only flour for future delivery, and that is restricted to smaller purchases than heretofore. Flour is the one foodstuff that will not be supplanted by local-grown crops.

Selma Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (wood)—Superlative patent (35 to 50 per cent), $7; high patent (60 to 70 per cent), $6.50; standard patent, $6.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (98-lb. cottons)—Fancy family patent, $6; fancy bakers' patent, $6; standard bakers' patent, $5.75.

Millfeeds (100-lb. sacks)—Soft wheat bran, $23.80; shorts, $27.75.

Corn Products—Standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.50; pearl grits, 96-lb. sacks, $1.63; corn chop, 100-lb. sacks, $1.50.

SELMA NOTES.

R. C. Gucker, for several years soliciting agent for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. in this territory, has resigned his position and will return to Mobile, Ala., where he formerly lived and where he has property. Mr. Gucker will engage in the merchandise brokerage business in the Mobile territory and has already secured a number of good connections for that market.

President Hoit, of the Council of Grain Exchanges, has issued invitations to all of the grain exchanges and officials in the United States, to the officials of all grain dealers' associations and others interested in the work of grain exchanges, to be present at the seventh annual meeting in Chicago on Jan. 20 and 21.

Mrs. Margaret La Masters purchased last week a 10-acre site near Mesquite, N. M., and will start work soon on an alfalfa mill with capacity of two carloads daily. A grist mill will be operated in connection.

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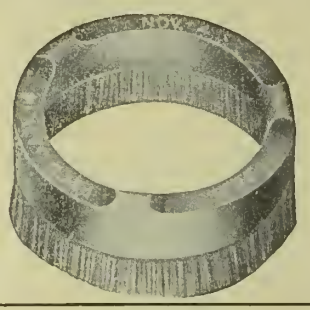

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Mill Supplies
Dufour Bolting Cloth

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 3, 1916.

Alfalfa meal aud mixed feed trade conditions changed little in the last week. The most notable development was the marking up of alfalfa molasses feeds, owing to the scarcity and high prices of molasses. Quotations on meal remained unchanged. Some of the advances in mixed feeds were as much as $2 a ton.

Output of meal contiuued liberal, but mills again reported sales disappointing iu many instances, owing to the tendency of mixers to go slow in their operations pending a more satisfactory feed demand or a more adequate supply of molasses. Unsettled weather in the principal producing states of this territory, including snow and rain, was an adverse factor so far as operations of mills are concerned. Still, the slackening in operations resulting from this was uot extensive. Receipts of meal on this market were light.

Alfalfa hay prices were held steady, although the lower grades agaiu moved slowly. There was a decrease in receipts, which indicates that growers and shippers are unwilling to continue to send large quantities to this market at the recent reduced level of prices on all except the choice and top No. 1 grade, which are scarce. It is now believed that the prospective marketings of alfalfa are largely a matter of weather and prices. If weather is severe but roads not impassable the movement may gain in volume, because consumption would then expand.

Mixers again reported business inactive. They gave added attention to the molasses situation, as record prices are now quoted here on molasses. In consequence of the high molasses market, mixtures were advanced $1 to $2 a ton. Weather was more favorable for the trade, but perhaps the holiday season operated against bringing expansion in the volume of sales. Consuming conditions for mixed feeds are improving so far as the continued strong tone of cottonseed products and the upward trend of corn are concerned.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@20.50; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $14.50@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $21.50@24; standard, $20@22.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23.50@27.50; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25.50@26.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15.50@16; No. 1, $13.50@15; standard, $10@13; No. 2, $7.50@9.50; No. 3, $5.50@7.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 3, 1916.

A very quiet market prevailed in alfalfa and alfalfa mixed feeds during the past week. Demand was very light during the entire period, but a somewhat better inquiry was in evidence at the opening of this week. However, owing to the mild weather, local mixed feed manufacturers report sales in smaller than anticipated volume. Feed dealers report consuming demand in small volume and say there is little indication of any increased call for commercial mixed feeds until severe cold weather sets in. Mixed feed handlers have been waiting for wintry weather for some time and have been counting on heavy snows to stimulate business in the new year. But 1916 has opened with "Indian summer" temperatures and mixed feed trade is suffering in consequence.

Steady prices were the rule all of last week. Choice grades of alfalfa meal continue scarce and maintain a steady tone, but No. 1 and No. 2 alfalfa meal are in more liberal supply, and with small consumption prices are barely steady. Several local mixers who have had considerable difficulty in obtaining molasses for mixed feeds have been considering disposing of their contracts for alfalfa meal. This condition is also the case at other points and is causing a weak tendency in the meal market at this point. However, there is a good Eastern demand for all grades of alfalfa meal and practically all of the surplus is moving in that direction. The South, too, is a pretty fair buyer of alfalfa meal, taking No. 1 and No. 2 grades principally. Local stocks of meal continue large.

Mixed feed demand was very light all of last week and shipping directions on old contracts were not forthcoming as readily as mixers desire. There seems to be a general tendency on the part of retail dealers and jobbers to limit supplies of commercial feeds to a minimum, and this will mean a healthy demand when a real winter storm comes. Mixers are still considerably handicapped by inability to obtain blackstrap molasses. The situation in this commodity seems as strained as ever and there are few signs of relief. Prices are near the top level, which almost makes blackstrap molasses prohibitive, considering the pre-war quotations. However, the fact that mixers are very good buyers of blackstrap molasses even at the present high range speaks well for the feeding value of the product.

Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at $20 to $21.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags, St. Louis. No. 1 sold last week at $19 to $19.50 per ton, while No. 2 is quoted at $16 to $16.50. Molasses alfalfa feed is held at $21.50 to $25 per ton, while grain mixed alfalfa feeds are quoted up to $30 per ton in new 100-lb. burlaps.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3, 1916.

The alfalfa meal trade experienced another quiet week. This is not surprising. In fact, it is the prevailing condition apparently in all markets, due to the holiday season, as well as the fact that it is inventory-taking time. A factor to be reckoned with in the alfalfa market at this time is the scarcity of molasses. In fact, some dealers are refusing to quote molasses feeds because of the fear of inability to obtain molasses. Mill operations are very satisfactory, but they are not offering large quantities, claiming an abundance of old business on their books, which they are anxious to get cleaned up prior to going strenuously after new business, and, of course, the molasses situation will hamper the mixers to a more or less extent.

Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at $20@21 per ton; No. 1, $17@19; No. 2, $14@15; No. 1 molasses alfalfa feed, $21.50@22; No. 2, $20@20.50; grain alfalfa molasses feed, $26@28; alfalfa dry grain feed, $25.50@27.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1916.

The alfalfa feed market is easier and the demand is quiet, owing to the holidays. The arrival of severe snowstorms during the past week has helped to make the outlook more favorable and business will probably show up better during the next week or two. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22.75, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25.25 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $27.25.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 3, 1916.

Choice alfalfa hay was in strong demand at fancy prices last week by the local trade, but it was scarce as hen's teeth. Much of the alfalfa delivered here was off grade and several cars had to be rejected which arrived from Colorado and Arizona. Native hays flooded the market also, which kept down hay prices. The largest new business came from the racing stables, which demanded the best. Consequently, every jobber was stirring himself to get choice pea-green hay. Alfalfa meal had a strong call also and commanded fancy figures for choice. Most of the sales were graded fair No. 2, although sold on a No. 1 basis. Mixed feed dealers are in a quandary. The trade demands molasses mixed feeds, but all blackstraps are being commandeered for powder purposes, or practically so, as they are out of sight for the feed man. Last week prices soared to 15@17c per gallon for ordinary plantation blackstraps which a year ago were selling at 3@4c per gallon. Molasses mixed feeds consequently went to $28@33 per ton, according to grade. Alfalfa ranged from $20@21 for choice to $16@17 for prime and no-grade; meal, $24@25 per ton for choice to $19@20 for prime; mixed feeds, from $25@28 for grain mixed to $28@33 for molasses mixed.

Kansas Report on Alfalfa.

In the past no specific statistical information about alfalfa has been available in the Agricultural Board's reports, except as to acreage. The yield was accounted for under the general head of "Tame Hay," which included the hay of clover, timothy and all other plants belonging in that classification. As Kansas is the premier alfalfa-producer, and this legume is constantly increasing in importance in the state's agricultural development and prosperity, it is deemed desirable to treat it as a separate and distinct crop. It is figured strictly on a hay basis, as the best means of approximating its value.

Under this method correspondents report an average yield per acre this year of 3.4 tons, making the total production 4.647,078 tons, worth $28,433,930, or a fraction more than $6 per ton. This low valuation is attributed to a high percentage of damaged hay, the season having been unfavorable, in the main, for proper curing. The state's acreage of alfalfa is 1,359,498 acres, or a gain over the preceding year of 166,000 acres.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The Lebanon Alfalfa Milling Co., Lebanon, Kan., is running full time and reports being behind on orders. The mill has sold its output ahead for the next 30 days and reports brisk demand for later shipment.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., is now operating three alfalfa mills located at Wichita, Garden City and Holcomb, Kan. With one exception, Mr. Weiss claims the largest daily output of alfalfa meal in the country.

The top price on alfalfa in Kansas City last year was $17.50 a ton; in 1914 the top was $18.50; in 1913 the top was $18. The top today is slightly higher than a year ago, but the lower grades are considerably cheaper in price.

The M. C. Peters Mill Co., Omaha, Neb., held a convention of its salesmen in Omaha on Dec. 28, 29 and 30. Repreeutatives of the company from every section of the country were present. All of the men were taken on a trip of inspection through the plant of the company.

A. M. Dicks, for five years manager of the Alfalfa Meal & Milling Co., Cherokee, Ok., filed a suit in the district court last week asking for the appointment of a receiver. Mr. Dicks alleged in his petition that he owns 109 shares out of a total of 250 and that the company is indebted to him for his salary as manager since 1910.

The Kansas City market received 12,131 cars of alfalfa hay in 1915, an increase of 573 cars over 1914. In January of last year Kansas City broke all records for a month's receipts of alfalfa, the arrivals totaling 1,835 cars. The movement was very heavy the first four months of the year. Then came the extraordinary wet season, which affected alfalfa harvests seriously, and the receipts dropped off sharply. In July, for example, only 480 cars were received. November receipts increased, thanks to the cessation of rains in the fall. The December receipts were 1,285 cars.

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POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, West Salem, Ohio.

POSITION WANTED—As second miiler or helper. Two and a half years' experience; 24 years old, strong and willing to work. Steady, reliable; married; good references. Can come at once. Address "Park',' care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly practical miller; lifetime experience; would work second in large mill; Missouri or Arkansas preferred. Married; strictly sober. Can come on 30 days' notice. Addess Robert P. Howard, Grand Island, Neb.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 60 H. P. Murray Corliss Engine in good condition. Selling on account of having installed a larger engine. Price is right. Peerless Flour Mills Co., Norton, Kan

FOR SALE—Flour and feed mill of 30-bbl. capacity, rye or buckwheat. Three runs of stones, two for flour and one for feed. Never-failing stream, 12-foot head, good log dam; water power can be improved to 250 h. p. On the Central New England Railway, freight depot on mill property. Property contains three acres of ground, very good house, mill building, barn, coal shed, wagon scales, all in excellent condition. Address Henry Buerman, Gallatinville, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Or would lease, a 75-bbl. steam-power mill, modern equipped, sifter system, Wolf Manufacturing Co., Pa.; located in an Eastern Kansas town, 25,000 population. Three railroads. Transit rates from best wheat fields of Kansas. Side track at door; wagon scales, dump and elevator. Only mill in county, only elevator in town. Gives absolute control of local wheat in county. Good corn feed and by-product trade. Substantial three-story stone building near business center, close to depot. Am no miller; must sell. Terms or exchange for half value. J. M. Caldwell, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—35 shares in one of the very best 100-bbl. mill and elevators in Kansas. Everything is strictly up-to-date and we are doing a money-making business. Twelve stands of rolls and plansifter system; lots of good grain; good up-to-date town; railroad siding to mill door; territory some 40 miles square; the head millership goes with this stock at $100 per month. This deal can be handled with anywhere from $1,000 to $2,000. This is a snap and don't overlook it. Have the best of reasons for selling out. Address for particulars, W. L. Mock, Severence, Kan.

FOR SALE—Flour and feed mill; extremely cheap and on extremely easy terms if taken before Feb. 15. Capacity 50 bbls. wheat flour, 24 bbls. buckwheat flour and large capacity feed mill. Adequate steam power. Address Caro Roller Mills, Caro, Mich.

FOR SALE—Or lease, or would consider selling half interest, 150-bbl. flour and corn meal mill, 40-ton grinding and mixing plant and 25-ton ice plant, all in good condition and located well for supplies of wheat, corn and alfalfa. Will sell each separate if desired. For description and information, address A. M. Floersch, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE—One 35 H. P. electric motor, 3 face 2,300 volt, 60 cycle with starting box, good as new; one Avery automatic weighing machine or meter for receiving grain, good as new; one No. 8 Bowser feed mill with elevator complete, new; one Cornwall corn cleaner, 500 bushels capacity, in good condition; one Barnard air-belt purifier; one Mitchell scroll mill in good condition; one 2 pair high 9x24 roller mill corrugated; one double stand roller mills, 7x12, good condition; two double stands of 6x20 roller mills with housing and feeder, but without pulleys, 4 or 5 reels we could sell. Oswego Milling Co., Oswego, Kan.

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Merchants Exchange, St. Louis

Memphis Exchange Nominations.

The Tiger ticket of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange has nominated the following slate: President, J. B. Edgar, Edgar-Morgan Co.; vice president, E. T. Lindsey, Shelby County Cotton Oil Mill; directors: C. T. McCabe, Armour & Co.; Ernest Wheeler, merchandise broker; W. J. Prescott, Hunt-Berlin Coal Co.; Frank Mahan, cotton linters; Chas. R. Miller, Chas. R. Miller Co.; W. G. Manire, Manire Brokerage Co.; J. H. McNeill, Valley Cotton Oil Co.; S. E. Rison, U. S. Feed Co.

The Lions have put up the following opposition ticket: President, Geo. F. MacGregor, St. L. & S. F. R. R.; vice president, E. E. Clarke, Southern Cotton Oil Co.; directors: J. G. Burkle, Clark, Burkle & Co.; W. H. Kyle, National City Bank; J. B. Fishburne, De Soto Oil Co.; A. C. Crofton, American Cotton Oil Co.; Chas. G. Robinson, Scruggs-Robinson Co.; L. R. Donelson, Yates & Donelson Co.; Lee D. Jones, grain and hay commission; S. N. Minor, Zimmerman-Alderson-Carr Commission Co.

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W. W. Black Is Dead

Leader in Southwestern Milling Industry Succumbs to Attack of Pneumonia.

W. W. Black, a leader in the Nebraska milling industry, died Thursday morning, Jan. 6, from an attack of pneumonia. Mr. Black had been sick for only two weeks. He was 51 years old.

The milling and banking business occupied most of Mr. Black's time, but be was always ready to serve the Southwestern flour industry. He owned and operated mills at Beatrice and Blue Springs, Neb., and was also principal stockholder in the First National Bank and the First State Savings Bank of Beatrice and in the State Bank of Blue Springs. His interests in banking were larger than in milling, but he will be remembered more as a miller than as a banker.

In the death of Mr. Black the milling industry loses one of its leaders. Probably no other miller in the country gave up as much time and accomplished so much in the bleached flour fight as Mr. Black. When the government started action against the bleaching of flour W. W. Black's leadership became apparent. He took an important part in the councils of Nebraska millers on bleaching and was one of the advisers for the millers throughout the long trial at Kansas City. It was Mr. Black who finally paved the way for a successful termination of the bleaching struggle.

W. W. Black was the only son of the late C. S. Black, a pioneer miller of Nebraska. He was born in Sycamore, Ill., but at the age of 13 he moved to Beatrice, Neb., with bis father. He became manager of the Blue Springs mill soon after he was graduated from high school, and when his father died, in 1905, Mr. Black moved to Beatrice, where he became the head of all tbe milling and banking interests owned by his father.

Mr. Black helped organize the South Platte Millers' Club. Not only in business, but in charitable affairs, did Mr. Black take the leadership. Millers throughout the Southwest mourn his death and all the people in his community feel his loss.

He is survived by his widow and three children, two daughters, Olive and Helen, and one son, Lawrence Black. He is also survived by three sisters.

Prominent Nebraska millers attended the funeral of Mr. Black, which was held last week.

* * *

Milling and Grain News received the following telegram from C. L. Alter, an associate of Mr. Black in the bleaching fight:

"In the death of W. W. Black, of Beatrice, Nebraska has lost one of her most respected and loyal citizens. Prominent in varied lines, his loss will be felt by the many organizations, charitable, religious and business, in which his counsel and advice were always sought. His quiet manner, cool judgment and his optimistic spirit won for him many admirers and friends. Unselfish and generous, he was always ready to contribute his time and money to any worthy cause, as Nebraska millers fully realize. The trials through which Nebraska milling interests have been passing have revealed his sterling worth.

"Unassuming, forgetful of self, asking as reward only the success of the cause, none but those most closely associated with him can ever know what bis life has meant to Nebraska interests.

"Nebraska millers have lost their stanchest friend and wisest counsel."

Exchange Rates Still Uncertain.

New York, Jan. 10, 1916.

Demand bills on London sold today at $7.45¼, compared with a top of $4.78 last week. The top price last week was the higbest since June, 1914.

Foreign exchange brokers are not unanimous about tbe outlook for the market. There is a feeling of doubt as to the maintenance of present rates. It is believed that the rise last week was due in part to the employment of a portion of the proceeds of the recent $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan to strengthen the market.

While export sbipments in the last few weeks have not been quite as heavy as earlier in the winter, tbe balance of trade is still running very favorably for this country. In the meanwhile Great Britain is engaged in borrowing or buying American securities owned by her people with the object of improving her credit relations in the United States.

Higher Billing Weight for Wood.

In order to overcome the extra weight in billing flour in wood, as provided for in new tariffs which the Interstate Commerce Commission refuses to suspend, millers in the Southwest and in other sections are adding 10c per bbl. to the average differential between the price of flour in sacks and flour in wood barrels. The Commission declared in a recent decision that railroads were justified in compelling millers to bill flour in wood barrels at 214 lbs. for a full barrel and 110 lbs. for a half barrel.

The Commission also says: "The refusal to suspend the tariffs carries with it no expression of approval, and this action is subject to the duty of the Commission to investigate the lawfulness and reasonableness of any schedules which may be made the subject of a formal complaint."

Imbs Office to St. Louis.

The J. F. Imbs Milling Co., Belleville, Ill., is moving its main sales office to 409 Merchants' Exchange Building, St. Louis. An office will be maintained at the mill, under the management of J. J. Imbs and G. L. Imbs. The St. Louis sales office will be in charge of J. F. Imbs, A. V. Imbs and Robert F. Imbs. The entire selling department of the mill will be located in St. Louis.

Preparatory to increasing the output of the mill at Belleville, the J. F. Imbs Milling Co. let contract last week to the Murray Iron Works, Burlington, Ia., for a complete power plant, delivery of which will be made within 60 days. The new power plant will be large enough for a 1,500-bbl. mill.

Suspends Gulf Rate Changes.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10, 1916.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended until May 9 proposed cancellations of joint rates on grain from Oklahoma to Gulf ports, pending investigation into the reasonableness of the action. The commission says: "The suspended schedules provide for the cancellation of joint rates on grain in carloads from various points of origin on the Frisco in Oklahoma to New Orleans and other Gulf ports in connection with the Rock Island, leaving in effect no through rates via such route."

Advertising White Flour.

The Bemis Bro. Bag Co. will soon start a national campaign to advertise the value of white flour. It is estimated by the officers of the company that at least 7,000,000 housewives will be reached by the advertisements, which will be placed in practically all of the national publications.

The advertisements are well written and offset the arguments contained in the daily papers against the use of white bread. The Bemis Bro. Bag Co. is spending a large sum on this proposed campaign.

Conflicting State and National Laws.

Unseasonable Weather

Mild Temperatures and Precipitation Favorable for Develpoment of Green Bugs.

Fear is expressed by correspondents over development of green bugs and resultant ravages in winter wheat belt. Weather is very unseasonable, and favorable for the development of green bugs. Mild weather and precipitation throughout the winter wheat belt last week is offering considerable basis for "crop-killer" reports.

The movement of wheat last week continued in large volume. Advancing prices helped stimulate marketing by farmers, despite the bad condition of roads. The movement is so large in certain sections where roads were muddy that correspondents anticipate a heavier movement in the event prices continue to advance.

* * *

Gulf Embargo Still Effective.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 10, 1916.

Wheat receipts in Kansas City today amounted to 383 cars, compared with 732 last Monday and 156 a year ago. The receipts a week ago included the movement over Saturday and Sunday.

Cash prices started 1c higher, but closed unchanged. The trade has not revised its expectations of a continued heavy movement of wheat to this market. Tbe situation at the port of Galveston was again reported very unfavorable today. Galveston ocean freight room brokers say they are experiencing the worst situation in their history, rates showing a strong tone and the supply of boats being light and uncertain.

* * *

Visible Supply of Wheat.

The visible supply of wheat increased 2,588,000 bus. last week and now amounts to 69,825,000 bus., compared with 67,311,000 bus. same time last year. Following are figures in detail (000 omitted):

	Jan. 1	Jan. 8
Baltimore	1,349	1,027
Boston	297	432
Buffalo	4,832	6,188
Afloat	10,635	11,263
Chicago	7,276	6,728
Detroit	337	330
Duluth	9,815	8,426
Afloat	758	507
Galveston	1,575	1,725
Indianapolis	201	226
Kansas City	8,212	7,572
Milwaukee	146	107
Minneapolis	13,451	11,846
New Orleans	2,342	2,066
Newport News	125	93
New York	2,820	3,177
Omaha	1,367	1,204
Peoria	....	2
Philadelphia	776	718
St. Louis	2,361	2,430
Toledo	1,150	1,255
Total	69,825	67,311
Last year	70,184	72,861

Milwaukee Bag Co. Meeting.

The annual conference of salesmen of the Milwaukee Bag Co., Milwaukee, Wis., was held last week. A banquet was tendered the salesmen and officials of the company the evening of Jan. 6. A very unique menu card in the form of a cotton sack poster was presented to all of the men present. The menu consisted of favorite dishes of the "force," including Double Decker Koffee for Charles Decker, Mann-er Olives for F. P. Mann and Schwab Duck for J. E. Schwab.

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A Leader Among Millers.

W. W. Black dead.

Mortal mind can never comprehend the Divine Will, nor our intelligence understand the mysteries of Providence. It is difficult to realize that our quiet, strong, masterful friend has gone. Yet it is true.

This is not a eulogy of W. W. Black. Those who have known him will understand that, and the men who have not known him will not appreciate what mere words and type could express. Like most great men of all time, his character and his personality were developed, but it required the "call" of a great opportunity to show what he was and what he could do.

Mr. Black was one of the older of the second generation of Nebraska millers, as his father and uncle were early pioneer settlers along the Blue River. He had worked as a youth and developed the milling property established by his father. The two mills were known as exceptionally progressive and prosperous concerns on the southern border of Nebraska. Their business was partly in Kansas, and, being well established and having abundant means, there was an impression that Black Bros. were rather "independent" and "cold" toward organizations of millers for mutual benefit.

There came an event, however, which brought practically every Southern Nebraska milling concern to an all-night meeting at Hastings, at the old Bostwick Hotel. The federal government had promulgated the famous Wilson-Wiley ruling against the shipment of bleached flour in interstate commerce and seizures of bleached flour had been made. The whole milling industry was in a turmoil of uncertainty and doubt. In some states millers approved the ruling and other millers publicly announced their intention to discontinue bleaching. Nebraska millers were unanimous that bleaching flour by nitrogen peroxide was not only harmless but beneficial, and they were determined to continue bleaching, if possible.

There were some timid spirits at this meeting and some who proposed more appeals and conferences with the Washington authorities. Mr. Black had been elected chairman; rather surprising, because he had rarely appeared and had never taken much interest in a millers' meeting before. He said little in the long, interminable discussion, but finally aroused spontaneous approval of a plan to get the co-operation of Kansas and Oklahoma millers, "Stand together and fight."

This policy prevailed and a motion was carried to elect Mr. Black as chairman, to choose two associates to take charge of the interests of Nebraska millers. Mr. Black chose Mr. Aller and Mr. Hedge. From that meeting and that event developed a long, hard, expensive struggle lasting from 1909 to 1914, and at every meeting of Nebraska millers there was a report of the bleaching committee by Mr. Black, and each report was endorsed, the committee asked to continue and a vote of thanks passed. It was not often that the committee, through Mr. Black, as chairman, really reported what they were doing or planned to do. That was not good generalship and Mr. Black and his associates were good generals.

Another date stands out in the writer's memory. After six weeks of strenuous work at the Kansas City trial in 1910, it was the night of defeat when the two committees and the attorneys met at the Coates House to pick up, as it were, the fragments of the battle. Again it was the quiet, masterful W. W. Black who appeared to point the right way to final success. He was confident, masterful and always resourceful.

Millers have had to engage in many trade battles and campaigns, but there was never one so bitterly fought and so long drawn out, with so many discouragements and obstacles as this bleaching fight. W. W. Black was responsible, as much as any other man, for final victory. He had throughout the entire confidence of Nebraska millers and his name will be long cherished as a man who was available at a time of stress and more than proved his worth.

Divergent Estimates.

How much wheat did Kansas produce in 1915? If the miller or grain dealer who desires an answer to this question turns to the estimate of the national Department of Agriculture he will find that the crop was 107,000,000 bushels. If the same miller or grain man turns to the estimate of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture he will find that the crop was 95,700,000 bushels. This is a difference of more than 12,000,000 bushels—certainly too great a difference for two statistical organizations which report on a crop so important to the flour and grain industry as wheat is in Kansas.

In the final crop estimates in 1914 the Kansas state report made the Sunflower state wheat yield 181,000,000 bushels, while the government report indicated a production of 176,300,000 bushels. This is a difference of 4,700,000 bushels—still too large for a year in which weather was so favorable for producing and harvesting a wheat crop. In 1915, of course, weather conditions were so adverse that there is some excuse for divergent estimates, but a difference of 12,000,000 bushels is not excusable.

The federal statisticians, of course, maintain that their Kansas crop estimate is the correct one, while the compilers of the Kansas report doubles feel that their figures are as accurate as it is possible to make them. For years the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has enjoyed greater respect for its crop figures than the national Bureau of Crop Estimates. Neither board concedes the other's superiority, but, for the sake of service to the milling and grain industry, both ought to hold meetings occasionally to effect, if possible, more agreement between their compilations.

To some grain trade interests it may appear that if both boards estimated the Kansas crop alike there would be no necessity for two of them in the field. There is so much interest in the Kansas wheat crop, however, that the country demands compilations by national and state authorities. In time, when the work of each is perfected so that there is more agreement between them, the two will employ different dates for their monthly reports—say two weeks apart. This would enable them to give the country frequent reports on wheat and other crops in a manner which would be more satisfying to growers, dealers, millers and all other interests concrnd in the wheat industry of Kansas. The same may be said of all the other important wheat-producing states of the United States.

River Improvements Necessary.

St. Louis is slowly awakening from a sleep in which the necessity and value of river navigation has been forgotten and will in time recognize the strategic advantages of her location so near the center of inland navigation, where the Missouri, Mississippi, Illinois and Ohio rivers have their confluence.

St. Louis will have modern docks and handling facilities, despite the hold of steam and terminal companies on the transportation facilities. The Board of Public Service has secured permission to build a temporary dock on ground owned by the city.

That the future commercial welfare of the West will depend upon the completion by the federal government of the improvement of the Missouri River between Kansas City and St. Louis was the basic argument in the House by Representative Borland of Missouri. Borland had an attentive and sympathetic audience and was applauded frequently.

The reopening of the Panama Canal, he declared, would cause a readjustment of rate schedules and the people of the Missouri and the Mississippi valleys will have greater need for river transportation to enable them to compete on an equality with the merchants and manufacturers on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The demand for large appropriations for national preparedness, Borland declared, should not be permitted to interfere with river improvements, because adequate internal communication is at the basis of all national preparedness.

"The rate situation in the Southwest is about to be violently disturbed by the opening of the Panama Canal," Borland said. "The ocean rate from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific seaboard will be cut in half and this will affect rail rates in the territory east of the Alleghenies and west of the Sierra Nevadas, but the great interior section of the country between the Allegheny Mountains and the Rockies must pay proportionately higher rates unless the great inland waterways of the Mississippi Valley are improved so as to furnish an all-water route to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

This means that manufacturers desiring to enjoy the Pacific Coast trade or foreign trade must move to the Atlantic seaboard or to the Gulf Coast. They must abandon the Mississippi Valley, with its great supply of raw material and fuel. This is a serious situation for every state west of the Alleghenies, and means that the great Panama Canal, which was built at the expense of all the people of the nation, will prove a commercial blight to a very large section of the country unless it is supplemented by the improvement of inland waterways. The West, with its enormous supply of raw materials and its inexhaustible fuel, can become the manufacturing center of the country if given adequate and cheap transportation.

"Suppose we abandon the improvement of the Missouri River and waste the $6,000,000 we have expended upon it, are we going to save the people of the United States the $13,000,000 necessary to complete the project? Is the improvement of waterways the only cost of transportation which is charged against the public?"

What the Mills Are Doing.

The Johnston-Hicks Mill Co., Altamont, Ill.: "We are running the mill 11 hours daily. Flour business is in fair volume locally, but outside inquiry is rather lifeless at this time. We are selling a little for deferred shipment. Millfeed is in good demand. Wheat area is about the same as last year. Nineteen fifteen was a good year with us and one of the most profitable in our history."

The Columbia-Star Milling Co., Columbia, Ill.: "We are running 12 hours. Flour business is fair generally. Local demand is good, but Southern markets are quiet. Deferred shipment business is light. Millfeed is slow and there seems to be no demand. Wheat area is about 70 per cent of last year's acreage."

Jacob Schreiner, President

Regular Ticket Chosen at Annual Election of St. Louis Merchants' Exchange

Jacob Schreiner, head of the Schreiner Grain Co., was elected president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange on Wednesday, Jan. 4. Mr. Schreiner was chosen without any opposition, as the regular ticket was the only one in the field. The annual vote was merely formal, for there was just one nomination for all of the offices. John O. Ballard, of the Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., was the successful candidate for first vice-president. The new president succeeds Roger P. Annan, Jr., the youngest man who ever held the office of president of the St. Louis Exchange.

Millers are well represented in the new officers of the exchange. First on the list is Edward C. Andrews, vice-president and general manager of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., who was elected second vice-president. Louis V. Valier, of the Valier & Spies Milling Co., was elected a director. Roger P. Annan, Jr., retiring president, is also one of the new directors. Mr. Annan is with the Annan-Burg Grain & Milling Co. Other directors elected were: Frederick Krey, J. Frank Vincent and Albert J. Rogers.

The committee on appeals includes: J. Oran Allen, J. C. Brockmeier, Ben P. Corneli, L. Ray Carter, George Harsh, William C. McCoy, John H. Louderman, R. H. Leonhardt, Parker Saunders, W. C. Seele, Charles G. Simon and W. K. Stanard.

Photo Courtesy Strauss Studio

Jacob Schreiner.

Committee on arbitration: Samuel Plant, Louis F. Schultz, Fred Deibel, Crave Elmore, M. J. Connor, Arthur C. Bernet, James M. Gettys, Zeb P. Owings, Louis A. Engel and William T. Crooking.

The new president has been in the grain business in St. Louis for 40 years. He is just 58 years old and has been an active member of the grain trade all his life. He has always been active in the affairs of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and promises to make the organization a successful leader.

New Chicago Board Officers.

Joseph P. Griffin was elected president of the Chicago Board of Trade on Jan. 3. Mr. Griffin defeated James A. Patten in a very exciting contest. It is said that Mr. Patten represented the speculative interests in the market, while Mr. Griffin is a cash trader. Both men are highly regarded in the Chicago market and interest in the election was due largely to this fact. Mr. Griffin is just 38 years old and has been a member of the board for 17 years.

John R. Mauff was the successful candidate for second vice-president. Directors were chosen as follows: Charles P. Randall, George E. Marcy, Theodore E. Cunningham, Louis C. Dresseau and Wilson H. Perrine. Committee on appeals was elected: Edward Andrew, C. H. Canby, W. A. Lamson, E. J. Garneau and Eugene Schifflin. Committee on arbitration: E. H. Bingham, J. F. Lamy, F. G. Einter, H. S. Carroll and F. A Miller.

C. S. Coup Heads Toledo Exchange.

Cyrus S. Coup, president of the Northwestern Mill & Elevator Co., was elected president of the Toledo Produce Exchange last week. Jesse W. Young, of the Young Grain Co., was elected first vice-president and Walter Stone, of the Churchill Grain & Seed Co., second vice-president. A. Gassaway was elected secretary and Fred Jaeger, treasurer.

Directors include: Frank I. King, F. O. Paddock, R. S. Shelton, E. L. Southworth, Wallace Applegate, Frank Annin, Frank Moorman, George Woodman, David Anderson and Raymond P. Lipe.

F. O. Paddock is the retiring president.

Reduction in Free Time Stands.

The Interstate Commerce Commission last week made a final decision on the new schedule of Eastern railroads providing for a reduction to 15 days' free time allowed for shipments to stand at Atlantic ports. The decision favored the new schedules and was in answer to a further plea by members of the New York Produce Exchange and other organizations of Eastern centers. New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other ports maintained that the reduction from 30 days to 15 days' free time was a one-sided proposition, particularly in view of the embargo in Eastern markets and the ocean freight situation in Eastern markets.

An export shipment of flour arriving in New York one or two days late may miss a steamer and will perhaps have to be stored for 30 days before another boat arrives. It was claimed by the flour trade representatives that it was an unjust and discriminatory penalty to tax them for storage after 15 days. They claimed that the former free storage period of 30 days was fair, not only to the flour trade, but to railroads, too. Great disappointment was manifested in the New York flour trade because of the final decision.

Railroads pleaded that the allowance of 30 days' free storage at this time would mean further embargoing at Eastern ports. They claimed that tariffs providing for only 15 days' free storage made the flour trade move their export shipments quicker.

Texas Mill Burns.

The plant of the Missouri Milling Co., Ballinger, Tex., a 100-bbl. plant, was completely destroyed by fire last week. Estimated loss is $40,000, while insurance of only $27,000 was carried on the mill.

* * *

The Sykes Flour Mills, Cleveland, Tenn., was burned to the ground Dec. 24. Loss is placed at $25,000. Insurance carried amounted to only $9,000.

* * *

The plant of the Ubico Milling Co., St. Bernard, near Cincinnati, O., was completely destroyed by fire last week, entailing a loss of $125,000, only partially covered by insurance. The building was of frame and brick construction and ironclad. Cause of fire is unknown. It is believed to have started in the elevator shaft of the mill.

* * *

The flour mill at Summerville, Pa., owned by John L. Dinger, was totally destroyed by fire last week, entailing loss of $40,000, with insurance of only $10,200 About 5,000 bus. of wheat and 5,000 bus. of buckwheat contained in the elevator were burned.

South Platte Millers Meet.

The annual meeting of the South Platte Millers' Club will be held in Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 19. An invitation has been extended to all Nebraska millers. This will be the thirteenth annual meeting of the organization. An interesting program is being arranged by Donald McKay, secretary.

* * *

The mid-witer meeting of the Indiana Millers' Association will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 11 and 12, Tuesday and Wednesday. A large number of subjects of interest to the Indiana miller will be taken up at the meeting. Indications are that the attendance will be large.

* * *

The Michigan Millers' State Association will hold its annual meeting in Lansing, Mich., Jan. 18 and 19. New proposed national and state legislation will be considered at the meeting. New officers will also be elected.

* * *

The directors of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association at a meeting in Kansas City decided to hold the annual meeting of the organization in Kansas City, instead of Hutchinson, Kan. The directors decided on Hutchinson several months ago, but several of the members complained because Hutchinson was out of the way. Kansas City has entertained the members of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association at the annual meetings for the past few years.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Chadick Milling Co. has succeeded Charles Roth & Son, operating a mill at Boonville, Ind. Policy of the mill will not be changed.

The Johnson Roller Mills, Benton, Ky., were destroyed by fire last week, with loss of $5,000. About 1,000 bus. of grain were also burned.

The Canadian movement of wheat for export will be seriously handicapped until lake navigation opens, which will be late in the spring.

The law providing for the affixing of revenue stamps on bills of lading, notes, etc., has been extended by resolution of Congress to Dec. 31, 1916.

A report from Faribault, Minn., says, the Minnesota Milling Co. has purchased the water power site at that point and will rebuild the mill there destroyed by fire several years ago.

The embargo at Galveston, Tex., shows no signs of being lifted. The congestion at the elevators will probably not be relieved until several boats are loaded, which may take more than a week.

Person & Salisbury, grain buyers at Montevideo, Minn., have purchased the mill of the Volin Milling Co., Volin, S. D., and are overhauling the plant, preparatory to starting operations. C. M. Von Neida will be head miller.

The Merchants' Mill Co. has been formed at Timber Lake, S. D., with capital stock of $50,000 to build a mill. S. J. Simmonson is promoting the company and is trying to interest local business men in at least half of the capital stock.

T. J. Thompson, president of the North Star Feed & Cereal Mill Co., Minneapolis, Minn., died at his home Jan. 2 from pneumonia. Mr. Thompson was a charter member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and was connected with the Minneapolis milling intustry for many years.

The American Milling Co., Peoria, Ill., has declared a dividend of 6 per cent for the first time in several years. Three per cent will be paid on Jan. 16 and three per cent on July 15. H. G. Atwood is president of the mill, which specializes in the manufacture of mixed feeds.

Heads Kansas City Exchange

Benjamin C. Moore Was Elected President and J. R. Tomlin Vice President of Board of Trade.

Benjamin C. Moore was elected president of the Kansas City Board of Trade last week, succeeding D. F. Piazzek. Mr. Moore is president of the Moore-Seaver Grain Co. and has been prominent in the Kansas City grain trade for a number of years. His opponent was George C. Carkener, who had been first vice-president in 1915. An unwritten custom of the Board of Trade provides that the first vice-president should move into the president's office, but this rule has been disregarded in the last few years.

John R. Tomlin, of the Aylsworth Neal-Tomlin Grain Co., second vice president last year, becomes first vice-president automatically. O. A. Severance was elected second vice-president without any opposition. Six directors to serve two years were chosen, as follows: Fred W. Hoebel, Fred B. Godfrey, William B. Lincoln, James L. Root, Harry J. Smith and E. E. Roahen. Two millers, C. M. Hardenbergh, of the Southwestern Milling Co., and Henry P. Ismert, of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., were defeated for directors.

The arbitration committee will be composed of N. S. Shannon, N. P. Noland, W. G. Hoover, H. F. Spencer and Tracy L. Cockle.

As the election stands, not a single representative of the milling industry of Kansas City is counted in the officers of the Board of Trade.

Benjamin C. Moore.

The new president is just 39 years of age. He was born in Kansas City and entered the grain business with his father in 1894. John W. Moore, father of the new president, was a member of the Board of Trade for 35 years and was president in 1899. He retired about eight years ago.

About 10 years ago B. C. Moore started in business for himself as the Moore Grain Co. Five years later the Moore-Seaver Grain Co., of which he is president, was organized.

Installation of the new officers will take place on Feb. 11.

* * *

The Grain Clearing Co., of the Kansas City Board of Trade, also held its annual election on Jan. 4. It resulted in the choice of F. G. Crowell, D. F. Piazzek and W. B. Lincoln for directors. Two directors hold over from last year. The directors will elect their president later.

A flour mill project at Cody, Wyo., is contingent that farmers plant at least 2,000 acres to wheat.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 10, 1916.

While millers did not make unanimous reports of improvement in the flour trade in Kansas City and the Southwest in the last week, the volume of business on the whole made an auspicious opening for the new year. In a number of instances flour husiness was described as very good, and on the whole it was fair to good. There was improvement in both domestic and export channels.

Domestic business, according to a majority of reports, showed general improvement. Johhers and hakers opened the new year with stocks of flour lower than usual, and, although it was a week of rather erratic price fluctuations, buying was on a liberal scale. Kansas patents, jute, Kansas City, closed on a hasis of $5.20@5.60, or 10@20c lower for the week. Quotations on straight closed largely at $4.90@5.35, jute, Kansas City.

Conditions so far as prices are concerned could have heen much better for the trade, but there was some satisfaction in the fact that the relative position of cash wheat and futures was more advantageous. Only recently, for example, cash wheat on the local market was at a premium over futures. In the last week most cash wheat prices in Kansas City eased, while the May delivery here rose nearly 4c. The situation so far as cash and speculative wheat quotations are concerned is better now than at any other time on the new crop.

Buying of flour hy the domestic trade was largely for current requirements. In view of the uncertain wheat position, there is more reluctance than usual ahout quoting deferred shipment.

Scarcity of clear flour was again felt in the trade. Mills appear to be very closely sold up on their output of clears, and export huyers who came into the market for additional quantities in the last week experienced difficulty in obtaining prices. First clear was again quoted largely at $4.45 to $5, jute, Kansas City, and second ranged hetween $3.60 and $4.30. Further sales for export were reported.

Export business on the whole made an excellent start for the year. New husiness was mainly with exporters of the East, but there were inquiries direct from Europe. The foreign hids were mostly out of line, however. Both straight and clear flour were worked for export.

* * *

Trade with soft wheat flour millers did not show as much improvement as hard wheat millers noted. It seems that the purchases of soft wheat flour by the South and Southeast before the holidays were of generous volume and that, in consequence, the demand in the last week did not increase. A fair amount of husiness was done by mills, however. The best soft wheat patents are quoted as high as $6, the same as a week ago.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, January-Febrnary shipment, $4.90@5.35; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.45@5; second clear, $3.60@4.30.

Improved Tone in Bran Market.

Trade in bran inproved in the last week, while the market for shorts was still slow. Accumulations of both bran and shorts continued, one of the features of the market being a decrease in offerings of millfeeds. This, it is believed, reflects continued storing, although some brokers said it was also due in part to a reduced output.

At the close of the week hran was quoted at 85@87c. A week ago last Saturday it was quoted at 84@86c, and some sales that week were as low as 83c. The Central states and local territory showed the hest improvement in demand for bran, hut there was also more inquiry from the South, especially the Southeast.

One of the unusual features of the market for shorts was the sale of hrown shorts at virtually bran prices. One of the largest Kansas mills reported its hrown shorts moving largely at 85@90c, hut quotations on brown were up to 96c. Gray shorts were quoted at $1@1.05 most of the week; white, $1.06@1.12.

While weather of the week was more favorahle to consumption, it did not appear to stimulate the market for millfeed to the extent expected. This was particularly true of the heavier millfeeds. With cottonseed feed, alfalfa molasses feed and other commercial feeds other than millfeed mostly higher than a year ago, the millfeed market is out of line, for present quotations are fully 20@30c per cwt. lower than at this time in 1915. This is equal to $4 to $6 a ton. Cottonseed feed is more than $7 a ton higher than a year ago, and molasses altalfa feeds are also higher in price. Corn prices are only 1@3c a hu. lower than the quotations of a year ago.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 85@87c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, 85@96c; gray shorts, $1@1.05; fancy white middlings, $1.15 up; red dog, $1.40.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 61,900 bbls. of flour last week, compared with 68,500 bhls. the preceding week and 53,700 bbls. a year ago. The output included 5,600 bbls. of soft wheat flour, compared with 4,500 bbls. the preceding week and 7,200 a year ago.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.60@5.80 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.30@5.60; first clears, $4.25@4.75; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.85@6 per bbl.; soft fancy jute, $5.35@5.50; corn meal, 30c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.50@4.70 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.60@5; wheat graham flour in small sacks, $4.80@5.05 per bhl.; whole wheat flour in 98s and 140s, $5.05@5.35; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $4.80 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 87@88c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35@1.40; white shorts, $1.05 up.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.80@6 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.60@5.80; bran, 90@95c per 100; mill run, $1@1.05; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $6@6.20 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.80@6.10; bran, 95c@$1; mixed feed, $1.05@1.10; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 30@32c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.25@1.30 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $6@6.30 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.90@6.20; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.40@6.80 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.90@6.25 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

Congestion of Grain in Southwest.

Congestion prevailed in grain in Kansas City and at many interior points of the Southwest, including Galveston. In Kansas City alone it is estimated that there are hetween 5,000 and 6,000 cars of grain awaiting handling by elevators. With the extremely heavy stocks of corn, the unprecedented movement of coarse cereals, including the kafir grains, and with the irregular quality of the present wheat crop requiring more storage space than usual, elevator operators are becoming worried over caring for the heavy movement of grain.

At Galveston, it is reported here, wheat arriving recently has been held in cars three or four weeks hefore being unloaded.

Wheat receipts in Kansas City last week were 1,689 cars, compared with 1,321 cars the preceding week, 673 cars a year ago and 192 in the same week in 1914.

While there was general huying of wheat here during the week, the Kansas City elevator stocks increased 479,188 hus. The total stocks are now 8,128,728 bus., compared with 9,203,704 bus. a year ago. It is predicted that the stocks will reach 10,000,000 bus. by the end of the present month.

Prices of wheat closed unchanged to 3c lower for the week. Prices Saturday, a week ago and a year ago were as follows, respectively, on the grades named: No. 2 hard, $1.13@1.17, $1.13@1.19 and $1.32½@1.34; No. 3 hard, $1.08@1.16, $1.09@1.17 and $1.32@1.34; No. 4 hard, 98c@$1.09, 97c@$1.12 and $1.31@1.32; No. 2 soft, $1.19@1.25, $1.19@1.23 and $1.33@1.33½; No. 3 soft, $1.10@1.20, $1.10@1.18 and $1.31½@1.32½. May wheat closed Saturday at $1.26; week ago, $1.16⅜; year ago, $1.27¾.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Bushton Mill & Elevator Co., Bushton, Kan., is installing a steam heating plant.

The Alva Roller Mills, Alva., Ok., has sold its elevator at Camargo, Ok., to Boquot & Ludwig, who will operate it.

The Lyons Milling Co., Lyons, Kan., is putting out a hran specialty, Laxo Bran, in 5-lb. cambric sacks, retailing at 25c.

The Agenda Milling Co., Agenda, Kan., is planning to increase the capacity of its elevator in the spring. Addition will probably be of concrete.

F. E. McBein, of Ohlong, Ill., took over the management of the Chapman Mill & Elevator Co., Chapman, Kan., on Jan. 1. Mr. McBein was formerly located at Ohlong, Ill.

Albert Kaash, new sales manager of the Snell Mill & Grain Co., Clay Center, Kan., was elected secretary and treasurer of the company at a recent meeting of the directors.

A rumor originating at Hutchinson, Kan., says a new 1,000-bbl. mill is in prospect for that point. The prospective builders are not known, but it is said work will start in the spring.

The Peerless Flour Mills, Norton, Kan., has purchased machinery for a pancake flour department to be installed in the mill. Other package and carton specialties will be made.

G. T. Martin, of the Kansas City Alfalfa Feed Co., Kansas City, Mo., visited the Central states last week, investigating feed trade conditions. He looks for an immediate improvement.

The Federated Mills Co., Morganville, Kan., is considering doubling the capacity of its plant, which now has output of 150 hhls. daily. Work will probahly start in the spring, or possihly just before the new crop year.

Frank J. and Leo Miller have completed plans for the erection of 75 to 80-bbl. mill at Alton, Kan., to replace the plant operated hy J. M. Storer & Son, which hurned to the ground several months ago. Work will start immediately.

R. E. Teichgraber, of the City Mill & Elevator Co., Emporia, Kan., says that he will in all likelihood erect a new mill this spring. Mr. Teichgraeber now operates a 100-bbl. plant at Emporia, hut the mill is old and no machinery can be added, as the huilding is crowded. A mill of 250 bhls. capacity will probably be erected in its place.

The Elk City Flour Mills Co., Elk City, Ok., is remodeling the plant and increasing capacity. Mill now is making 150 bbls., hut increasing business has strained the capacity and it is likely that about 100 bbls. will be added. Mill is running full time now and is enjoying a very good trade locally and to the South.

E. G. Rall, of Fort Worth, Tex., has sold his membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade to G. M. Vogt, of the Neola Elevator Co. Price was $5,000, including transfer fee of $500. This is same price at which the last previous sale had been made. Mr. Vogt will be one of the cash grain buyers for the Neola Elevator Co., which is suhsidiary to the Armour Grain Co., of Chicago.

John Fennelly, of the Hall-Baker Grain Co., Kansas City, believes that exports of wheat from the United States will be large throughout this crop year. "Higher freight rates from Argentina and Australia will put these countries at a disadvantage," said Mr. Fennelly. "A consideration also is the fact that hoats can easily ohtain cargoes both ways when plying hetween Europe and this country, while this is not the case with Argentina and Australia."

J. N. Sauer, of the N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale, Kan., who passed through Kansas City on his way home from a trip to Evansville, Ind., where his brothers are located, said that he was planning to add 100,000 bus. concrete storage. "The necessity of large storage has been proven in the last few years," said Mr. Sauer. "We will probably start construction early in the spring and will have addition completed by time new crop movement starts."

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We have a warehouse and keep a supply of all machinery. We specialize in Express shipments. Write or wire us your needs.

Kansas City Mill & Elevator Supply Co.

304 W. 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 10, 1916.

An almost imperceptible improvement was noted in the flour trade of St. Louis and nearby mills during the past week. Prices had a strong tone all week and advances of as much as 25c per bbl. on soft wheat flour and 15c per bbl. on hard winters were recorded. The market for future delivery was much stronger than for prompt shipment. Consequently, nothing was done for more than 30 days' shipment. Mills were rather disappointed over the lack of sharp improvement in business. This was particularly true of nearby mills depending on regular trade. Most of these plants have shut down to half time and report current business barely large enough to absorb half-time output. Slow business is reported to all sections, the South and Southeast being among the light buyers.

St. Louis mills still have old contracts which are taking a large part of the current output. Mills are sold up to the close of January in a great many instances, and some plants are sold up for February, too. General reports of local plants indicate that current business with regular trade is in small volume. This is accounted for to a great extent by the advancing tendency in the market. With market moving upward, buyers do not care to take hold in very large volume, because a break would see them with high-priced flour on hand. It is the general opinion that regular trade will take established patents only for current requirements just as long as the market continues to advance. A sharp break and ability to buy best soft wheat patents around $5.50 would result in brisk trade.

St. Louis and Southern Illinois mills quote best patents up to $6.75 per bbl., sacked, St. Louis basis. Some patents were offered in St. Louis last week as low as $6.15 per bbl., sacked. However, established brands were quoted around $6.50 per bbl. most of the period.

Eastern and export buying was lacking altogether. Several small sales of export to the United Kingdom and a few lots to the Continent was the total of business for the week. Export business has not recovered from the holidays as yet. Considerable flour is moving on old export orders and this is having a strong effect on the clear market. Local blenders paid $3.40 to $3.75 for soft low grade and up to $4.85 for hard clear. This flour is intended for export on old contracts.

Regular trade in the South does not seem to pay much attention to advances. From operating schedules of soft wheat mills, it would appear that very little flour is moving South from Southern Illinois. This trade is carrying only light stocks, yet is showing practically no interest in the market. It is estimated that average stocks of flour in the cotton states are not sufficient to carry buyers for more than 30 days.

Sales of Kansas and spring wheat flour in St. Louis last week showed some improvement, but purchases by bakery trade represented only immediate needs. Spring wheat flour for quick shipment was sharply higher and Kansas prices were quoted up, too. Best spring wheat patents were quoted at a range of $6 to $6.35 per bbl. at the close, or fully 50c to 75c higher than Kansas patents. This means that Kansas mills are doing a large part of the business locally.

* * *

Flour output of the following mills was 75,500 bbls. last week, against 71,200 bbls. in the preceding week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 23,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 9,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), none; John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co. (Springfield, Mo.), 3,000; Camp Spring Mill Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,000; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,500; Annan Burg Grain & Milling Co. (city), 1,200.

Millfeed Prices Are Steady.

No changes were recorded in millfeed trade all of last week. Prices remained steady, with the market wavering. Offerings were reduced and any small improvement in the demand would witness an upturn in prices, particularly shorts and other heavy feeds, which are selling at practically the same level as bran. Sales of shorts were made at 95c, while hard bran also brought this figure. The mild weather and consequent light feeding requirements are the principal causes for the present sluggishness in the feed market. However, local jobbers look for improvement.

Local mills are storing some feed, but country mills operating half time are disposing of most of their output in mixed cars and to local trade. Soft wheat bran sold in St. Louis at 96c to 97c during the week and mills were asking up to 98c in straight carlots. Hard bran generally commanded one to two cents per 100 lbs. less.

With the average high prices for burlap, the average feed sack is costing 9½c, compared with a normal price of 6c in pre-war period.

Receipts of millfeed in St. Louis last week amounted to 43,380 sacks, compared with 31,620 sacks in the preceding week and 41,730 sacks a year ago. Shipments were 21,620 sacks, against 21,420 in preceding week and 24,530 last year.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.35@5.50; straight, $5.05@5.20; clear, $4.35@4.65; extra fancy, $4.90@5.10; low grade, $3.40@4. Interior mills quote high patent at $6.25@6.75; extra fancy, $5.35@5.70; low grade, $4.50.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $5.50@5.75; straight, $5.30@5.55; clear, $4.40@4.70; low grade, $3.70@4.10.

Spring Patent (in jute) at $5.60@5.90; 95 per cent, $5.30@5.60; first clear, $4.90@5.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.15 and dark at $4.90 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 95@96c; soft bran, 96@97c; shorts, 95c@$1; middlings, $1.10@1.25; white hominy feed, $26 per ton; oats feed, $15.50; alfalfa meal, $15.75@16 for No. 2, $19@19.50 for No. 1, $20.50@21 for choice. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.02@1.05 and middlings at $1.20@1.50.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

The Prange Milling Co., New Douglass, Ill., has taken out incorporation papers. Capital stock is $60,000, fully paid up.

Julius Postel, of the Ph. H. Postel Milling Co., Mascoutah, Ill., transacted business on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week.

George J. Bruno, of the Thurnau Grain & Feed Co., St. Louis, and L. Moetlow are applicants for membership in the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

David H. Wiegmann, of the Charles Tiedemann Milling Co., O'Fallon, Ill., who was a visitor in St. Louis early last week, reported flour trade in fair volume. "We have nothing particularly to complain of," said Mr. Wiegmann.

M. Mohlenbrock, of the Mohlenbrock Milling Co., Campbell Hill, Ill., and Philip Sauer, of the Sauer Milling Co., Evansville, Ill., were visitors on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange early last week. Both reported dull flour business.

J. N. Sauer, of the N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale, Kan., was a visitor in St. Louis early last week. Mr. Sauer was on his way home from a visit to his brother at Evansville, Ill. He reported business good, with Southern inquiry active.

Mrs. Marie A. Tiedemann, 72 years old, mother of Henry E. and Otto J. Tiedemann, who operate the Chas. Tiedemann Milling Co. at O'Fallon, Ill., died on Monday, Jan. 3. Mrs. Tiedemann was a widow. Charles E. and Louis E. Tiedemann of East St. Louis and Misses Martha J. and Sophie Tiedemann also survive.

D. S. Mullally for president, V. C. Tice for vice president and Erick Parker for treasurer will be the nominees at the annual election of the St. Louis Hay Exchange to be held shortly. J. O. Allen, the retiring president, R. R. DeArmand and A. F. Eaton will be named for directors.

J. O. Allen and Ben Lange, who attended the election of the Board of Trade in Chicago last week, brought back a good story. James A. Patten was beaten by Mr. Griffin by 35 votes. The morning after the election Mr. Griffin's supporters marched around the trading hall singing: "He's a bear; he's a bear." "All right," it is asserted Mr. Patten said, "if he's a bear, I'll nail his hide up on the wall." Patten brokers then went into the pit and put wheat up four cents a bushel from the low level of the early market, so the story goes.

We Announce to the Trade that Effective January 15, 1916, the Sales Office of

The J. F. Imbs Milling Co.

Belleville, Illinois

will be moved from the Mill at Belleville, Illinois, to 409 Merchants Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri.

W. C. GOFFE, G. S. CARKENER, G. C. MARTIN, Jr.

GOFFE & CARKENER CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Grain and Hay Receivers

Morton & Co.

Grain - Hay - Seeds

COMMISSION ONLY

Merchants Exchange Bldg.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Marshall Hall, Pres.
E. L. Waggoner, V-Pres.

Marshall Hall-Waggoner

Grain Company

Hi-Grade Milling Wheat
Kiln Dried Corn
Feeding Cereals.

New York

New York, Jan. 10, 1916.

Buying in this market continued inactive during the past week. There was a fair business done on re-sale flour at prices radically under mill limits, and with this class of goods on the market there was no chance to get buyers up to mill prices. Buyers still feel that the recent advances are temporary, and are firm in their belief that one of these days a violent reaction will take place which will enable them to buy at prices very much under those of the present time. The trade apparently has sufficient supplies purchased to take care of their nearby wants, and therefore will probably not do any further buying until they are compelled to do so unless a break occurs. The congestion on railroads appears to be about as bad as ever, and the very meager arrivals are hampering the flour trade to no small degree. The flour arrivals on several of the large trunk lines during the past 10 days amounted to only a few score cars, whereas the usual receipts run into the hundreds.

Mills in general held spring patents during the week at $6 to $6.25 in jutes, with practically no business being done on same. Re-sale stuff was sold during the week at prices ranging from $5.50 to $5.75 in jutes, and a fair amount of business was turned over on same.

Kansas 95 per cent straights were generally quoted at $5.75 to $5.90 in jutes, while re-sale flour was sold as low as $5.50 jute and a fair business was turned over on the latter.

Spring wheat clear was in rather good demand and some fair sales were effected at prices ranging from $5.15 to $5.30 in jutes. Kansas clear was generally quoted at $5.25 to $5.50 jute, with some scattered sales being effected at the lower level.

Soft winter wheat straights were generally quoted at $5.75 to $6 in wood, with business on same rather restricted.

Millfeed prices showed somewhat of a decline during the week, particularly on Western feed to arrive, with a fair demand in evidence. City bran in bulk was quoted at $22 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.25@6.50; straight, $6.10@6.25; clear, $5.50@5.60; low grade, $4@4.50, jutes.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.80@6; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $5.30@5.50; low grade, $4.50@4.75.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, $6.15@6.35; straight, $5.75@5.90; clear, $5.25@5.50.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse Western spring, to arrive, $22.75; standard middlings, $22.75; flour middlings, $26.75; red dog, to arrive, $28.75; oil meal, $40@40.50; city bulk bran, $22.50; in 100-lb. sacks, $24; middlings, $22.50@31.50; red dog flour, $32.

NEW YORK NOTES.

L. A. Mennel, of the Harter Milling Co., Toledo, O., spent several days in New York last week.

William J. Brewer, salesmanager Thompson Milling Co., Lockport, N. Y., was a visitor on New York 'Change during the week.

Flour and grain men on the new directorate of the New Orleans Board of Trade are: R. F. Clerc, first vice-president; J. H. Lafaye, Jr., Jeff D. Hardin, John T. Gibbons, Jr., Albert Mackie, Nevin Kirkpatrick, T. J. Ferguson, G. M. Milam, Joseph McCloskey, E. F. Kohnke, Thomas F. Cunningham and L. W. Zoeller.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Jan. 10, 1916.

Quotations on flour on this market were irregular last week, going up and down 10@15c per bbl. in sympathy with the fluctuations of the wheat market. There was little buying, except in hand-to-mouth lots where stocks were low, and the market closed about 15c higher. Prices had a wide range, depending principally upon the condition of the individual mill as to orders for deferred delivery. The trade appeared disinclined to buy, predicting lower prices, in spite of the advice of mill agents to the contrary. Much second-hand trading was done in export flours which had become congested here on account of scarcity of ocean tonnage. Temporary embargoes were placed on ocean bookings last week and incoming flour piled up so that most of last week's trading was done in warehoused flour bought originally for export. Several big dealers cleaned up a neat profit in taking the advance in values, as second hand prices were from 10c to 20c per bbl. below prevailing mill quotations for all grades of flour. It is claimed that fully 25,000 sacks were sold to bakers and dealers from warehouses late in December and early in January. These sales had an abrupt termination Friday, when it became known that the British admiralty had commandeered the coffee liners to Brazil and were sending them here to move cotton, wheat and flour from Gulf and South Atlantic ports. This order will send numbers of British and French ships to New Orleans to load and will doubtless cause monster orders of clears and low grade to be made by agents of the Allies for rush delivery. In the meantime coffee is already on the mount.

Kansas values had a wide range. Some mills were asking $5.80 for patents, other $5.45@5.50. Much distress Kansas flour was sold at second hand, few mill orders being placed. Prevailing prices on hard spring wheat flours were $6@6.25 for patents, with some mills quoting on the $6.50 basis for cottons. Prices did not attract trade and the only sales were at second hand. Some inquiry for Latin-American export was shown, but all prices were unsettled.

Soft winter mills were asking $6.25@6.50 for patents, but finding a light demand. The sugar and cotton districts took some in re-stocking for the first of the year. Local bakers bought sparingly, but the family trade was good through grocers.

Bran was in good demand and shorts also had a sale which was better than fair. Soft wheat brans commanded $1.11@1.13 per 100 lbs. in cottons, and hard wheat brans from Kansas and Nebraska one cent less. Shorts were quoted for whites $1.25@1.35 per 100 lbs., with darker grades in proportion.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

Harry T. Lawler and bride (nee Mary Clare Fryer of New Orleans) returned last week from their wedding tour, visiting several cities in Texas.

Jeff D. Hardin, president of the New Orleans Board of Trade, retired from that office last week, to be succeeded by M. J. Sanders, manager of the Leyland steamship line. Mr. Hardin is a large flour forwarding agent and resigned on account of pressing duties as port commissioner in charge of the construction of the new grain elevator of the dock board.

Flour exports last week were: St. Nazaire, 69,350 sacks; Progreso, 900 sacks; Bocas del Toro, 7,617 sacks; Gothenburg, 41,544 sacks; Havana, 5,050 sacks; Havre, 14,298 sacks; Belfast, 37,045 sacks; Dublin, 10,313 sacks; Glasgow, 12,999 sacks; Central American ports, 3,042 sacks; Jamaica, 4,468 sacks; Mexican ports, 4,468 sacks. Heavy shipments of wheat were made to England and France.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 10, 1916.

With a wide variation in the prices paid for wheat, Indiana mills have been doing only a fair amount of selling this week, although production is at a good figure. Indiana patents are quoted at from $5.75 to $5.90 in jute.

The Indianapolis mills during the last week turned out 17,240 bbls. of flour, compared with 11,340 the previous week, 8,955 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1915 and 5,397 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1914.

Three Evansville mills have just turned out 12,000 bbls. of flour, which is on its way to New Orleans, from which port it will be shipped to France.

Feed is in good local demand at $24 a ton in wagon lots. Some dealers are not trying to do any carload business, preferring the small lots at a better price.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.75@5.90; straight, $5.45@5.60; clear, $5.20@5.35. Quotations are in jute; wood 20c higher.

Millfeed—$22@23 in carload lots; $24 in 100-lb. sacks.

INDIANA NOTES.

A loss of $30,000, partly covered by insurance, was caused by a fire which destroyed Hinton Bros.' grain elevator at Ridgeville, Ind.

Judson Hayden, Henry Sanders and Siegfried H. Isaacs have incorporated the Independent Feed & Fertilizer Co., of Indianapolis, with a capital stock of $10,000.

The Urmston Harting Grain Co. has been dissolved and the Urmston Grain Co. incorporated with $150,000 capital. Leroy Urmston is president and C. W. Urmston, of the Buffalo office, is secretary-treasurer of the new corporation.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Jan. 10, 1916.

The past week has been very dull in jobbing lines, which is customary at this season, when merchants are taking inventories of stocks. Conservative business men say that they expect extremely small demand for flour, feed and grain during the first three months, as farmers have plenty of meat and feedstuffs to last them at least that long. The boll weevil ravages in the Selma territory last season caused a decrease of fully 60 per cent in cotton receipts, and this is causing great caution on the part of all merchants in extending credit lines. This decrease, though, was largely offset by the high prices obtaining for cotton and cottonseed and the larger crops of foodstuffs. The business is really in a good sound condition, but will be on a smaller scale.

Selma Market Prices.

The following prices obtain here today:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (wood)—Superlative patent, $7; premium patent, $6.50; standard patent, $6.25.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Fancy bakers' patent, $5.90; fancy family patent, $5.90.

Millfeed (100-lb. sacks)—Soft winter wheat bran, $25 ton; soft winter wheat shorts, $28.

Corn Products—Standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.55; corn chops (100-lb. sacks), $1.50.

Grain—No. 2 white corn, 140-lb. sacks, 85c; No. 2 white oats, 160-lb. sacks, 54c.

SELMA NOTES.

Newton T. Hammet, representing the Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co., Oklahoma City, Ok., visited Selma this week in the interest of his mill. Mr. Hammet says business is satisfactory.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 10, 1916.

Flour business was better in Iowa last week, higher prices stimulating buying to some extent. Net advances of about 20c per bbl. were scored and some mills advanced quotations as much as 30c per bbl. Buying is still in rather small volume, for the large jobbing and baking trade is bearish, limiting all new purchases to single carlots. Regular trade of mills was the most active inquirer and practically three-fourths of the sales last week were on established patents in single carlots and generally in mixed cars of flour and feed.

Kansas mills did a good business during the week. Spring wheat mills are somewhat out of line, asking premiums of as much as 25c over Kansas flour. Consequently, on competitive business Southwestern mills are obtaining the orders. Best Kansas patents are quoted at a range of $6.20 to $6.70 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered any part of the state. Nebraska mills are asking the same range on their established brands. Spring wheat mills want as high as $7 per bbl. for advertised brands. Some patents were offered as low as $6.30 to $6.50 per bbl., delivered, sacked.

Iowa mills are running an average of about 15 hours. Most of the mills are running half time, but a few of the larger plants are running 18 to 24 hours. Those mills operating full time are depending on old contracts to take more than half of their output. Shipping instructions are reported good, for the trade needs flour and have not over-contracted. Most of the flour moving out was bought several months ago and at prices considerably under the market. Buyers are not hesitating about taking flour when there is at least $1 per bbl. profit on day of shipment.

Millfeed continues inactive. Iowa is using more bran and shorts as a result of the poor corn crop, but the large offerings from the Northwest and from the Southwest make feed a drug on the market. Iowa mills are able to dispose of most of their output in mixed cars, but are getting unsatisfactory prices, when compared with a year ago. In some instances middlings are selling at less than bran, indicating the light demand for that feed. Bran is quoted $20 per ton.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—$6.20@6.70; straight, $6@6.50; fancy clear, $5.50@5.75; second clear, $4.75@5.10.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $6.30@7; standard patent, $6@6.75; clear, $5.10@5.55.

Millfeed—Bran, $19@21 per ton; shorts, $22@24 for gray and $27 for white; flour middlings, $28@29.

IOWA NOTES.

The small grist mill at Mapleton, Ia., which has been running for more than 10 years, shut down last week indefinitely. The owner is now in the employ of another mill and will probably never operate the grist plant again.

The Des Moines Flour & Feed Co., Des Moines, Ia., purchased the flour and feed business of Newcomb Bros., Mason City, Ia., last week, which adds another store to their chain of flour and feed stores in the state. The company also operates distributing places at Council Bluffs, Creston and Des Moines, Ia.

One of the landmarks of Iowa, the Collier grist mill, at Hawleyville, was sold last week at public aucton. The plant is being dismantled and the two and one-half acres of land which was owned by the mill company will be converted into pasture land. The mill was purchased by A. M. Collier more than 50 years ago and was operated up to his death, three years ago. At one time it was valued at $10,000, but the auction price was only $750.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 10, 1916.

Conditions surrounding the Chicago flour market remain very quiet, the city family business being especially dull. Holiday quietness has not apparently spent itself, and this, with the uncertain action of the wheat market the past few days, with the prospects that buyers would be able to get on cheaper, has not tended to stimulate interest in trade. Until wheat shows a more definite trend it is likely that this apathy may continue, and when it is a question if the members of the flour trade, who are quite bearish in their views, as they generally are, will be attracted to a rising market, especially from the current level.

It is to be considered, however, that, as prices are from their standpoint high, orders are more likely to be quickened by bullish developments in the wheat pit than the reverse. It is always easier to stimulate buying in a rising than in a declining market, because there is the vital difference in buying today what will cost more tomorrow than in buying what will be cheaper by waiting. There is no doubt in the minds of those who are in position to know that there is a strong underlying influence in the wheat market and that it is attracting speculation, which may yet succeed in establishing much higher prices, but whether these will impress flour buyers with the wisdom of making new contracts for future delivery is yet to be developed. Very few new contracts were made last week among the bakery trade, although the call for deliveries on old bookings was heavy and continuous.

Northwestern flour had a fair week. Kansas flour sales were not in very large volume. In this market there is very little inquiry for Southwestern flour at the moment.

Soft wheat flour mills had a greatly improved demand the past week, and some substantial sales of both patent and clear were perfected. The larger cracker and biscuit manufacturers are beginning to come into the market and a consistent inquiry is anticipated for the next few weeks at least.

Rye has been very firm all week. This is especially true of patents. The darker grades, which were freely offered a few weeks ago, are now practically unobtainable and bringing good prices.

Durum products were steady all week. Very little new business is being consummated, but the mills are kept busy filling old contracts.

The millfeed market is showing a steadier tone, with the demand beginning to develop signs of broadening.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.90; standard patent, $5.60@5.90; first clear, $4.70@5; second clear, $3.40@3.70.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.40@5.60; straight, $5.30@5.60; clear, $4.40@4.80.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.60@5.70; straight, $5.40@5.60; clear, $4.75@5.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $6.30@6.40; straight, $5.90@6; clear, $4.25@4.35; No. 1 semolina, $6.50@6.60; No. 2 semolina, $6.40@6.50.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20@20.50; middlings, $20; red dog, $26@26.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.30@5.40; dark, $4.50@4.90.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

While in Chicago the past week John Washburn, president of Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, expressed bullish views on wheat.

The Rock Island has issued an embargo against all domestic and export grain shipments by railroads running to Galveston.

The Chicago Board of Trade will be represented at the meeting of the Council of Grain Exchanges Jan. 20 and 21 by H. N. Sager, S. P. Arnot and F. B. Rice.

Gary C. Lyons and Herman F. Monroe have applied for membership on the Chicago Board of Trade and William A. Thomson has posted a membership for transfer.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1916.

Flour trade was quiet last week, although the mills reported increased interest and are expecting a good volume of business after buyers have taken stock. The tone of flour was generally steady to a shade higher last week, though most of the business was placed at the old prices. Indications are that buyers will continue to follow a waiting policy and buy on a conservative basis. However, general business conditions have had a wonderful revival in the South the past 90 days, and, as it is the general impression that stocks of flour are low, the outlook is regarded as bright for a good current business at least. Not a few inquiries are being received, and reflecting the amount of business of the buyers will be willing to anticipate needs and this will result in better bookings within the next 30 days.

Jobbers rehandling Kansas and Minnesota flours report business quiet. Prices showed considerable range, reflecting the amount of business of the mills, those having bookings ahead not making any concessions. Local jobbers report a good trade in flour for last year and are expecting more active business in 1916, as business outlook is much better.

Wheat ruled steady in the cash market here, No. 2 red being quoted $1.30@1.32. There was a fairly liberal movement of wheat and stocks here showed increase.

There was little change in the millfeed situation, with light business. The strength predicted for millfeed has not been materializing.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $6.45; standard, $6.10@6.25; half patents, $6@6.10; low grades, $5.45@5.75; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—$5.40@5.70.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—$6.60@7.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Soft winter wheat bran, $21@22; mixed feed, $23@24; standard shorts or middlings, $25@26.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

E. M. Kelly, president of Liberty Mills, Nashville, was in St. Louis last week.

Stocks of flour at the end of the week amounted to 37,400 bbls., against 41,000 bbls. at end of previous week.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipts of 143 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 655,500 bus.; corn, 355,000 bus.; oats, 576,000 bus.

J. S. Morris, formerly manager of Marshall & Murray Milling Co., Hardison Mills, Tenn., has been made manager of the Lewisburg Mill & Elevator Co., Lewisburg, Tenn., succeeding W. A. Bills. Bates Morris has been made manager of the mill at Hardison Mills.

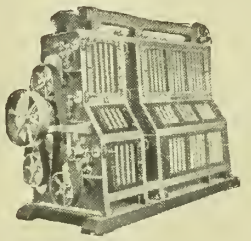
W. V. Tupper, of the Adams-Tupper Brokerage Co., Albany, Ga., was in Nashville last week, visiting his brother, V. S. Tupper, general manager of the Nashville Roller Mills. Mr. Tupper thinks that the outlook is bright for a large flour trade in the South this year.

Members of the Iowa Department of Agriculture have registered a vigorous protest against published reports that only 25 per cent of the Iowa corn crop is fit for commercial purposes. The department says at least 60 per cent can be used for feeding.

You Grain Men Can Do this Very Thing Yourselves

You can turn wheat into a great deal more money---into bigger profits---by milling it yourself with the "Midget" Marvel Self-Contained Roller Flour Mill.

Others are doing it and they are telling how easily it is done. We have the proof.



The "Midget" Marvel

Many grain and elevator men in various parts of the United States have turned to milling their wheat into flour as a means of increasing profits. They have found that the "Midget" Marvel Self-Contained Roller Flour Mill is the best thing for utilizing waste power, waste space and waste labor and turning it all into handsome profits.

With this marvelous invention you can, on a comparatively small investment, increase your profit on wheat as high as 25c or more per bushel. You can find a ready market right at your door for every sack of flour and every bit of feed you can make.

The "Midget" Marvel is a complete roller flour mill all in one frame, requiring very little space, power or attention to run. It is so simple in construction and operation that you do not have to have previous milling experience to run it and make money from the start. Many are running it with power that had been going to waste, thereby turning that power into a real profit.

The "Midget" Marvel is made up in four sizes, 12½, 25, 50 and 75 barrels a day capacity and makes as fine roller patent flour as any other mill in the world—big or little—Makes "A Better Barrel of Flour Cheaper."

Write us today for names and addresses of grain and elevator men who have installed the "Midget" Marvel and are making money with it. We will even send you their letters if you want or have you write them yourself. Wish you would.

When you write tell us the market price of wheat and wholesale values of flour and bran in your locality. We will then give you definite figures on profits.

Ask us also for our handsome new book just off the press, "The Story of a Wonderful Flour Mill," with estimates, plans, terms, etc. It will be a revelation to you!

Anglo-American Mill Co., Inc.

410 Fourth St., Owensboro, Ky.

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 10, 1916.

Optimism was the rule in reports of local corn products manufacturers on business of the last week. There seemed to be more agreement than for some time over the condition of the market, and it was confidently predicted that buying here by the South would be general by February. Prices were little changed for the week, closing steady to a shade lower.

Eastern Iowa, Northern Illinois, Wisconsin and Southern Minnesota were buyers of corn chop here during the week. The trade with this Northern territory, which has an enormous quantity of soft corn, was described as good. Local demand for chop was only fair. Weather condition were expected to play an important part in the future chop trade with the Northern states. At the close No. 2 mixed chop was quoted at $1.32@1.35.

Corn meal was worked to the Southeast, and there was a general increase in inquiries from the South. One miller made the prediction that this market would be on a working basis with Texas by Feb. 1. Much depends on the volume of the demand from the Northern states, for if they take heavily prices may not reach a working level so far as the South is concerned as early as expected. Standard meal closed at $2.85@3.05 and cream meal at $3.05@3.20. Grits are quoted 10c higher than cream corn meal.

The corn market locally was rather favorable to the trade. Local receipts were heavy, being 60 per cent larger than a year ago. Stocks of corn in Kansas City elevators increased more than 500,000 bus., and now exceed 2,500,000 bus., or five times the total of a year ago. Cash corn prices changed little for the week. A heavy movement of corn to the Kansas City market is expected to continue, as farmers in many localities in this district appear glad to sell the cereal at current quotations.

Following quotations for corn products, based f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb, cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.05@3.20 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.15—3.30 per bbl.; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.32@1.35 per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 10, 1916.

The Chicago corn market reached a higher level for the week just closed. Although prices are extremely high as it is, receipts did not materially improve for the week. The demand for good corn, both the grain and its products, is insistent, especially in the northern section of the country. In fact, the Southwest appears to be shipping a considerable portion of its output in that direction at the moment. There was practically no demand from the East, but an improvement in this condition is anticipated, as it is known that stocks there are materially reduced. The gluten feed market showed a continuance of the strong tone displayed during the previous week.

Hominy feed, white, was quoted at $26@26.50 per ton; white corn meal, $1.95 in 100-lb. sacks; yellow corn meal, $1.90 in 100-lb. sacks; gluten feed, $26.50 per ton; gluten meal, $35@36; corn oil cake meal, $27.25.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1916.

Corn and products have ruled generally steady the past week. Corn advanced about 1 cent and was quoted 70@72c. Corn meal is quoted $1.55@1.65 per 96-lb. bag. Shippers of corn are facing new conditions in this market. The offerings of corn have been much larger than usual, and stocks have steadily icreased, while the demand in the South is lighter, on account of farmers having raised corn.

Buffalo, N Y., Jan. 10, 1916.

Not much change has occurred in the corn products market during the past week, and trade is quiet, not having as yet recovered from the holidays. Buffalo is a great handler and manufacturer of corn and of feeds, increasing its capacity steadily every year, but sending out its product mostly unbranded. Quotations are now as follows: Hominy, $29 per ton; cracked corn, $30.50; granulated corn meal, $1.90 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.90; white corn flour, $1.95.

New York, Jan. 10, 1916.

Corn goods prices were steadily held at previous week's quotations, with demand on same very quiet.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.30 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; granulated yellow, $3.85; corn flour, $1.75@1.85. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.79@1.82; grits, $1.80@1.83; flakes, $2.15.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 10, 1916.

Flour has been rather quiet and mills report that sales are a little better than last week, but not what they should be. A great many inquiries are coming in and stocks are low throughout the country, which should insure the mills good running time the rest of this month and next. Owing to the tie-up in freight on the Eastern lines, Kansas flour is getting scarce in that section and there undoubtedly will be a good demand from the East in the next week or 10 days. Mills are selling quite a good deal of flour locally that is in the Southwest and are getting around $6 for best Kansas hard wheat flour, basis 15c rate points. Some mills in Southern Kansas have cut down their running time, but the majority are running full time.

During the past week there were 443 cars of wheat in Wichita, against 327 a year ago. The dollar mark has been reached and quite a few of the farmers sold some of their wheat. Everyone is surprised at the large receipts, as the week has been stormy. Sales on the Wichita market have run as high as $1.18½, basis Kansas City.

The feed market remains unchanged. Quite a few of the mills have surplus and it seems to be a drug on the market. With the high price of corn and other feed, mills should have no trouble in disposing of their surplus feeds, and the majority of mills are filling their warehouses at present. Bran is bringing around 90c in mixed cars, mill-run about $1 and shorts from $1.15 to $1.25, basis Kansas City rate points.

WICHITA NOTES.

E. O. Green, formerly with the Seymour Milling & Light Co., of Seymour, Tex., spent a couple of days in Wichita last week.

The latest report we have on million-bu. elevators is one for Wichita. It is reported that the banks are going to finance the deal and will build a 3,000,000-bu. elevator. Some of the local millers, it is reported, are in on the deal. It is understood that plans are under way at the present time and same will be located near the packing plants in the North End and will b on four lines of railroad.

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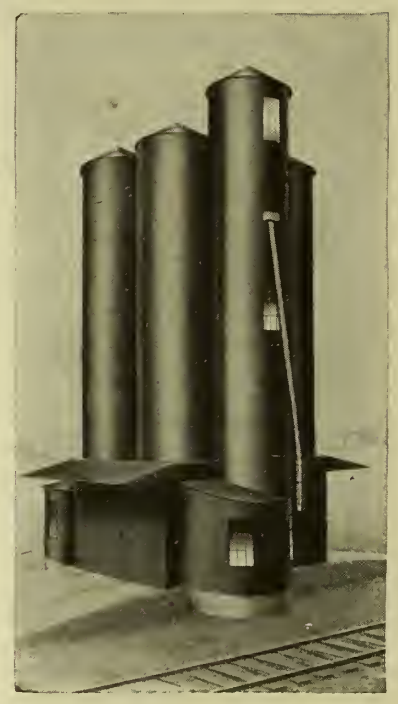

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Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 10, 1916.

Exceptional dullness ruled in the flour trade during the past week, notwithstanding declines of 20c per bbl. in last week's flour prices. The trade is carrying only light stocks of flour, but there seems no disposition at all to buy, except for current requirements. Few mills are booking more than carlot orders, and as a result the majority of the Nebraska mills are running half time. Most of the business is confined to regular trade, which is taking established patents principally. Very little flour is moving East or for export from the state, except on old contracts. Mills with old orders on their books are obtaining shipping instructions without any difficulty.

Cash wheat was higher for the week. No. 2 hard closed at Omaha at a range of $1.14 to $1.17 per bu., with very light receipts. Country mills report light marketing by farmers, too, but this is not interfering with products, as more than enough wheat is being received.

Flour quotations in Omaha and Lincoln and nearby points are on a $6 basis. In the north and northwestern part of the state mills are quoting $5.80 for best patents in cotton sacks. General quotations in the Southwest territory are at a range of $6.20 to $6.40 per bbl. for highest patents. Omaha mills report a very light local inquiry. Some inquiries are coming from the East, but no sales are being made. Iowa is getting fair buyer at this time, but business to this state is limited to regular trade.

Millfeed is in very light demand. Country mills are evidently storing and some are forcing sales, which is having a bearish effect on the market. Bran is now quoted at $17 per ton in 100-lb. sacks, Omaha basis, while shorts are worth about $20. Interior mills sell local and mixed car trade at $20 for bran and $22 to $23 for shorts. Quite a number of mills are compelled to dispose of their entire output in mixed cars but some of the larger plants have a carlot surplus.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—Patent, $5.90@6; straight, $5.70@5.80. Interior mills—Patent, $5.80@6.40; straight, $5.60@6.20.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—$17@17.50; shorts, $20@21. Interior mills—Bran, $20; shorts, $22@23.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Cambridge Milling Co., Cambridge, Neb., has completed its new water power and the mill is now running full time.

Nebraska winter wheat area is 10 per cent less than a year ago, amounting to 3,307,000 acres. Rye acreage is five per cent less, or 201,000 acres.

Omaha received 53,950,000 bus. of wheat during 1915, as shown by the annual report of Secretary Manchester. Wheat receipts for the year were 16,885,200 bus.; corn, 24,316,800; oats, 11,606,600; rye, 1,077,500 bus. and barley 564,800 bus. Total shipments from the market were 48,920,200 bus.

Omaha is shipping corn into the Northern states. This is the reverse of conditions two years ago, when Southwestern states had a short corn crop and were large buyers of corn from Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas. This year the Southwestern states have a large surplus crop and they are shipping into Iowa and other Northern states.

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Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1916.

The flour trade has been dull during the past week and the strong market has doubtless caused much holding off on purchases. It is usual for a break to occur some time during this month, and millers say if one does come it will probably cause some pretty fair buying. The local mills are caught up with a large share of their orders, but still have a fair amount of business on hand. Deliveries are hard to make, on account of the congested condition of the railroads, which affects all kinds of freight. Prices are a little higher than a week ago. Rye flour is easy.

The millfeed market is quiet and the same as last week for bran and middlings. Supplies of feed are still rather heavy and few retailers are making purchases of any size. Jobbers say they are selling hardly anything just now, but the holiday influence is still being felt. Gluten feed is reported in fairly good demand and prices are higher.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $6.75@7 in wood; clear, $5.75; low grade, $4.75.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $5.80@6.10 in cotton; straight, $5.55@5.70; first clear, $5.05@5.25.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $6.50@6.75 in wood; pastry, $6@6.25; low grade, $4.75.

Rye Flour—$5.65@6.

Millfeed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $21.75; standard middlings, $22; red dog flour, $27.50; oil meal, $38; gluten feed, 29.

BUFFALO NOTES.

H. C. Veatch, manager of the Kansas Milling Co. Buffalo, N. Y., agency, has been spending a week on a Southern trip.

The Chesbro Milling Co., of Salamanca, has filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy. This company recently lost its feed mill by fire, the loss being about $50,000. A number of Buffalo creditors have claims.

The Washburn-Crosby Co., Buffalo, N. Y., reports the first shutdown of the mill since September, no stop having been made at Thanksgiving time. Actual sales are now moderate, but there is a larger amount of old bookings than in former years, so business is far from being slow as yet.

Late visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange included the following: O. E. Auerbach, a feed broker of New York; Mark Steele, Albany, N. Y., representative of the Burns Grain Co.; Frank Chesbro, miller, of Attica; C. E. Dingwall, grain dealer, of Milwaukee; J. J. Weller, secretary of the Athens (Pa.) Milling & Produce Co.

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 10, 1916.

Scarcity of cane molasses was the principal factor in the trade in alfalfa meal and mixed feeds in the last week. There was some improvement in the trade in meal, but it was still limited by the inability of mixers to obtain an adequate supply of molasses. Demand for mixed feeds was affected by the high prices which mixers must ask for combinations containing molasses, owing to the scarcity of that product.

Alfalfa meal mills reported operations on a liberal scale for this season. The colder weather, together with snows, helped to impart a somewhat better tone to the trade. Quotations on meal were practically unchanged, however In many localities deliveries of alfalfa hay were not as liberal as heretofore, due in part to the poor condition of roads. The Central states appeared to show the best improvement in demand so far as this market is concerned.

Alfalfa hay was in light supply on the Kansas City market, and the tone in the trade was generally better. Choice offerings again sold at $16, while the lower grades were also unchanged in price. There was much more activity than heretofore in the lower grades, however, and at this writing there is hope among dealers that the effect of the weather of the last week will tell in renewed strength soon. This is the feeling of some of the closest observers of alfalfa hay conditions on the local market.

With cane molasses moving largely to interests other than feed mixers, some quotations were made in the last week here on molasses feeds containing beet molasses. This is not quoted quite as high as the cane molasses mixtures. Some increase in the demand for molasses feeds was noticeable, but among consumers closely in touch with the trade there was no enlargement in the number of inquiries as to supplies because of the relatively high level already quoted. If anything, prices showed a strong undertone at the higher level established last week.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@20.50; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $14@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $22@24; standard, $21@22.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23.50@27.50; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25.50@26.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15.50@16; No 1, $13.50@15; standard, $10@13; No. 2, $7.50@9.50; No. 3, $5.50@7.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 10, 1916.

Alfalfa meal and alfalfa mixed feed trade was featureless all of last week. Demand was rather inactive. The buying trade showed very little interest during the entire week. Several sales of meal in one to five carlots were made for deferred shipment, but meal business was in rather smaller volume than normal for this period of the year. Local feed jobbers are somewhat at sea over the present condition of the market. Of course, the mild winter to date has been a factor in the small sales of feed, but this does not account for the light demand at this time. It can only be said that the large supply of feedstuffs in the country is restricting sales of commercial feeds, but there were large amounts of feedstuffs on farms a year ago, but the feed demand was much more active than at this time. It is a puzzling situation. Not only in alfalfa meal and mixed feeds, but millfeeds, too, the inactivity is being felt to a large extent.

Prices of alfalfa feeds were unchanged all of last week. Mixed feeds continue to have a strong tone, reflecting the strength in blackstrap molasses, which is now quoted at four and five times as much as before the war. Local mixers hesitate about quoting molasses feeds for deferred shipment and in some instances are not quoting for quick shipment. The uncertainty of obtaining a supply of molasses to mix with feeds is the factor in the market against long-time sales. Mixers in St. Louis and East St. Louis are operating full time on old contracts, but are not doing much in the way of new business.

Alfalfa meal quotations were also steady last week. Prices are on a basis of $21.50 to $22.50 per ton for choice meal in sacks, with this commodity very scarce. No. 1 meal is quotable at $19 to $19.50 per ton, with some brokers asking $20, sacked. No. 2 meal continues in largest supply and is bringing $16 to $16.50 per ton.

Molasses feeds are almost unquotable. Plain molasses alfalfa feed is worth up to $25 per ton, and in some instances $26 per ton. Grain molasses feeds are quoted around $30 per ton, sacked, while grain dry mixed feed is probably worth up to $31.

Prices of alfalfa feeds, although at record-breaking levels, are in line with the high quotations on corn and other feeding cereals. The market is not out of line, despite the effect of war consumption of blackstrap molasses, and this is a saving factor in the trade situation.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 10, 1916.

The alfalfa market was practically unchanged for the week just closed, although the molasses mixtures showed an advance, due to the continued scarcity of molasses. Demand for the meal was keen and receipts were on a very liberal scale, although weather conditions were not as favorable the last few days for milling operations, but, on the other hand, helped out on the consumptive end.

Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at $20@21 per ton; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $14@15; No. 1 molasses alfalfa feed, $22.50@23.50; No. 2, $21@21.50; grain molasses alfalfa feed, $26.50@27.50; alfalfa grain feed, dry, $26@27.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1916.

The alfalfa feed market remains steady at the same figures as last week. Trade has been quiet, owing to the holiday and inventory season. Buyers are not carrying any large stocks and improvement is looked for soon. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22.75, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25.25 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $27.25.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 10, 1916.

Under-grade alfalfa hay and meal flooded the local market last week and the week previous. This caused a sluggishness of sales for off-color stock, but a sharp demand at high prices for choice bright peagreen hay and meal. Primes of alfalfa hay could be had for $15@17 and meal primes as low as $18@19.50, but they were not much in demand, except for feed mixing. Coarse grains were up, so the low-grade alfalfa meal came in to balance the high prices of blackstraps, which were almost prohibitive, in addition to being scarce for molasses mixed feeds. These feeds went up $2.50@3.50 per ton last week and were practically off the market, except where inferior meals were used to balance the cost. Blackstraps were quoted wholesale at 18c per gallon, minimum. Alcohol factories were gobbling it up as fast as it showed up, so feed mixers had no chance. Mixed feeds, from grain, averaged from $25 to $30, according to quality and grade. Mixed feeds from molasses ranged in price from $28 to $38 a ton. Country demand was strong, especially in the new hog and cattle districts of the Louisiana "Sugar Bowl." Paille fine grass and native hay competition was eliminated, as the local crop has been absorbed by home feeding and shipments to Texas.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The alfalfa mill at Cairo, Neb., operated by J. E. Cox, has shut down for an indefinite period. Damaged machinery resulting from an accident is the cause.

G. T. Martin, of the Kansas City Alfalfa Feed Co., Kansas City, is traveling in Eastern markets. Mr. Martin was a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants Exchange Thursday.

Total receipts of hay in Chicago in 1915 amounted to 304,342 tons, compared with 379,524 tons in preceding year. Total shipments for the year were 73,625 tons, against 61,004 tons in the previous year.

Eight alfalfa meal mills in Nebraska, reporting to the State Labor Commissioner on the volume of their business in 1915, estimated value of total production at $2,682,369.25. Capital invested by the eight mills amounts to $465,050.

The Wash-Co Alfalfa Milling Co., Ft. Calhoun, Neb., has renewed its incorporation papers. Capital stock of the company is $100,000, of which $65,000 is fully paid up. Henry, Ernest and Howard J. Rix are the principals in the company.

Cottonseed feed, a concentrate which alfalfa mixed feed dealers consider a strong competitor in their trade, continues to show great strength. It is now quoted at the highest prices in history, being up to $30.50 a ton, sacked, at Texas common points. Enormous quantities are moving for export. The domestic demand is very much lighter than for the corresponding time last year, when cottonseed feed products were very cheap.

Hardly a January in recent years presented so many uncertain conditions in the alfalfa hay markets as dealers now face. With a great abundance of low-grade alfalfa and small supplies of choice hay, dealers are at a loss to know whether to expect a large or a moderate movement. There is hope among distributors of hay that weather will be severe the remainder of the winter, as it is felt that this alone will give the market the stimulus it needs. Severe weather would, dealers declare, induce increased consumption of the lower grades of alfalfa hay.

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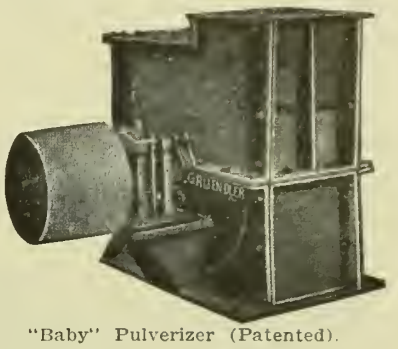

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Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, West Salem, Ohio.

POSITION WANTED—As second miller or helper. Two and a half years' experience; 24 years old, strong and willing to work. Steady, reliable; married; good references. Can come at once. Address "Park',' care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly practical miller; lifetime experience; would work second in large mill; Missouri or Arkansas preferred. Married; strictly sober. Can come on 30 days' notice. Addess Robert P. Howard, Grand Island, Neb.

WANTED—To make a change. A miller of 20 years' experience. In answering give capacity of mill and what you are willing to pay. Address Box 327, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A thoroughly sober, industrious and capable man for taking charge of the manufacturing end, also to be conversant with the selling end of a molasses and poultry feed business. No has-beens need apply. Plant being arranged for turning out about 10 cars of molasses and poultry feed of the very best grades per day. Advise present position, full qualifications, age and references, also salary desired. Box 325, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 60 H. P. Murray Corliss Engine in good condition. Selling on account of having installed a larger engine. Price is right. Peerless Flour Mills Co., Norton, Kan

FOR SALE—Flour and feed mill of 30-bbl. capacity, rye or buckwheat. Three runs of stones, two for flour and one for feed. Never-failing stream, 12-foot head, good log dam; water power can be improved to 250 h. p. On the Central New England Railway, freight depot on mill property. Property contains three acres of ground, very good house, mill building, barn, coal shed, wagon scales, all in excellent condition. Address Henry Buerman. Gallatinville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Or lease, or would consider selling half interest, 150-bbl. flour and corn meal mill, 40-ton grinding and mixing plant and 25-ton ice plant, all in good condition and located well for supplies of wheat, corn and alfalfa. Will sell each separate if desired. For description and information, address A. M. Floersch, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Or would lease, a 75-bbl. steam-power mill, modern equipped, sifter system, Wolf Manufacturing Co., Pa.; located in an Eastern Kansas town, 25,000 population. Three railroads. Transit rates from best wheat fields of Kansas. Side track at door; wagon scales, dump and elevator. Only mill in county, only elevator in town. Gives absolute control of local wheat in county. Good corn feed and by-product trade. Substantial three-story stone building near business center, close to depot. Am no miller; must sell. Terms or exchange for half value. J. M. Caldwell, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—A fine 60-bbl. water and steam power milling plant, together with equipment for 20-ton poultry feed and 20-bbl. buckwheat flour and corn meal. In finest Northern Indiana locality, near Chicago. Plant was remodeled and reflowed last summer. Machinery in A1 condition. This is no sick mill; there are other reasons for a quick sale. Liberal terms. If you are really interested we will gladly furnish all information. Address Box 326, care Milling and Grain News.

FOR SALE—One 35 H. P. electric motor, 3 face 2,300 volt, 60 cycle with starting box, good as new; one Avery automatic weighing machine or meter for receiving grain, good as new; one No. 8 Bowser feed mill with elevator complete, new; one Cornwall corn cleaner, 500 bushels capacity, in good condition; one Barnard air-belt purifier; one Mitchell scroll mill in good condition; one 2 pair high 9x24 roller mill corrugated; one double stand roller mills, 7x12, good condition; two double stands of 6x20 roller mills with housing and feeder, but without pulleys, 4 or 5 reels we could sell. Oswego Milling Co., Oswego, Kan.

Small mills in Pennsylvania are paying a range of $1.15 to $1.28 for wheat. Farmers are marketing very slowly, however, and anticipating much higher prices.

"Self-praise is no recommendation"

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and you will be convinced.

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Milling and Grain News

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Decides Against Mill

Crowe Bakery, at Kansas City, Recovers $2 Per Barrel on Canceled Contract for 1,250 Barrels.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 17, 1916.

A jury in the federal court of Judge John H. Pollock, Kansas City, Kan., this afternoon awarded Daniel Crowe of the Crowe Baking Co. $2,500 in a suit for $3,125 against the Forest Park Milling Co., of Ottawa, Kan. The hearing of the case began Friday afternoon and went to the jury shortly before noon today, after the attorneys for each side had concluded arguments and Judge Pollock had given instructions. The jury was out only about two hours.

The case was one of the most interesting court contests over the delivery of flour ever tried in the Southwest. Mr. Crowe, who brought the suit, asked for $2.50 a bbl. on a contract for 1,250 bbls. of high patent flour given to the Forest Park Milling Co. on Dec. 16, 1914, by telephone. The Forest Park Milling Co. contended that Mr. Crowe had agreed in a telephone conversation, after some discussion of terms, to buy the flour on 60-day delivery, and that Mr. Crowe had failed to order out the flour or send sacks as agreed in its bulk contract. It also alleged that his claim of $2.50 a bbl. was excessive.

Mr. Crowe presented evidence showing that for two or three years he had purchased about 80 per cent of the flour used in his local bakery, at Fourteenth and Brooklyn streets, from the Forest Park Milling Co., and that on almost every contract deliveries overlapped a month or more, without objection from the mill. In the case of the 1,250-bbl. contract, Mr. Crowe said that he made the purchase over the telephone, to be used as needed. A. H. Slater, president of the Forest Park Milling Co., who appeared for his company, said the contract was made over the telephone for delivery in 60 days. In confirming the sale the Forest Park Milling Co. wrote the same day, stating that the sale, at $5 a bbl., bulk, Kansas City, was on a 60-day basis. The flour specified was the highest patent made by the mill.

The Forest Park Milling Co. asserted in its defense that Mr. Crowe had failed to send shipping directions in the 60-day period and that he had also failed to send sacks for his order. It therefore canceled the contract. In connection with this testimony, Mr. Crowe's attorneys presented correspondence showing that deliveries on purchases from the mill previously had not been observed closely. There was objection to this testimony, but Judge Pollock permitted the jury to hear it.

Much was said in the course of the trial about the meaning of a "bulk" contract. Points brought up were whether a bulk contract merely meant a basis of pricing flour or whether it obligated the buyer to furnish sacks. Mr. Crowe said that he had been accustomed to supply most of the sacks and that when he did not furnish them, or when he sent an inadequate number, the mill used its own and that he paid for them.

E. V. Hoffman, W. R. Duerr, Martin Emert and Wilbur Weston were subpoenaed as witnesses, presenting data to show the difference in the price of flour from Dec. 16, 1914, and the day on which the contract was cancelled. The Forest Park Milling Co. claimed a difference of about $2 a bbl. instead of $2.50, as alleged by Mr. Crowe, and the verdict was approximately on the milling company's basis.

In instructing the jury in the case Judge Pollock said previous dealings of the Crowe Baking Co. with the Forest Park Milling Co. should not be taken into consideration, and that only the telephone conversation at the time the purchase was made and the letter in which the 1,250-bbl. sale was confirmed should enter into its deliberations. If, Judge Pollock said, the letter of confirmation represents fully the verbal agreement on the 1,250-bbl. contract over the telephone, then the verdict should be for the Forest Park Milling Co. If not, the judge said to the jury, then the verdict should be for the Crowe Baking Co.

Canada Milling Conditions.

Some interesting facts on flour trade conditions in Canada were contained in a report sent to the Hezel Milling Co., East St. Louis, Ill., last week. According to the report war orders for flour are forcing the Western Canadian mills to work days, nights and Sundays. One mill in Calgary has orders for 20,000 bbls. of flour for France and also an order for 30,000 bbls. to turn out for Great Britain. The big crop of Canadian wheat this year, 336,000,000 bus., has brought a sudden expansion in the flour indusry. The Canadian railways have beeen saving cars for some time, so that Canada can take care of much of its wheat and ship its flour products at leisure. The value of these products from all Canadian flour mills five years ago was around $182,000,000, but it is not improbable that the value of mill products for Canada this year will exceed $225,000,000. The capital invested in Western Canada flour mills at present is estimated at from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000, employing from 4,500 to 5,500 hands, and with wages around $2,000,000 annually.

Federation Nominating Committee.

President Mark Mennel of the Millers' National Federation has appointed the following as a committee to nominate two candidates for president of the Federation: C. M. Hardenbergh, Kansas City; chairman; Thomas L. Moore, Richmond, Va.; Dwight M. Baldwin, Jr., Minneapolis; G. A. Breaux, Louisville, Ky.; William H. Duffett, Rochester, N. Y. Article seven, section 2, of articles of organization, provides that nomination may also be made by petition, signed by not less than 20 names of members in good standing; such petitions to be recognized must be filed with the secretary of the Federation not later than Jan. 30.

New York Flour Consumption.

Receipts of flour in New York City for the year 1915 amounted to 12,846,662 bbls. and the output of mills located in New Yorfk was 2,150,000 bbls., making a total supply in New York City of 14,996,000 bbls. Exports for the year were 7,504,000 bbls., leaving 7,292,000 bbls. for Greater New York trade, or an average of 24,000 bbls. a day for 30 working days. These figures would indicate that New York is the largest flour consuming point in the world.

Shortage in Car Equipment.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 17, 1915.

Movement of wheat and flour, wheat particularly, in the Southwest is still affected more or less by a lack of railroad equipment. The railroads of the Southwest say their grain tonnage has been running recently at a record volume for a winter season, and that this, combined with an unusually heavy movement of other freight, is responsible for the present shortage of cars. Another difficulty is the congestion at Atlantic and Gulf ports, which is holding up shipments in many parts of the country.

In Kansas City there is an embargo at the Terminal Elevators on the Rock Island. The Burlington elevator here has also had difficulty from congestion, but a somewhat easier situation is reported there, and the Burlington has lifted an embargo against shipments.

Inquiry made among the railroad freight agents of Kansas City today reveals the fact that the carriers anticipate no diminution in the movement of grain in the Southwest in the next month at least. The railroad agents say their shops are working full time in an endeavor to keep up with the demand for cars.

Foreign Crop Summary.

Russia—Weather continues very cold with snow cover, but parts exposed and damage reported. Our agents believe that the yield will show a material loss. There is practically nothing moving in the interior except small lots for local consumption. Ports on the North Sea remain icebound.

Manchuria—Owing to the poor quality of wheat and reduced yield it has been officially decreed to prohibit exportation.

South Africa—Crop prospects not favorable owing to dryness in October. Yield estimated 5 to 10 per cent under normal.

Italy—Weather more favorable and crop outlook improving. Reserves light and foreign arrivals meeting ready consumption. Native wheat prices have advanced sharply.

India—Weather more favorable and crop outlook improved. Native wheat prices have advanced sharply.

Veteran Indiana Miller Dies.

William C. Fuhrer, head of the Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind., died last week from old age. He was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1843, and moved to Mt. Vernon in 1858. He soon became associated with a small mill in Mt. Vernon and spent the remainder of his life in the milling business. He is survived by his widow, one son and a daughter.

Preferential Duty Is Renewed.

The president of Brazil issued an order last week prviding for the continuance of the 30 per cent preferential duty allowed on American flour and several other articles. The order allows American flour to enter Brazil on payment of a duty 30 per cent less than other countries pay. This preferential tariff has been in effect for several years, but is renewed annually by decree of the president of Brazil. This reciprocal arrangements is contingent on low American rubber and coffee duties.

Missouri Grain Dealers to Meet.

The second annual convention of the Missouri Grain Dealers' Association will be held in the Planters' Hotel at St. Louis, Jan. 26 and 27.

Shuts Off All Export

Allies to Blockade Neutral Countries as Well as Germany and Austria—Effect Is Uncertain.

Plans are being formulated by England, France and Italy to declare a formal blockade on all the neutral countries of Europe, including Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland in an attempt to prevent the reshipment of flour and other breadstuffs from these countries into Germany. This is not likely to mean a very big change in present conditions except as regards flour and wheat. The United Kingdom cites that Norway, Sweden and Holland have been importing ten times as much flour from the United States in the past year than during peace times and it is the claim of the allies that the flour is finding its way eventually to Germany and Austria.

The new blockade means that the neutral countries of Europe will have to prove the final destination of all imports and it is likely that under new rule these countries will be allowed to import only actual needs.

It is feared in this country that the latest move of the allies may excite congressional sentiment and that an embargo against the export of munitions of war to the allies may follow the formal declaration of a neutral blockade.

England cites the following figures to show that Germany has been getting more wheat and flour in the past year than during peace times:

Wheat from the United States to Germany in 1913, 12,000,000 bus.; 1915, 15,000,000 bus.; wheat to neutrals in 1913, 19,000,000 bus.; 1915, 50.000,000 bus. Flour exports to Germany in 1913, 140,000 bbls.; 1915, none; to neutrals in 1913, 1,500,000 bbls.; 1915, 5,100,000 bbls.

Condensed Directory of Congress.

For the convenience and quick reference of members of the Millers' National Federation, Secretary A. P. Husband has compiled a list of members of the Senate, of the House of Representatives taken from the Congressional Record. This is arranged according to states and gives districts represented as well as homes of each. There is included in the list the names of members of the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Ways and Means Committee. These two committees would probably handle any measures providing for the repeal of the mixed flour law.

Nebraska Convention Delayed.

The annual meeting of the South Platte Millers' Club, originally set for Jan. 19, has been delayed until Jan. 26. The meeting will convene in the Hotel Lincoln, Lincoln, Neb. It will be an informal meeting. Probably the most important matter for discussion will be on bleaching. C. L. Aller of the Nebraska Bleaching Committee will make a report. The annual election of officers will also be held.

Commerce Commission Decision.

Proposed tariff and regulation changes on the Pere Marquette and Ann Arbor Railroad, which would increase domestic and export grain rates from Chicago, Milwaukee and Manitowoc, Wis., to Eastern and Virginia ports, were found not justified by the Interstate Commerce Commission last week.

REGARDING ADVERTISERS — As Milling and Grain News is discriminating in the character of advertisements it publishes, our readers may have perfect confidence in the firms and individuals represented therein. We exclude all advertising of questionable character or of irresponsible concerns.

When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

Published Every Tuesday at
416 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

STAFF CORRESPONDENTS—Milling and Grain News has regular staff correspondents at the following market centers. Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, New York, Denver, San Francisco, New Orleans, Omaha, Des Moines, Detroit, Nashville, Memphis, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Ala., Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Little Rock, Washington, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One year, in advance $2.00
Six months, in advance 1.00
Foreign countries, except Canada, per year 3.00

A Commendable Campaign.

Recognizing the various possibilities of increased white flour consumption in American homes, the Bemis Bro. Bag Company has started an advertising campaign in all of the leading national papers of general circulation among women to enlarge the use of white flour in this country. This unique campaign certainly merits commendation from the millers of the United States, for, without doubt, the advertisements, which are being published in national magazines having a combined circulation of more than 25,000,000 issues will awaken consumers to make a wider use of flour. The campaign cannot help but increase the consumption of flour in the home.

The advertisements now being published are well written. They go to the point. They tell the housewife how to make bread and how to make various table delicacies from white flour. They show the comparative food value of bread made from wheat flour, as opposed to beef, rice, fish, cheese, potatoes and many other high-priced foods. Obviously, general advertising which indicates to a housewife the greater value of white bread as compared with other foods will result in a larger use of wheat flour.

Wheat is rightfully called the "staff of life." There is hardly a human being in the United States who does not eat white flour in some form or other during the course of a day. With one or two exceptions, however, the per capita consumption of white flour in the United States is smaller than that of any other civilized country in the world. There is room in the United States for a largely increased use of white flour in the home, and the milling industry will benefit from any plan tending to increase consumption.

Different papers in this country have printed attacks on white flour, their claims starting from advertising in their columns. These attacks, although practically without foundation at all, have done some harm. Possibly they constitute a small factor tending to reduce white flour consumption in this country. But millers have been offsetting these advertisements to some extent by the issuance of circular matter showing the food value of white flour, defeating a few supposedly pure food faddists in their object to injure the white flour milling industry of the United States. This work should continue.

Probably some will question the value of a national advertising campaign. There are, however, many parallels which show the value of publicity and educational campaigns in national publications. How many people in the United States knew of Hawaiian pineapples before an association of Hawaiian pineapple growers started a campaign in all of the principal publications in the United States? Any fruit jobber will tell you of excellent results from the national advertising of the "Apple a Day" campaign. The consumption of citrus fruits has been increased as a result of national advertising. The merits of white pine and cypress lumber have also been heralded nationally in advertisements, and there are probably more users of these woods today than ever before. Various associations have conducted educational campaigns to increase the use of products made by their members and these campaigns have been beneficial.

While flour is used generally today, there are so many instances where its use can be increased, so many cases where white flour should be used, but isn't, that an educational campaign for expansion should yield fruitful returns. A portfolio issued to the trade on the present campaign says:

"This campaign is being conducted in a spirit of helpfulness. We know that educational publicity of this kind is resultful, is succeeding today and will succeed in the future. For no campaign planned for the ultimate benefit of mankind can fail to produce good results. The advertising emphasizes the high food value of white bread and urges people to eat more of it."

This campaign of education through advertising may make new history for the flour milling industry. In addition to the results which it should accomplish, it may bring to the attention of more millers than ever the harvests which await them from lending support to any undertaking which gives promise of leading the millions of American consumers to a more intelligent appreciation of the food product known as wheat flour. It is a common article of food, but one of many common staples which are not yet serving the full purpose intended for them in thousands of homes.

Courtesy in Flour Trade.

What limit shall millers put on business courtesy in selling flour? Millers in many parts of the country often ask this question of themstlves in their daily transactions. Questions as to courtesy arise frequently because of the fact that there are no set rules as to its limitations.

Here, for example, is an instance of the consideration which millers must give to the limitation of business courtesy:

A Kansas miller sold 1,000 barrels of flour for October-November-December shipment. The buyer ordered out half of the total and then asked for an extension because he planned to move his plant and could not accommodate the flour at the time. The mill refused and finally cancelled because shipping instructions and buyers' sacks were sent too late; that is, two days before the close of December. The mill was too small to make the 500 barrels remaining on contract in that short period.

A Kansas miller who appreciates the value of courtesy as a business asset comments in this manner on that cancellation: "Considering the circumstances, it would have been only business courtesy to have allowed the customer a few days of grace in which to take out the flour." Other mills who commented on the cancellation expressed the belief that technically and legally, the miller did not have the right to cancel the order. So, in this instance, at least, business courtesy and the law agreed on a mooted point.

It is not always prudent to accommodate a buyer for courtesy's sake. Hardly a miller has not had some experience which will support this. There is always danger of establishing dangerous precedents which may prove harmful in abnormal times, including, for example, the sensational and erratic market periods of the last year and a half. Another evidence of the inadvisability of extending courtesy may be found in the case of millers who are selling flour on time largely out of respect to their old buyers. When the sight draft attached bill of lading plan was adopted many millers who are now selling on time to old customers, as a matter of courtesy alone, did not put the old buyers who had received credit on the new cash basis. Milling and Grain News believes that in this case courtesy extends too far.

No miller can afford to overlook courtesy in business dealings. It is more of a factor than many commercial interests sometimes realize, for there are cases of unusual success in milling and in other industries in which courtesy played a surprisingly important part. But courtesy has limitations in the business world.

Rural Schools and Mills.

In many points in the wheat belt modern flour mills have for some years been the most imposing structures. Standing out amid great fields of wheat, these mills have commanded and still command deserving attention from the producers who found a home market for wheat from them and from other individuals who found means of earning a livelihood through them. Now a few of the mills are beginning to find that instead of being the only imposing structures they must share attention with new rural schools—public buildings for the training of rural boys and girls which represent as great an improvement over the red schoolhouses of the days when present millers were children as the evolution of mills from the tiny and unscientific plants of a few decades ago.

Millers deserve wide attention from the public at large, for their industry is one of the greatest in the country, but there is not a milling plant in the United States which is not eager to share attention with attractive homes for public school organizations of rural districts. Millers, too, are happy to hear expressions such as the following, credited to Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York:

"I verily believe that the next great effort for the advancement of agriculture and the preservation of a thriving and contented country population must be directed toward the upbuilding of the country school."

Statements on this order have been in the public press recently by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture and the chief of the federal Bureau of Education at Washington. The nation is more alive today than ever before to the inestimable value of providing the machinery for educating the rising generations of farmers as well, if not better than the coming generations of urbanites. This is responsible for the fact that the most industrious and most far-sighted rural communities are now building rural schools which are dividing attention for attractiveness with imposing mill structures from visitors and from those who pass through the wheat belt of the United States on trains.

The United States has not been making a study of the science of agriculture as long as some of the old countries of Europe, but only a few days ago Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, told the Kansas State Board of Agriculture that the knowledge of farming now available would, if utilized, greatly increase the yields of all crops, including wheat, here.

According to a compilation just announced by the Department of Agriculture, crop yields in the United States have been increasing at the rate of one per cent an acre annually in the last 25 years. While this improvement is small, it is encouraging. The United States, however, still ranks low in returns per acre of leading crops. It will rank higher, as its facilities for educating the boys and girls of rural districts are enlarged. Millers and other manufacturing and commercial interests should therefore lend support to any movement which means better rural schools, for such institutions will strengthen the foundation on which their industries stand.

A Cancellation Dispute

Prominent Millers Submit Opinions in Question Involving Delayed Shipping Instructions.

A sale of 1,000 bbls. of flour was made for October-November-December shipment. Up to Dec. 6 only 500 bbls. had been ordered out. In the meanwhile the buyer had decided to move into a new building and communicated this fact to the mill by wire on Dec. 23 and asked for an extension. A letter answer was received on Dec. 27 stating that the mill would not ship at all. With the market advancing, the buyer shipped sacks by express, which arrived on Dec. 29. But the mill, which has capacity of only 125 bbls., claims that it could not make the 500 bbls. outstanding on contract within the contract time and cancels the order.

The foregoing was submitted to a number of millers and the following opinions were received:

Otto Swaller, of the Williamson Milling Co., Clay Center, Kan.: "We construe a sale made for October, November and December shipment as intended that one-third of the sale is due for shipment each month and the mill has no right to cancel the contract, only for the portion that they failed to receive shipping instructions on. So long as the buyer furnished instructions before the expiration of the contract period, the mill should ship the flour."

* * *

C. E. Williams, manager Hays City Milling & Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan.: "We would consider that the mill was bound to fulfill the contract. The terms of the sale, as you state them, gave the buyer the option of ordering out the flour any time during November and December. The fact that he shipped his sacks by express, arriving on Dec. 29, would, in our opinion, compel the mill to make good, providing they also had shipping directions. The capacity of the mill should have no bearing on the case."

* * *

David H. Wiegmann, sales manager of the Charles Tiedemann Milling Co., Fallon, Ill.: "Tersely answering your inquiry, the writer believes that the mill is entirely at fault.

"When the sale was made the mill should have taken into consideration the size of the order, also their ability to take care of it during the 90 days, and insisted that a specific amount should be taken out each month and that shipping directions should be given covering all remaining not later than the 15th of December, reserving the privilege of shipping the amount remaining unshipped or canceling the order.

"To an outsider it would seem as though the advancing market may have had some bearing not only upon the miller, but possibly upon the buyer, though both may have acted, or meant to have done so, in the best of faith from their viewpoint.

"Be that as it may, the writer would have, had he been in the miller's place, stood ready to have furnished the flour, feeling that he was morally as well as legally obligated so to do."

* * *

R. L. Ward, manager Wilson Milling & Elevator Co., Wilson, Kan.: "If we had a contract similar to the one mentioned we would have shipped the flour even though the bags did not arrive until the last day of the contract and regardless of market conditions. Considering the circumstances, it would have been only business courtesy to have allowed the customer a few days of grace in which to take out this flour.

"Coming down to technicalities, the mill had no grounds whatever for writing; the customer as early as Dec. 27, stating they would not ship the flour. If the flour had been ordered out in the mill's own sacks the customer would not have been obliged to furnish shipping directions until the last day of the contract, but, considering that the flour was to be packed in the customer's sacks, there is some doubt as to whether or not he would be obliged to deliver the empty sacks to the mill on a date which would enable them to manufacture the flour before the expiration of the contract. However, considering that the bags arrived at the mill on Dec. 29, they still had two days to run before the contract expired, which would have enabled them to manufacture 250 or possibly 300 bbls. of the flour.

"This mill doubtless had the wheat bought to cover this sale, and if they had gone ahead and made the flour on or after Dec. 29 they would not have had to stand any loss."

* * *

A. L. Goetzmann, manager Listman Mill Co., La Crosse, Wis.: "The seller was entitled to shipping directions on demand for one-third during each month. Failure to get directions relieved him of the necessity of shipping. He could not, however, legally cancel the contract during its term, and, in my opinion, he might be legally forced to ship only the pro rata portion of the December quantity represented by the time after the receipt of directions that the balance of the month bore to the total period.

"All of this, of course, considers that it was October-November-December, seller's option."

* * *

G, H. Lewis, Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind.: "It is generally understood that an order covering three months' delivery is to be taken out in equal monthly installments, but this is not imperative. I consider that the mill is liable, under the circumstances noted in your letter, and that they were not justified in refusing to ship and thus complete the contract. The buyer notified them before the expiration of the shipping period that on account of moving into a new building he wished to have the contract extended. There is nothing said as to whether or not he agreed to pay carrying charges for the extension, but from the bare facts stated in your letter it would seem that the buyer was entitled to the flour and ordinary business prudence would suggest granting the extension."

* * *

Claiborne Adams, El Paso Grain & Milling Co., El Paso, Tex.: "This is really a very interesting proposition, and after studying the matter over fully we feel that the mill was in position to take the stand it did in the premises.

"In the first place, we believe that it could be assumed that the buyer knew the capacity of the mill, which you state is 125 bbls. per day. It can also be assumed that the buyer knew that the mill had other customers whose business must be taken care of.

"Our opinion is based on a matter of equity and not strictly on the technical laws of the flour business, and we feel in the courts equity would take precedence in matters of this kind.

"The buyer admits that up to Dec. 6 he had ordered only 500 bbls. Inasmuch as buyer shipped the sacks by express, and as these sacks did not arrive until Dec. 29, we assume that until the sacks were received by the mill the mill was not in position to make up the flour for the buyer.

"It is evident that the mill, on receipt of the wire of the 23d from the buyer, which asked for an extension, realized that the buyer had waited too long; that if the mill did not care to extend the time it was not reasonable to expect them at that late date, before the sacks in which the flour was contained even had arrived, would be able to make up the balance of the flour due in the short time allotted them.

"In other words, to sum up the proposition, in this particular instance the buyer did not show good faith. He was watching the market daily, looking for a decline at any time, and putting off ordering the goods still due him to the last possible moment, and he did not use good business judgment, as he did not even have the sacks on hand at the mill in which his flour was to be placed.

"In other words, as stated above, the buyer did not show good faith and the mill was within its rights in canceling the contract."

* * *

Fred N. Rowe, secretary Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.: "I have read this article with considerable interest, and even at the risk of having my opinion criticized by our esteemed Kansas miller I feel called upon to take the side of the buyer in this instance.

"In the first place, a miller should not sell flour at all, more especially for deferred shipment, to a buyer in whose responsibility and veracity he has not the very greatest confidence.

"With this in view, said miller should plan on his sales contracts, making his flour in accordance with instructions, and where a reasonable extension has been asked it should be granted, especially in an unusual case like the one mentioned, where the customer is bettering himself and the possibility of doing business by moving into a new building.

"All contracts should bear a stipulated carrying charge for extension of time beyond the contract date, and even in a case like the one to which you refer this carrying charge should be added.

"Quality, Quality, Quality, has been the great howl of the American manufacturer for years, and, while an essential in the conduct of any business, quality alone cannot maintain business relations.

"The question of service has been coming into prominence, and millers are now beginning to appreciate what it means to give service to the flour buyer.

"In conclusion, therefore, I fully believe the extension of time should be granted and the miller should deliver the goods when ordered out by buyer."

* * *

E. Anderson, secretary the Alva Roller Mills, Alva, Ok.: "Our opinion is based on information supplied in your letter, and in our judgment the mill's position in the premises is wrong and it exceeded a seller's authority in making cancellation, if it is agreed that the contract is canceled. Without specific understanding as to the amount of flour that should be taken each month, the buyer, of course, reserved the right to order during the month of December whatever portion he may desire, and it appears during the months of October and November 500 bbls. had been ordered out. The buyer's decision to move into another building or new location, and communicated the fact to the mill, did not concern the mill, but the matter of extension, which was asked by the buyer in his wire on Dec. 23, was of importance to both parties, and the mill should have communicated immediately by telegraph with the buyer its position in regard to the matter of extension. It seems as though this was not done, but, on the other hand, communication was carried on, and the buyer did not receive the reply until Dec. 27, or four days after request that extension be granted, and immediately upon receipt of the mill's refusal to grant the extension forwarded sacks sufficient to complete the contract, which sacks were received on Dec. 29.

"If the mill's facilities were inadequate to take care of the order then, this was not the fault of the purchaser, nor any excuse or basis for cancellation by the mill, for if the seller needed advance notice before the business could be handled arrangements should have been made for this when the order was accepted.

(Continued on Page 13.)

New Storage Schedules

Railroads File Tariffs, Which Are Suspended by Commission—The News at Washington.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1916.

Proposed increases in the storage rates at New York City on flour and grain have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission until May 14. The Baltimore & Ohio and other trunk lines entering New York have filed tariffs providing free storage of five days, with charges of one-half cent per 100 pounds for the next five days and of 1 cent per 100 pounds for the succeeding five-day period, after which a charge of 1 cent per 100 pounds will be charged for each five-day period. These tariffs are filed to supplant those now in effect providing 10 days' free storage, with charges of 1 cent per 100 pounds for the next 10 days and for each succeeding 10-day period 1 cent per 100 pounds.

* * *

Testimony of millers and representatives of railroads will be taken by Examiner Mattingly, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, at a hearing set by the commission for Feb. 17 at Kansas City, Mo., to inquire into the relationship between pancake flour rates and rates on corn flour and buckwheat flour.

* * *

The proposed cancellation by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway of joint rates on grain and grain products from the North Dakota fields to Oklahoma was further suspended last week by the Interstate Commerce Commission until July 18, 1916. These rates, put into effect two or three years ago, when there was a grain shortage in Oklahoma, are now believed by the Rock Island to be superfluous, but may not be canceled without the commission's permission. The commission has not yet had time to make a sufficiently full investigation of the circumstances of the case, but expects to do so before July 18.

* * *

Representative Sumner, of Texas, has introduced a bill in the House directing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a Farm Produce Exchange for the co-operative distribution of farm products. The measure is in harmony with the efforts of the Department of Agriculture to extend farm marketing facilities throughout the country. It was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Charge for Elevator Sites.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has held that railroad companies must charge a reasonable rental to tenants of the property occupied by elevators and other industries, instead of the universal $1 a year for a lease, as was the custom prior to this ruling. The minimum now fixed by the carriers operating in Kansas is $12 per annum, based on a minimum valuation of $200 per section or plat of ground occupied by tenant for the location of the several industries located on railroad right of way. It appears that the carriers are to be the sole judges as to the value of the plats or parcels of land leased to tenant. At some points in Kansas, where they are making this minimum $12 charge, you can buy a whole quarter section of land for little more than the valuation that they are placing on a strip of land located on their right of way, 30 feet wide and possibly 150 feet in length. While we do not question the motive prompting the commission putting this order in effect, we do believe that the order should have carried with it some plan for determining the valuation, as there is nothing to prevent the carrier from advancing the value of its property.—Kansas Grain Dealers' Association Report.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland. Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 17, 1916.

Millers of Kansas City and the Southwest experienced further irregularity in flour business in the last week. While reports on business varied, the advices of millers indicating improvement in sales predominated so far as the domestic sales are concerned. A setback in the export demand was freely admitted, this being attributed largely to further congestion at the Atlantic seaboard.

Trade with the East and the Central states was described as good. The demand for flour in local territory appeared to be slow, buyers still awaiting a lower range of prices. As in other industries, the stormy weather was felt as a check because it crippled telegraph service, rendering business more difficult than usual. This factor was in addition to the difficulties arising from the unsettled wheat market.

Prices for the week closed strong to a shade better. Patents closed largely at $5.25@5.65, jute, Kansas City, while the market for straight ruled between $4.95 and $5.35.

Inquiry for deferred shipment increased, but millers in general continued averse to business of this character, preferring 30 and 60-day bookings. Quotations on February-March shipment were made through jobbers of Kansas City on a basis of 10c above current prices. One sale was effected for first half March shipment at practically current quotations.

Last Friday millers were advised of a temporary embargo on flour for export through Newport News, where many of the recent shipments of flour for export from the Southwest have been handled recently. This embargo will not affect flour now in transit, but it stopped new business with exporters on the Atlantic Coast markets. France sent cables for flour, and the bids were nearly in line, but no acceptances were reported, owing to the difficulty in obtaining ocean freight room. Millers figuring on export sales reported ocean freight room brokers quoting only probable rates at the end of the week, no definite space being available at that time.

Clears were again scarce. Mills were credited with moving their present output to fill old orders. First clear flour was quoted at $4.45 to $4.80, jute, by most millers. The range on second clear flour was wide, being between $3.80 and $4.50.

Mills of the Southwest reported ample orders on books to keep their plants busy throughout January. Full-time runs are the rule at present.

* * *

Favorable reports were made by soft wheat flour millers. There was a better tone in the trade with the South, and local business was fair. Prices ruled strong, with best soft wheat patents at $6.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, January-February shipment, $4.95@5.35; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.45@4.80; second clear, $3.80@4.50.

Further Rise in Bran Market.

Although the weather last week was the coldest of the winter over the entire country and unusually severe in the Southwest, the trade in millfeeds did not show any revival. There was a better tone in the bran market, while shorts were again rather dull.

Bran closed firm at a range of 87@88c Saturday. This compared with 85@87c a week ago. Offerings were again liberal, but some brokers claimed supplies on the market were hardly equal to the total of the preceding week. Business was largely with local territory.

Shorts were offered more freely. Mills in some cases indicated a disappointing feeling over their storage of earlier surplus. The demand was largely local and with nearby states. The South and East were not on a satisfactory basis for any important business from this territory. Brown shorts were quoted at 87@93c in the main, but one quotation of as high as 97c was made. The range reported on sales of brown shorts in the preceding week was between 85c and 96c. Gray shorts were quoted at 98c to $1.04 at the close. On white the market closed at $1.10@1.15, showing an advance.

Feed consumption undoubtedly increased in the last week. This, some millfeed distributors believe, may be felt in their trade later. A feature of some interest to the sellers of shorts was the strength of the hog market, which was attributed in part to the enormous export business this country is now enjoying in pork products. With hogs advancing and with large supplies of these animals on farms, there are indications of a broader consumption of shorts on farms. The live stock trade situation generally appears favorable to the market for shorts, although it has been disappointing thus far this winter.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 87@88c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, 87@97c; gray shorts, 98c@$1.04; fancy white middlings, $1.20 up; red dog, $1.40.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.45@5.80 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.25@5.50; first clears, $4.35@5; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.90@6.10 per bbl.; soft clear jute, $4.90@5.10; corn meal, 30c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.40@4.60 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.40@4.60; wheat graham flour in small sacks, $5.30@5.65 per bbl.; whole wheat flour in 98s and 140s, $5.05@5.65; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $4.80 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 87@88c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35@1.40; white shorts, $1.10 up.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.90@6.10 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.70@5.90; bran, 90@95c per 100; mill run, $1@1.05; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $6.10@6.30 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $6.10@6.20; bran, 95c@$1; mixed feed, $1.05@1.10; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 30@32c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.30@1.40.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $6.10@6.40 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $6@6.30; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.40@6.80 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.90@6.25 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Mills of Kansas City made 70,300 bbls. of flour last week, the output being the heaviest for a week in January in the market's history. The output was the largest on the 1915 crop since the first week of December. The output of Kansas City mills in the preceding week was 68,900 bbls.; year ago, 63,000. The week's output included 6,000 bbls. of soft wheat flour, compared with 5,600 bbls. made in the preceding week and 7,200 a year ago.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Extremely cold weather, together with sleet, upset calculations as to wheat marketing last week. Instead of continued heavy sales from farms, there was a decrease in the marketings. It is now believed that the course of the movement in the near future depends largely on the weather and the condition of the roads.

Kansas City received 873 cars of wheat last week, compared with 1,680 the preceding week, 467 a year ago and 276 two years ago. The reduced receipts helped to relieve congestion at some of the local elevators, but the situation is far from normal. A larger amount of wheat was shipped out in the week ending Saturday than the market received, but the Kansas City elevator stocks increased 218,000 bus. This is due to the fact that wheat that had been awaiting unloading at elevators was put into the storage houses during the week. The Kansas City elevator stocks of wheat are now 8,428,578 bus. A year ago Saturday the stocks were 8,218,132 bus. Stocks are now larger than the local holdings on the 1914 crop for the first time on the 1915 crop.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

L. R. Hurd, of the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan., was in Kansas City last week on his way to Wichita.

The Page Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., is building a warehouse 30 by 70 feet, two stories high. Its cost will be $20,000.

S. W. Keys, who operates a mill at Parkville, Mo., was on a business trip in Kansas City last week. Mr. Keys reported a good flour trade.

"Business in flour is quite good," said C. B. Turney, secretary and manager of the Edgerton Milling Co., Edgerton, Mo., while in Kansas City last week.

T. B. Lord, of the Lord Milling Co., Wamego, Kan., was in Kansas City last week. "Our mill is booked up for the next 30 to 40 days," said Mr. Lord. "We are running full time."

R. V. Seward, of Hardin, Mo., who operates a grain elevator there, announced while in Kansas City last week that he is arranging to handle flour and feed.

The Kansas Grain Dealers' Association has discontinued its private scale inspection department, as membership of the organization wanted scales tested only between April and July 1.

Joseph S. Geisel, of the Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis, who was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week, believes that the wheat crop was damaged by the severe freeze before the snow.

The Yukon Mill & Grain Co., Yukon, Ok., is considering plans for the erection of additional storage of 500,000 bus. capacity. The addition will be of concrete. Work will start early in the spring and elevator will be completed before the new crop moves.

"Trade is very good," said R. I. Thomson, of the Central Mills Co. Kansas City, in reply to a query as to the condition of the flour market from the standpoint of his company. Mr. Thompson says buyers are asking for quotations on deferred shipment more frequently than heretofore, but millers are not inclined to do such business at this time.

Southwestern millers continue to have considerable trouble with the official inspection bureau of the Chicago market. Many rejections are reported from Chicago on flour that is perfectly sound, excepting a straw odor which disappears in the baking. One miller says: "Flour is giving excellent satisfaction, except in Chicago, and that inspection is keeping me awake nights. Flour bakes and looks good, but in the dry state has a little straw odor, and they sure make us pay for the perfume."

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has placed an embargo on shipments of grain into Kansas City in an effort to relieve the congestion. It is claimed that this condition is due partly to the indifference of dealers in ordering disposition of cars. It is said that other railroads at Kansas City are considering embargoing grain, for the congestion at Kansas City is serious. Despite the large elevator capacity, grain has been slow in moving in and out, and some of the largest houses are said to have as many as 1,000 cars awaiting unloading. Practically all of the tracks in Kansas City are congested with cars of grain.

E. D. Bigelow was re-elected secretary of the Kansas City Board of Trade by the board of directors for the twentieth consecutive year. F. Piazzek was appointed treasurer. The transportation committee, which is the most important standing committee, is as follows: C. W. Lonsdale, chairman; George S. Carkener, T. J. Brodnax, Oliver Denton and C. M. Hardenbergh. The appeals committee is as follows: F. G. Crowell, H. J. Diffenbaugh, L. P. Nellis, R. A. Thresher and F. B. Clay. The Grain Clearing Co. elected officers: C. W. Lonsdale, president; F. G. Crowell, first vice-president; G. W. Hinsey, second vice-president; D. F. Piazzek, secretary; W. B. Lincoln, treasurer, and G. G. Lee, manager.

Kansas City Grinding & Corrugating Co.

16th & Walnut Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

Exclusive Roll Grinder to the largest mills in Kansas City. Refers you to John Schram of The Kansas Flour Mills Co., Henry Vilm of the Southwestern Milling Co., and Henry Schroeder of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 17, 1916.

Millers sold barely 50 per cent of their full-capacity run last week, higher prices tending to discourage buyers. Small-lot orders were the rule, the hand-to-mouth tendency being general. The South showed practically no interest whatever and sales to the cotton states were at a minimum. Inquiry for deferred shipment was also very light and practically all business done last week was for last half January and February shipment. Although bullishness predominated, last week's market was irregular, and this was another adverse factor. Buyers do not like to buy flour one day with the possibility that it may be cheaper the following 24 hours.

Net advances of as much as 20c were quoted by some mills, hut generally prices were only 20c higher for the week. Hard wheat flour sold at the close at a range of $5.45 to $5.75 for straight grade in jute sacks. Patents were held at 15c to 25c premium. Best soft wheat patents were quoted up to $7 per hbl., St. Louis hasis. This was on an estahlished hrand. Other patents were offered as low as $6.35 to $6.60 per bhl., sacked. The general run of soft wheat straight hrought around $6 per bbl. in jutes.

A large part of the output of mills was moved principally on old contracts. Current orders did not ahsorb more than 25 per cent of mill output. This was especially true of nearhy mills doing a large business in the South. The inquiry from that section is so light that a majority of mills in Southern Illinois are running half time and report warehouse stocks increasing. The dullness in Southern trade can hardly he accounted for at this time. Stocks are below normal and are smaller than a year ago. Possibly the cold spell of last week may have some effect on trade in the near future.

Eastern and Central states' trade was in small volume. Scattered orders from regular buyers were booked, but only for small lots. The embargo on all principal Eastern ports continues in effect and is not a favorable influence in the flour market.

Export business was restricted by advancing freight rates, as has been the case for months. Several sales were reported to the Continent and a few small lots were taken hy the United Kingdom, but hest demand was from West Indies. Some business was worked through local and seahoard exporting connections. Hard wheat flour was principal export article worked.

Mills are catching up on orders. There are still a few plants with enough flour booked to keep running full time to the close of January and possibly the first half of February, but the majority of mills, if not running half time already, plan to start on half-time operations in a week to 10 days.

Sales of Kansas and spring wheat flour in the St. Louis market were small last week. Several lots of 500 and 1,000 bhls. were taken hy hakers, and local exporters also bought some Kansas flour. It is said that one round lot of Kansas 95 per cent was purchased by a St. Louis exporter on a basis of $5.20 per bbl., bulk. This was prohahly the lowest price of the week on Kansas flour. Spring wheat patents were quoted up to $6.30 per bbl., sacked, hy local agencies, but not much business was done. Kansas flour at the present discount is being given the preference to a large extent.

* * *

Flour output of the following mills was 80,300 bbls. last week, compared with 75,500 bbls. the preceding week. Separate mill output figures were as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 10,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 20,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 9,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), none; John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co., Springfield, Mo.), 3,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 3,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Bernet, Craft & auffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,500; Annan-Burg Grain & Milling Co. (city), 1,200.

Millfeed Rules Higher.

Smaller output and an increase in the demand tended to influence millfeed prices upward in the St. Louis Market last week. The sharply lower temperatures prevailing over the entire country were favorable. Local supplies were reduced and mill offerings were in much smaller volume. Consigned feed was quickly taken, bran at two to three cents higher for the week and shorts three to five cents higher. The South was a larger buyer last week and local demand of country mills was hetter.

The feed output in the Northwest and in the Southwest decreased last week and this has helped the general market. However, the large stocks in mill and jobbers' warehouses have not been touched and will probably not be taken out until the market goes higher than $1 on hard wheat bran and $1.10 to $1.20 on shorts.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.40@5.75; straight, $5.10@5.45; clear, $4.50@4.80; extra fancy, $4.95@5.20; low grade, $3.40@4.40. Interior mills quote estahlished patent at $6.35@7; extra fancy, $5.45@5.75; low grade, $4.60@4.70.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent. $5.50@5.85; straight, $5.40@5.70; clear, $4.45@4.75; low grade, $3.60@4.35.

Spring Patent (in jute)—At $6@6.30; 95 per cent, $5.80@6.10; first clear, $5@5.25.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.50 and dark at $5.25 in jute; johbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis hasis 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 96@98c; soft bran, 98c@$1; shorts, 98c@$1.05; middlings, $1.15@1.30; white hominy feed, $26 per ton; oats feed, $15.50. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. hran at $1.02@1.03 and middlings at $1.20@1.40.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

The Central Mill & Elevator Co., Bloomington, Ill., has increased its capital stock from $35,000 to $50,000.

David H. Wiegmann, of the Charles Tiedemann Milling Co., O'Fallon, Ill., was a visitor in St. Louis on Thursday of last week.

P. J. Burford has completed arrangements to install a 50-hbl. mill in a warehouse at Doniphan, Mo., which he will operate.

John H. Fawver, a grain dealer at Monarch, Ill., has been adjudged bankrupt in the United States District court. Liabilities amount to $58,769.65; assets, $4,287.40.

The Ironton Milling Co., Ironton, Mo., shut down its plant last week. Hereafter the company will do a general jobbing business in flour and feed, the mill to remain idle.

The Wheaton Milling Co., Cassville, Mo., was incorporated last week with capital stock of $20,000. Principals are J. M. Davidson, F. A. Duncan, W. T. Goostree and J. W. Huhhard.

Mrs. Mary A. Tiedemann, whose death was announced in this column last week, although a relative of the proprietors, was in no way connected with the Charles Tiedemann Milling Co. at O'Fallon, Ill.

The annual report of Secretary Eugene Smith, of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, shows a membership of 1,108, a loss of 32 members in the past year. The exchange has a treasury balance of more than $3,000 and also has $50,000 invested in government honds.

Peyton T. Carr, president of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, was at his desk again last Saturday, after being confined to his home several days with grip. A. C. Petri, representative on the Merchants' Exchange of Finley Barrell, of Chicago, also is back on the floor, after being at home several days with the same illness.

The Glasgow Milling Co., Glasgow, Mo.: "We are running 12 hours. Flour business is very good, both local and Southern trade being active buyers. There is a fair inquiry for deferred shipment. Millfeed is in good demand and we are disposing of our output readily. Our wheat area is about 65 per cent of last year's acreage."

A. B. Hammel, of the Trenton Milling Co., Trenton, Ill., a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week, said he did not helieve the cold temperatures would result in any injury to the wheat plant. "We had a small flurry," said Mr. Hammel, "and the wind blew the snow against the stem of the plant, and I think this was sufficient protection against the low temperatures."

J. L. Messmore, Edward M. Flesh, R. P. Annan, Jr., and Eugene Smith will represent the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange at the seventh annual meeting of the Council of Grain Exchanges, to be held at the La Salle Hotel, in Chicago, on Jan. 20-21. The first session will be called at 2 o'clock on the 20th, and after the president's address and reports of the committees an address will be made by Julius Barnes, of New York City, on the suhject of "Grain Transportation Since the War Began." A banquet will follow in the evening, at which J. L. Messmore will be toastmaster.

Charles P. Cummings, grain buyer for the M. D. King Milling Co., Pittsfield, Ill., stopped off in St. Louis from a trip to Kansas City last week. "There is certainly more low-grade wheat in Kansas City elevators now than ever before," said Mr. Cummings. "Exporters at the Missouri River market, I believe, will eventually take a large part of this grain. The trade at Kansas City does not helieve the recent cold spell did any damage to Kansas wheat. A heavy snow fell over most of Kansas and the western part of Missouri, hut wheat fields in Eastern Missouri were unprotected and without doubt were damaged by the exceptionally low temperatures."

So far correspondents' reports to St. Louis millers and grain men fail to indicate any material damage to the winter wheat crop from recent low temperatures, despite the lack of snow covering over a wide area. J. F. Imbs, of the J. F. Imhs Milling Co., in discussing the present weather conditions, pointed out that in the worst winter-killing scare the country ever had, a few years ago, when the government placed the loss at over 6,000,000 acres, snow covering was general over the wheat belt, but that continued cold waves, followed by thawing and freezing, destroyed the wheat. For so heavy was the snow covering then it was not until early spring, when the snow melted, that the general damage hecame apparent. It will be remembered that in the year mentioned May wheat in Chicago advanced in leaps and bounds when the government's abandoned acreage figures were published, and sold above $1.19. Later, however, it lost all its advance and more, too, for much of the apparently lost acreage produced a good crop of wheat. According to speculative traders, cold weather in the winter time and hot weather in the summer time is bad for wheat, but somehow farmers raise wheat just the same.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Jan. 17, 1916.

Business continues unusually dull in this territory for all lines. Farmers are "living at home" as a result of diversified crops the past year. Jobhers express themselves as believing that there will be a poor demand for flour and feedstuffs until about March or April, as farmers have supplies that will easily carry them until that time. The principal demand will be from the city and nearby towns, which will he about 50 per cent of the usual demand it is thought. Jobbers have very good stocks of flour, but report very small takings from country.

The Selma Freight Bureau is heing backed by the merchants in a plan to use the Alabama river steamers from Mohile, shipping grain and grain products to Mobile on a 10c rate and by steamer to Selma at 6c, making a through rate of 16c from Ohio river points as against an all rail rate of 23c to 25c. The Alabama river is navigable to Selma all the year and from two to four steamers ply between this point and Mohile each week. Merchants are asking shippers to make arrangements with the Terminal Transfer & Storage Co., Mobile, for transferring of shipments from cars to steamers, insuring, etc. A numher of Cairo and Memphis shippers are quoting grain and ground feeds delivered Selma via this Mobile and steamer route.

Selma Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (wood)—Superlative patent (35 to 50 per cent), 7.10; premium patent (60 to 70 per cent), $6.60; standard patent (70 to 80 per cent), $6.25.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Fancy family patent, $6.10; best bakers' patent, $6.15; standard bakers' patent, $6.50.

Millfeed—Soft wheat bran, 100-lb. sacks, $23.75 ton; soft wheat brown shorts, 100-lb. sacks, $28.50 ton.

Corn Products—Standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.53; chop, 100-lb. sacks, $1.50; pearl grits, 96-lb. sacks, $1.73.

SELMA NOTES.

A. E. Baker, formerly with the brokerage firm of Butler & Co., Meridian, Miss., has accepted a position with Gaines & Ross, prominent Selma brokers. Mr. Baker has a great many friends in the Selma territory, having worked here several years ago.

The growth in the business of the A.W.Estabrook laboratory has been almost phenomenal in the year just closed. We number practically every mill in the Southwest among our customers.

A. W. Estabrook

Cereal Chemist

710 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

Official Flour Inspector of Kansas City Board of Trade

New York

New York, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1916.

The trade here continues bearish in its views. The opinion here is that the rather rapid advance in wheat during the past several weeks has been entirely a case of muscle work and therefore out of all reason. Believing that one of these days a violent reaction in prices to lower levels will take place, buyers can find no incentive to make purchases at current apparently high prices and as a result business in this market again during the past week insofar as sales by mills was practically nil. There has been considerable re-sale stuff turned over, however, at prices from 50c to 60c per bbl. under mill limits, and as long as the trade can obtain this cheap flour, there is not much hope of the mills getting any quantity of business. Of course, this re-selling will peter out sooner or later and when that does happen or if the market should take a tumble there will no doubt be some very heavy buying done here.

Mills in general during the week held spring patents at prices ranging from $6 to $6.30 in jutes with no business to speak of being done on same. There was a fair amount of business turned over, however, on re-sales at prices ranging from $5.70 to $5.90 in jutes.

Kansas straights were quoted by mills at $5.75 to $6.15 in jutes with business very quiet. Some re-sale stuff was turned over at around $5.50 jute.

Spring wheat clears were held at $5.30 to $5.50 in jute with a limited amount of business transacted. Kansas clears were held at $5.35 to $5.60 in jutes with business very quiet.

Soft winter wheat straights were quoted at $5.80 to $6.10 in wood with demand very slack.

There was a moderate demand in evidence on millfeed, with prices steadily held at about last week's levels. City bran in bulk was quoted at $22.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.30@6.50; straight, $6.15@6.30; clear, $5.60@5.75; low grade, $4@4.50, jutes.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $6@6.25; straight, $5.60@5 85; clear, $5.30@5.60; low grade, $4.50@4.75.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, $6.25@6.45; straight, $5.75@6.15; clear, $5.35@5.60.

Milfeed sacked) — Bran, coarse, Western spring, to arrive, $22.50; standard middlings, $22.50; flour middlings, $27; red dog, to arrive, $38; oil meal, $40@40.50; city bulk bran, $22.50; in 100-lb. sacks, $24; middlings, $22 50@31.50; red dog flour, $32.

NEW YORK NOTES.

At the annual meeting and election of officers of the New York Flour Club held last Tuesday, the following were elected: President, D. G. Van Dusen; vice-president, L. A. Viviano; secretary, A. J. Janns; treasurer, B. H. Wunder.

Among the visitors to the New York Produce Exchange during the past week were: George Urban, Jr, George Urban Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. G. Gooding, president Big Diamond Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; H. F. Marsh, sales manager New Prague Flouring Mills Co., New Prague, Minn.

James M. Hall has made application for membership on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 17, 1916.

Generally speaking, there is no material change in the Chicago flour situation since the holidays. City family and bakery business has been very quiet. The past week witnessed an advance of 20c per bbl. in family flour, but there was very little sold on this advance. Buyers are inclined to be bearish on the price question, and to all appearances have put off entering the market until quotations are more on a level with their ideas, although should the market develop real weakness there would be no pronounced stimulation of the demand until the decline would be very drastic, as the lower the prices go the greater the bearish sentiment. On the other hand, prices are relatively high, as compared with the selling cost of bakery goods, which may result in hand-to-mouth buying, but stocks in brokers and jobbers' hands are not large, and, considering the daily requirements of the country at large, the supply and demand situation would not indicate any enforced standstill in the milling trade. As compared with earlier bookings, no doubt there will be a smaller volume of orders, but the mills are anticipating a broadening tendency in the market before the end of the month, quite regardless of quotations, and if the price question satisfies the trade undoubtedly considerable activity may be expected. However, buyers have caught up with their needs and their trade and a duplication of the great shortage in stocks and heavy demand that kept such close pace with supplies last fall is not expected.

Northwestern flour for immediate and deferred shipment was in limited inquiry. First clear is very scarce, and only an occasional car is offered for immediate shipment.

With the exception of first clear, most of the Southwestern mills seem to be in position to offer all grades of flour for immediate shipment. There is a fair demand here.

The Pacific Coast mills continue to offer keen competition to the Eastern mills on soft winter wheat flour. The prices of coast flours have advanced very materially until now, in some instances, they are at a premium over the Indiana and Michigan flours.

Rye grain advanced materially last week, but the millers have not followed this advance in the price of rye flour.

Durum products continue firm. A few of the mills report small sales for immediate shipment, but the volume of deferred shipment sales has been very light.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $7.10; standard patent, $5.80@6.20; first clear, $4.80@5; second clear, $3.40@3.60.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.60@5.80; straight, $5.40@5.60; clear, $4.50@4.90.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $6.30@6.40; straight, $5.90@6; clear, $4.25@4.35; No. 1 semolina, $6.50@6.60; No. 2 semolina, $6.40@6.50.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20.25; middlings, $20; red dog, $26@26.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.25@5.50; dark, $4.50@4.90.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

B M. Snow estimates the farm reserves of marketable corn on Jan. 1 at 1,439,000,000 bus., or about the same amount as a year ago. Wheat reserves were 281,000,000 bus., or a little less than a year ago.

During 1915 the Chicago grain sampling department, of which Robert P. Kettles is chief, sampled 114,815 cars of grain, and in the aggregate over 1,000,000 bus. for lake shipment. The cost of maintenance was $3,390.64, as the department shows that much of a deficit for the year.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1916.

Conditions of trade here last week were fairly satisfactory. While some jobbers of the Southeastern territory are placing orders for future delivery, there has been no brisk renewal of business, such as is frequently experienced in normal times after the turn of the new year. Prices ruled very firm the past week to a shade stronger. While wheat was higher, many of the buyers are inclined to believe that they may be able to supply their demands later at a lower mark. The uncertainties of the war cause most buyers to be slow about taking hold on a large scale, and while stocks generally are reported low, it is regarded as probable that a conservative policy, such as was followed during late last winter will prevail. It is expected that current quotations will cause material revival of trade during the next 60 days.

Commission men report demand quiet for Kansas City and Minnesota flours. There is a wide range in prices.

Wheat ruled very strong last week, being several cents higher. Strictly No. 2 wheat was quoted $1.34 and lower grades could be obtained as much as 5c or 6c cheaper.

The millfeed situation has a better tone, with prices ruling steady. Mills report that the output of middlings is being absorbed.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $6.45; standard, $6.10@6.25; half patents, $6@6.10; low grades, $5.45@5.75; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—$5.75@6.10.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—$6.60@7.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Soft winter wheat bran, $21@22; mixed feed, $23@24; standard shorts or middlings, $25@27.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Manufacturers of self-rising flour have received notice of a further advance of 20c per 100 pounds in price of soda.

Stocks of flour in Nashville at the end of the week were 37,000 bbls., against 37,400 bbls. at end of previous week.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows receipts of 172 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 698,500 bus.; corn, 386,000; oats, 584,000.

The Gillette Grain Co. of Nashville has perfected plans to build a branch plant at Memphis. A concrete elevator will be erected and equipped for handling grain at a cost of about $40,000.

Pryor Lillie, formerly with the Blish Milling Co., Seymour, Ind., has accepted a position as traveling representative of Wade & Sons, Memphis. Mr. Lillie started in the milling business at Franklin, Tenn.

Announcement is made that the Tennessee Biscuit Co., which will manufacture crackers and cakes, has started its new plant in Nashville. The company will start a daily consumption of 125 bbls. of flour. J. A. Christensen, formerly of Baltimore, is at the head of the company, which has a splendid plant, modernly equipped with electric and steam power.

The movement of wheat in Nebraska is in fair volume. Advancing prices last week brought out some wheat from bins, but farmers who are holding will probably not start marketing at least until early in the spring.

Wheat movement in Iowa is light. Mills are receiving sufficient wheat for a half-time run, but accumulations are small.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 17, 1916.

Flour trade was in unchanged volume last week. Prices fluctuated with the changes in the wheat market, but at the close steady quotations with a week ago were reported. Buyers were taking only in carlots and for immediate needs. There is no tendency to buy for deferred shipment at all. Most of the bakers in the state are still receiving flour on old contracts and are not interested in new orders. Several large bakers have been trying to resell spring wheat flour, and this has demoralized the market at a few points. Most of these bakers have a profit of fully $1 per bbl. and are underselling the market.

Iowa mills are running half time. Local trade in the state is good, but mills are not doing anything outside the state. Most of the plants are moving a large part of their output on old contracts and report new business to Eastern states exceedingly light. Some of the larger mills are having difficulty in obtaining shipping directions, and this is keeping them down to a half-time run, whereas they have enough contracts on books to maintain full-time operations. Iowa mills are in line with Southwestern and spring wheat mills on business in the state and are obtaining a large share of this business.

Best Southwestern patents, including Kansas and Nebraska brands, sold at a range of $6.20 to $6.70 per bbl., in cotton sacks, delivered any part of the state. This was the closing basis. Advertised brands of spring wheat flour were held as high as $7 per bbl. in sacks, although some patents were offered on same basis as Southwestern flour. Spring wheat mills are doing only a fair business in the state. Most of the Northwestern mills are limited to established trade on new business, for the general baking trade is filled. Southwestern mills are practically in same position.

Millfeed trade is fair to good. Reports from some mills indicate that entire output is being sold to mixed-car and mill door trade, while other mills report a surplus. Prices show a strong tone, but no advances were scored last week. Bran is quoted around $20 to $21 per ton in 100-lb. burlap bags, while shorts are worth from $21 to $22 per ton.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—$6.20@6.70; straight, $6@6.50; fancy clear, $5.50@5.75; second clear, $4.75@5.10.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $6.30@7; standard patent, $6@6.75; clear, $5.10@5.55.

Millfeed—Bran, $19@21 per ton; shorts, $22@24 for gray and $27 for white; flour middlings, $28@29.

IOWA NOTES.

The Brighton Mill & Elevator Co., Brighton, Ia., has made some improvements in its plant. Capacity is now 40 bbls. daily.

The Gate City Seed Co., Keokuk, Ia., suffered a fire loss last week amounting to $27,000, with insurance of only $21,000. The office, elevator and warehouse were burned to the ground.

The Western Flour Mills Co., Davenport, Ia., has completed plans for the erection of additional storage bins which will give the mill a total elevator capacity of more than 600,000 bus. Work will start immediately.

The Phoenix Milling Co., Davenport, Ia.: "We are running 11 hours. Flour business is poor at this time and new sales are limited almost entirely to local trade. Practically all our output is moving out on old orders. We are making very few new sales outside the state. Millfeed is in good demand. Wheat area is about 90 per cent of last year's acreage."

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 17, 1916.

The past week did not witness any changes in flour quotations in any part of the state. Omaha wheat prices scored a net loss of 1c per bu., but this did not allow for any change in flour. Trade is dull, both local and outside the state. Mills are running an average of half time, although there are still a few plants with old orders operating 24 hours.

Inquiry from the East and the South is large, but very few sales are being made. Prices are somewhat out of line, but millers feel that the larger trade in Eastern markets is waiting for lower prices. This is also true of the South, where regular buyers are taking only in carlots for immediate requirements. There is no deferred shipment inquiry at all. Buyers are, almost without exception, bearish.

Omaha mills are running on good schedules. Best patents are quoted around $6 in sacks, Omaha. Quotations in the state range from $5.80 per bbl. in Fremont and Northeast Nebraska to a top of $6.40 per bbl., sacked.

Bran showed an improvement in demand last week. Jobbers in Omaha are paying $17.40 to $18 per ton, delivered in sacks. The market is slow on shorts. Bran shorts are bringing $20, while better grades are selling at $21. Interior mills are asking $20 for bran in mixed cars and at mill door; shorts, $23 to $24.

Some fear of damage to winter wheat, which had little snow covering last week, is expressed in the local market. Temperatures in the state range from zero to 30 below zero, and the cold wave still prevails over the state.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—Patent, $5.90@6; straight, $5.70@5.80. Interior mills—Patent, $5.80@6.40; straight, $5.60@6.20.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—$17.40@18; shorts, $20@21. Interior mills—Bran, $20; shorts, $23@24.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

C. G. Barns has sold the mill at Petersburg, Neb., to H. O. Sells, who operated the mill when it was first built.

The plant of the Brock Roller Mills, Brock, Neb., is being dismantled. An Omaha company purchased the machinery and is breaking it up for junk.

W. H. Yohe, of the Updike Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., left early this week on a business trip to Eastern markets. He expects to visit the trade in St. Louis and Chicago.

The Western Grain Co. was incorporated at Omaha, Neb., last week, with capital stock of $50,000. Principals are O. E. Harris, E. S. Westbrook, C. K. Denman and others.

The elevator of the Dobbs Grain Co., Beatrice, Neb., was burned to the ground Jan. 5. Loss was $7,000. About 2,000 bus. of corn, 2,000 bus. of wheat and 1,000 bus. of oats were burned. Cause of fire is unknown.

W. H. McClellan is promoting a small mill at Arapahoe, Neb. McClellan is trying to interest the Farmers' Elevator Co. in the proposition, and it is likely that a mill of 50 bbls. capacity will be operated in connection with the elevator.

A shortage of cars is interfering seriously with the movement of wheat in Nebraska. Considerable grain is piling up in country elevators. The movement to primary markets from Nebraska would be much larger if country elevator operators were able to obtain all of the cars they needed.

COLLECTIONS

We collect all your slow accounts. No collection, no fee. Refer to any mill in the state of Nebraska—any jobber in the city of Omaha. Write us for our special 2% collection plan.

RUSSELL ADJUSTMENT COMPANY
Woodmen of the World Building,
OMAHA, NEB.

A CANCELLATION DISPUTE.

(Continued from page 9.)

"Our view of the proposition is the mill had no ground for cancellation and should make shipment, completing the contract."

* * *

E. F. Consigny, Centennial Milling Co., Des Moines, Ia.: "From the information contained in your letter of the 8th, we would say that the mill had absolutely no right to cancel contract."

* * *

D. M. Cain, secretary The Cain Milling Co., Atchison, Kan.: "It is our opinion the mill had no right to cancel the sale under the conditions, but it should have—and we think it entitled to—the privilege of moving the flour out early in January. There might be some extenuation for the mill if they can show they wrote and advised the customer that on account of their capacity it would be impossible to get the flour out in December unless given a sufficient advance notive, having in view also the volume of other orders they may have had on their books. In any event, we think the mill is obligated to ship the flour."

* * *

E. C. Dreyer, president of the Dreyer Commission Co., St. Louis, Mo.: "There are several features which enter into this. Ordinarily October-November-December shipment would mean a scattered proposition, but the fact of the mill having accepted shipping instructions on Dec. 6 for 500 bbls. and shipping these 500 bbls. really renews the contract for the entire quantity to be shipped in December. Then, again, the buyer telegraphed the mill on Dec. 23 and asked for an extension, and if it was not the mill's intention to grant this extension they should have immediately so telegraphed the buyer, so as to enable him to protect himself, and not write a letter, especially over Christmas, which caused a delay of four days in reaching him. The buyer, under the circumstances, did the best he could by shipping bags by express, and, summing it all up, we feel that the mill has no right, under the circumstances, to cancel the contract, but it is obligatory on their part to ship same."

* * *

H. K. Schafer, manager Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Neb.: "Regarding the sale of 1,000 bbls. flour made for October-November shipment, on which contract you state only 500 bbls. have been ordered out on Dec. 6, it occurs to us that the seller has a right to demand a satisfactory carrying charge for all the flour carried over contract time. However, the seller has no right to take it upon himself to cancel the contract without consideration to the buyer simply because the buyer does not order the flour out during contract time."

* * *

J. W. Spirk, general manager The S. F. Gilman Mill Co., Neligh, Neb.: "Will say that it is our opinion that if the parties purchasing this flour ordered some of the sale for October shipment and some for November shipment, then it was up to the mill to fill the balance of 1,000 bbls. if the purchasers placed their order before the last of December. If the sale was a bona fide sale the mill should have had the flour ready for shipment, so when ordered by the purchaser they could have made immediate shipment of the sale. If the purchaser did not order the flour out it was then up to the mill to force them to comply with the contract. We would not consider that the mill had sufficient grounds for cancelling the sale."

* * *

R. H. Leonhardt, Saxony Mills, St. Louis, Mo.: "I think the mill was bound to furnish the flour, unless there was an agreement that the sacks would have to be shipped within a certain time. If no such agreement was made I think the buyer is entitled to the flour as long as the sacks were available to the mill on the 29th of December."

* * *

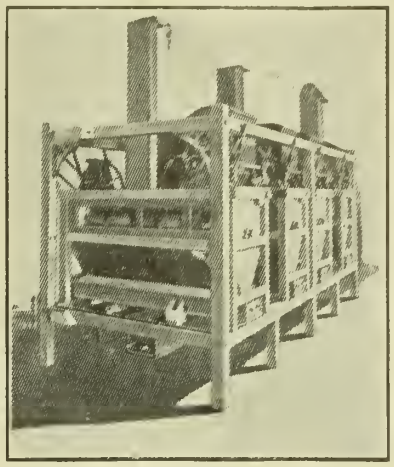
F. O. Seaver, Dawson & Seaver, New York: "The buyer has all of the best of the argument. He showed his appreciation of the situation by wiring the miller on Dec. 23. We think the miller could have properly insisted upon immediate shipping directions by wire on that date, but there is no evidence that he asked for shipping directions at that time. There is at least a moral obligation resting on every seller of merchandise to see that his goods are delivered, regardless of market conditions. On a rising market he makes friends; on a declining market he impresses intelligent buyers with his sound business methods.

"In our opinion, based on the evidence furnished, the miller's position is not sound or business-like and is indefensible."

A. R. Kinney, of the Ravenna Mills, accompanied by his son and Mrs. Kinney, left early this week on a trip to Florida and Cuba. Mr. Kinney will be gone for at least a month, and expects to spend several weeks resting at a winter resort in Florida.

A. L. Gilster, of the Steeleville Milling Co., Steeleville, Ill., was a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Gilster reports flour business very dull. "The South is not buying much at this time," said Mr. Gilster, "and we are only running half time. Business will probably be better in February and possibly in the last half of January."

Nu-Way Flour Mill



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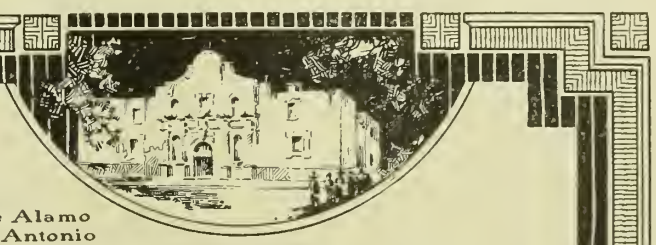
Cape Mill Manufacturing Co.
Cape Girardeau, Mo.



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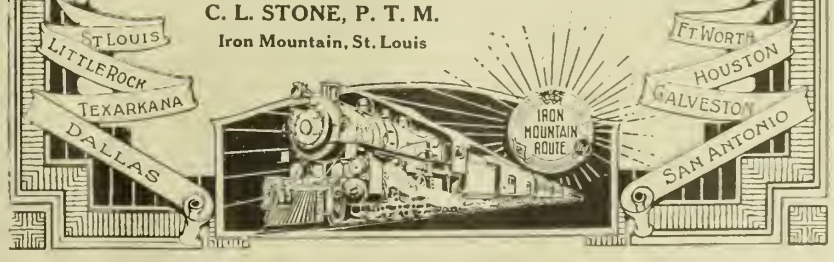


Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 17, 1916.

Continued strength in corn products prices in the last week was not accompanied by any improvement in demand. In fact, trade was a little quieter than in the preceding week. The only report of an optimistic character was made by millers on the local demand. Otherwise, it was stated, business was mostly dull.

Increased inquiry from the South since the opening of the present month, millers here report, has resulted in a disappointing business thus far. The South still reports adequate supplies of its own corn in many places for local consumption.

Inquiry for corn products came again from Iowa and portions of Wisconsin, unusual buying territories so far as this market is concerned, but the Northern buying has fallen off considerably. It appears that that section anticipated its wants for some time in earlier purchases.

No. 2 mixed chop sold up to $1.34½ @1.37½, the highest prices on the new crop. The extremely cold weather had only a slight effect on this market, as well as on other classes of corn products.

Standard meal was strong at $2.85 @3.05, and cream meal also showed strength at $3.05@3.20. Grits, as usual, were quoted 10c higher than cream corn meal.

Cash corn prices advanced 1c to 1½c. Receipts here were lighter than in the preceding week, yet Kansas City elevator stocks made an increase of about 500,000 bus. The local stocks now aggregate more than 3,100,000 bus., being almost three times as large as the holdings at this time last year. The severe weather which prevailed most of the week was unfavorable for the marketing of the grain, but there was no evidence of a change in the attitude of farmers of this territory, which seems to be to market corn freely at present exceptionally high prices.

Following quotations for corn products, based f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.05@3.20 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.15@3.30 per bbl.; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.34½@1.37½ per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1@1.05 per 100.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 17, 1916.

All grades of corn advanced four cents this week, and corn products increased in sympathy. There was a good inquiry for both corn meal and chop. Southern buying especially was exceptionally good. Prices now are at the highest in six months. The light receipts of the better grades of corn tended to bring about firm prices. Most of the corn arriving is low grade, and very little at that is coming here. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.60@1.65; corn chop, $1.50@ 1.55.

New York, Jan. 17, 1916.

Corn prices showed an advancing tendency, with some grades quoted higher, and demand was only routine.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.60 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; hominy, $3.90; granulated yellow, $3.85; corn flour, $1.75 @1.85. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.89@ 1.91; grits, $1.90@1.93; flakes, $2.25.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 17, 1916.

Corn products were fairly strong on the local market in spite of the competition of the native product from Louisiana and Mississippi. High ocean rates disrupted the export market and much trading at second hand was done, both in corn from the Western states and in corn products of all kinds intended for export to Italy and Mediterranean ports. City trade was most affected by the second-hand dealing. Ruling prices were. Cream meal, $3.50@3.60; standard, $3.35@ 3.45; grits, $3.60@3.70; hominy, $3.80 @3.90; corn flour, $3.45@3.55; cracked corn, $1.45@1.55 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $27@28 a ton.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1916.

Corn and products have ruled strong, with upward tendency, the past week. Corn was two cents higher, being quoted 72@75c. Corn meal is in seasonable demand and a shade higher at $1.60@1.70 per 96-lb. bag. The movement of corn continues liberal, with stocks steadily increasing in Nashville elevators.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1916.

The market for corn products is higher and the demand is small, without much improvement since the new year started. This is no exception, however, to the general feed trade and early improvement is looked for. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $29.25 per ton; corn feed meal, $30; cracked corn, $31; granulated corn meal, $1.90 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.90; white corn flour, $1.95.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 17, 1916.

Mills report flour trade quiet. While not many large orders have been booked, they have been making enough new sales with what they had on the books to keep them running practically full time. Sales are being confined to neighboring territory and for immediate shipment. Good Kansas patents are bringing from $5.90 to $6, basis Kansas City rate points.

The cash wheat situation remains about the same. Receipts have been holding up fairly well under the stormy weather. Country elevators are paying farmers around $1.05 for No. 2 wheat, which would mean about $1 for most of the wheat being brought in, as hardly any No. 2 is being marked.

The feed market remains about the same, with a little better demand for bran. Sales are being reported around 90c Missouri River rate points. Shorts are selling from $1.20 to $1.30 and up to as high as $1.40, according to grade.

WICHITA NOTES.

C. H. Vilm, sales manager of the Vilm Milling Co., Wichita, is making a business trip into Texas getting lined up in some of the markets in that section. He will be gone for about two weeks.

E. O. Green, formerly of the Seguin Mill & Light Co., Seguin, Tex., will take the place of F. D. Sperry of the Roahen Grain Co. in Wichita. Mr. Sperry, who was for years connected with the Ellsworth Mill & Elevator Co., will return to Ellsworth, where he will become cashier in one of the banks.

A meeting has been arranged on the estimated weights with the Western Weighing and Inspection Department and millers in Kansas City on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at the Railroad Club committee rooms. A. S. Dodge, superintendent of the Western Weighing and Inspection Department of Chicago, will be in attendance. H. Lassen, president of the Southwestern Millers' League and C. V. Topping, secretary, of Wichita, will be in attendance. Millers throughout the Southwest are not satisfied with the methods being used to arrive at estimated weights. What the millers want is uniformity and not to pay freight on any more than they ship.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, 1916.

Flour trade was very active throughout the state last week. Buying was in both small and large lots. Kansas flour had the call, about 60 to 75 per cent of the sales last week being on Kansas flour. Buyers are contracting for their needs up to July 1. This applies to both country trade and large bakers in Philadelphia and other markets.

Prices were steady to strong last week. Most of the sales by Kansas mills were at same figures a week ago. Spring wheat mills have advanced limits as much as 20c per bbl.

Stocks of flour throughout Pennsylvania are rather light, and buyers are sending shipping instructions on contract time. Some of the trade have over-purchased their needs, but they are finding it easy to re-sell at prices nearly the market.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$6.25 @6.60; straight, $6.05@6.25; clear, $5.75@6.05; low grade, in jute, $3.50 @4.85.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$6.35 @6.50; straight, $5.90@6.15; clear, $5.40@5.65; extra, $5.10@5.30.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$6.05 6.20; straight, 5.75@5.90; clear, $5.30@5.50.

Rye—Western in sacks, $5.25@5.50 and Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.25@5.50.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

The Mauser Milling Co., Treichlers, Penn., has purchased a tract of land in Kidder Township, Carbon County, Pa., and will build a large water power mill. This company operates several mills in the state now.

Very cold weather prevailed over Pennsylvania last week, and there was no snow covering for wheat. Some damage is expected to result from this condition.

Richard Rothwell, flour salesman, died in Wilkes Barre, Pa., very suddenly last week while attending a theatrical performance. He was 45 years old. Mr. Rothwell was a brother of B. J. Rothwell, of Winona, Minn.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1916.

The flour trade is about as inactive as a week ago, but prices have remained at a firm level. Most buyers are awaiting a decline before taking flour in any quantity. They have been looking for it ever since the year started, but without any result, so if one does not occur soon they will be compelled to buy anyway because of shortage of stocks. There has been quite a let-up in the activity at the mills, but as yet not much is heard of any cutting of prices to stimulate business.

Millfeed demand is light and there is little inquiry just now for anything. The production of feed is not running as heavy as it did and supplies from the Northwest are not large. It is expected that buyers will need fairly large supplies soon, though the farmers have a good many oats on hand for feeding purposes. The gluten feed market has shown much strength, but other feeds are not much changed from last week.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $6.75@7 in wood; clear, $5.75; low grade, $4.75.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $5.80@6.10 in cotton; straight, $5.55@5.70; first clear, $5.05@5.25.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $6.50@6.75 in wood; pastry, $6@6.25; low grade, $4.75.

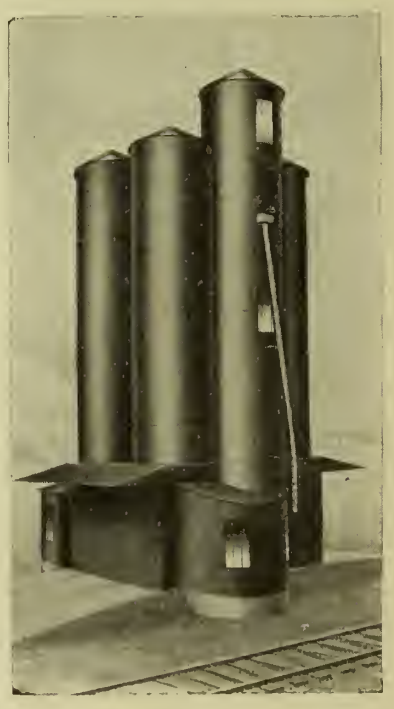
Rye Flour—$5.65@6.

Millfeed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $21.50; standard middlings, $21.75; red dog flour, $27.50; oil meal, $38.50; gluten feed, $30.50.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Charles F. Prentice, head of the Le Roy Power & Milling Co., Le Roy, N. Y., has been re-elected president of the Le Roy National Bank.

Recent visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange were as follows: R. Hardy, a Boston grain broker; J. D. Shanahan, grain inspector at Duluth; F. H. Monnier, feed jobber at Oriskany, N. Y.; A. B. Porter, representing I. S. Stover, a Philadelphia feed broker; Charles E. Mills, of the Athens Milling & Produce Co., Athens, Pa.



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Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 17, 1916.

All varieties of flour advanced 15c per bbl. this week. The raise was due to the sharp upturn registered in the local cash wheat market. There is an exceptionally good movement of the better grades reported here. The nearby and local mills are operating full capacity, in order to turn out orders on hand.

Local agents representing the spring wheat mills report good business. Trade at the outset of 1916 was much better than a year ago. Some orders for 1,000 bbls. are being executed, as most of the large buyers have scant supplies on hand. Kansas trade brands are showing much improvement also. The buying of patent grades especially was good last week.

Rye flour prices are steady. Demand is just fair, as most of the buyers have sufficient supplies to last for a month or more. Northwestern blended is showing the best demand.

Millfeed prices were lifted 50c during the week. Bran especially is showing a good inquiry, with Southern buyers taking bulk of the offerings.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Flour—Patent, $6.30@6.40; fancy, $5.85@5.95; family, $5.30@5.40; extra, $4.85@5.05; low grade, $1.65@4.85.

Spring Flour—Patent, $6.65@7.05; straight, $6.25@6.50; clear, $5.30@5.70.

Hard Winter Flour—Patent, $6.40@6.85; straight, $6@6.25; clear, $5.05@5.40.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.55@5.80; city pure, $5.65@5.90; city blended, $5.55@5.85.

Millfeed—Bran, $21@21.50; middlings, course, $23@23.50; middlings, fine, $25@25.50.

OHIO NOTES.

The Alton Seed Co., of Sidney, O., buyers and sellers of seeds and feed, was incorporated this week, for $15,000. The incorporators were W. L. Alton, B. T. Bull, L. E. Marrs, H. E. Bennett and E. L. Alton.

Frank J. Currus, grain merchant, has been selected as one of the three men to prepare a revision of rules governing the grain and hay trade in Cincinnati to conform with the new arrangement with the Grain and Hay Exchange.

Frank Foulds was elected secretary of the Foulds Milling Company, Cincinnati, at the annual election held Thursday. The company reported a good business year, and favorable progress in the extension of its business in the East.

B. H. Wess received the greatest number of votes during the annual election of the board of directors of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce held Wednesday. He was the only grain man on the ticket and was elected to serve three years.

Lewis B. Daniel, 58, of the grain firm of Early & Daniel, died at his home in Cincinnati. Death was due to a complication which arose from heart and kidney trouble. He was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind. In 1882 he engaged in business with H. Lee Early. Mr. Daniel was treasurer of the company.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Jan. 17, 1916.

Conditions on the local flour market last week continued to be unsettled, though quotations were firmer. High ocean rates practically destroyed the export business and the trading continued to be at second hand, using up in this manner stocks which had been brought here for export to Italy, Greece, the Allies of the north of Europe and to the Scandinavian peninsula. The only export movement was to Cuba, Central America and Mexico. Most of the export stocks were clears and low grades, which were taken off the hands of the jobbers at from 15c to 25c per bbl. under the best prices quoted by mill agents. Smaller bakers and macaroni manufacturers took a good deal of the second hand stock.

What little business was passing was done by Kansas mills, but that was in small lots at prices ranging from $5.45 to $5.55 per bbl. for patent in cottons, with some mills quoting $5.80 per bbl. Straights and other grades were quoted in proportion, but prices were not attractive as long as second hand stocks of flour could be had at distress prices. Minneapolis flours fared but little better, although the mills were firmer in their quotations and were asking prices at $6.30@6.45, an advance from 15c to 20c per bbl. over the previous week.

Soft winter wheat flour was quoted around $6.10 to $6.25 for patents; extra fancy, $5.40 to $5.50, and clears at $5.20 to $5.35 in cottons. Utah and Oregon mills were asking 20c to 40c a bbl. under Illinois and Missouri mills.

Millfeed had a fair demand, but it too was affected by the high steamship rates and the fact that large amounts had been accumulated here for export to Italy and other points where no steamer room was obtainable.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

C. B. Fox, leading grain exporter at New Orleans, was paid 72c a bu. for grain to Marseilles last week. He had a movement of 200,000 bus.

Wheat ocean rates are the highest on record. To Liverpool from New Orleans quotations were 24d to 25d a bu. One cargo to Liverpool paid a freight charge of $150,000.

Neal M. Leach, general traffic manager of the Texas & Pacific, announced the opening of the Trans-Mississippi Terminal fireproof warehouses and inbound and outbound freight sheds at New Orleans, effective Monday, Jan. 17.

Jordan T. Lawler, a Houston miller, was in New Orleans last week, visiting his brother, Harry T. Lawler, Jr.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 17, 1916.

Kansas hard winter wheat flour has been making more of a showing in the Indiana market in the last week, although Indiana hard wheat product has been doing most of the business, owing to the unwillingness of many to switch from one to the other without a wider difference in price. Kansas patents have been quoted at $5.60 and Indiana at $5.80@6.

Northwestern spring wheat is $1 above Kansas and although normally very popular in Indiana, is beling looked on with less favor.

Feed is weak to moderate at $20@21 in carload lots and $24 in bulk for local trade.

The flour production of Indianapolis mills for the week was 12,911 bbls., compared with 17,240 bbls. the preceding week, 9,114 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1915 and 4,871 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1914.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.80@6; straight, $5.50@5.70; clear, $5.25@5.45. Quotations are in jute, wood 20c higher.

Kansas Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.60.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—Patents, $6.60.

Millfeed—$20@21 a ton in carload lots; $24 in bulk at mill for local trade

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 17, 1916.

Reports of local distributors on alfalfa meal trade in the last week varied considerably. While a freer movement was claimed by some interests, it was evident on the whole that there was less activity in the market than recently. Scarcity of molasses continued the overshadowing feature, although the weather attracted more attention than usual.

A diminution in the activity of alfalfa meal mills of the territory contributing to this market, including Colorado, was indicated in advices to this market. This was due in part to a slackening of the demand and in a large measure to the unfavorable weather conditions. In the face of lighter operations by mills, there was an increase in the supply of meal received on the local market, and more accumulations than usual were reported. Prices, however, were practically unchanged.

Mixers indicated an unwillingness to make purchases of meal on a liberal scale at this time, because of the uncertainty of the molasses situation. There is a feeling here that the meal trade will rally just as soon as mixers succeed in obtaining molasses. One dealer here who sold meal for December shipment is still receiving carrying charges from the buyer, who shows no willingness to accept offerings on his contract until molasses becomes available. Interior mills also report a lack of directions on old contracts.

Colorado is still the principal shipper to this market. The bulk of the supply coming grades No. 2. Choice is very scarce.

Mixed feed dealers reported a fair demand, but there was evidence of difficulty on their part in filling orders. One mixer bought locally of competitors to fill an old contract. It is claimed that, despite the high prices quoted on molasses mixtures, the feed is still economical, and that experienced consumers are still seeking it for that reason. Prices of alfalfa molasses feed were quoted mostly 50c higher at the close of the week.

Alfalfa hay trade locally was practically unchanged. Prices held steady. The zero weather and sleet did not bring out a broader demand. Receipts were practically the same as in the preceding week.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@20.50; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $14@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $22.50@24; standard, $21.50@22.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked'—$26.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.50@27.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15.50@16; No. 1, $13.50@15; standard, $10@13; No. 2, $7.50@9.50; No. 3, $5.50@7.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 17, 1916.

Alfalfa meal and mixed feed trade took a turn for the better last week, the general drop in temperatures being a stimulating factor. Mixers were able to obtain shipping directions without any difficulty at all, and in a great many instances warehouse stocks of mixed feeds were depleted to supply rush orders. However, it is the consensus of the trade that the full effect of the drop in the temperatures has not been felt. The fact that the cold spell was general in all the principal feed-consuming states leads mixers to look for the largest volume of business in the next 30 days than in any other similar period in the past month.

The increased demand and lower temperatures were reflected in strong prices, but very few quotable advances were recorded. Mills in the West are holding meal at strong figures, and it is almost impossible to obtain alfalfa meal at current figures, except on cars in transit. Mills are quoting premiums of as much as $1.50 per ton on meal for shipment in February and March. Quite a number of mills will not quote for shipment after Feb. 15.

Blackstrap molasses is still high in price, and there is little indication of any weakness developing. The outlook is that blackstrap will continue to sell at record-breaking figures the remainder of the winter. Mixers who have contracted for supplies are fortunate, for a few manufacturers have been unable to obtain all of their needs and have been consequently handicapped in filling the needs of their trade.

Best demand for alfalfa mixed feeds came from the South last week. Immediate states were also good buyers, taking in carlots for quick shipment. Most of the sales made by mixers last week was for rush shipment. There was no inquiry at all for deferred shipment and mixers would not entertain inquiries for more than 30-day movement.

Prices of feeds were practically unchanged for the week, molasses alfalfa feed selling at a range of $21.50 to $25 per ton in new burlap bags, St. Louis basis. Some of this feed is moving East on a basis of about $22 per ton, Mississippi River. Grain mixed molasses feeds are quoted at around $26 to $27.50 per ton, while grain dry-mixed is worth up to $30 in new sacks.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 17, 1916.

Alfalfa products were slightly firmer this week. Alfalfa meal and mixed feeds especially showed a good demand. Prices are up 50c. The local buying was light, but the demand from the South was rather good. The hay market is up at a very high point, with timothy at $21. Quotations are: Alfalfa meal, $25@25.50; mixed feed, $23.50@24; molasses feed, $26@27.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 17, 1916.

Alfalfa conditions remained unsettled here, with a fair demand on account of mild weather. Dealers reported a good country inquiry and also demand for export to Cuba and Central America. Choice alfalfa remains scarce and commands fancy prices. Bulk of trading was in small orders of No. 2 and dry grain mixed stock feeds. Molasses mixed feeds are out of sight, blackstraps being anywhere from 16c to 20c per gallon when they can be had at all. Alfalfa hay prices ranged from $16 to $20, according to grade; meal from $18 to $23, same conditions, and mixed feeds $26 to $33 per ton for grain mixed and $30 to $40 per ton for molasses.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1916.

Alfalfa feeds have shown a declining tendency for the past two or three weeks and but little is being done. Supplies are reported to be comparatively large and the weather has been too mild to stimulate purchases. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22.50, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25 and alfalfa grain molasses feed $27.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 17, 1916.

The alfalfa meal market showed practically no change for the week just closed as regards prices, although molasses feeds showed a radical advance reflective of the great strength of molasses and the scarcity of that product. Mills are now operating on a very liberal scale, despite the fact that weather conditions are not as favorable at the moment as during some previous weeks.

Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at $20@21.50 per ton; No. 1, $17@18.50; No. 2, $14@15; No. 1 molasses alfalfa feed, $22.75@23.50; No. 2 molasses alfalfa feed, $21@22; grain molasses alfalfa feed, $26.50@27.50; alfalfa dry grain mixed, $26@27.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

There are about 30 alfalfa mills in Colorado now grinding hay. These mills use a large part of the annual Colorado harvest of alfalfa and the alfalfa milling industry is considered one of the most important in the state.

The Norfolk Feed Milling Co., Norfolk, Va., has been incorporated to do a general feed-mixing business. The company will erect a building and install a complete feed-mixing plant at a cost of $25,000. The plant will have daily capacity of 50 tons of feed daily. A specialty will be made of alfalfa feed mixtures.

Charles L. Nielson, of the Nielson Brokerage Co., Shreveport, La., has becomes secretary of Penick & Ford, Ltd., at New Orleans. Mr. Nielson will act as sales manager, too, and in this capacity will come in contact with alfalfa feed mixers. Penick & Ford, Ltd., are probably the largest handlers of blackstrap molasses in the United States.

B. F. Tyler was re-elected president of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association last week for the ninth time. E. B. Bruce was chosen first vice-president and C. D. Carlisle second vice-president. John North, Bert Sheldon and Wilber Warren were chosen for the directorate. John Mackey, P. E. Drought and F. W. Taylor compose the arbitration committee.

William E. Palmatier, who for the last three years has been the manager of the Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., will leave the company in a short time. Mr. Palmatier, who feels he needs to recuperate his health, expects to spend some time in Florida. J. F. Hughes, president of the company, expects to take the active management of the business after Mr. Palmatier's departure.

"If the industry is favored with an adequate supply of molasses," said C. T. Martin, of the Kansas City Alfalfa Feed Co., "I believe the year 1916 will prove to be the best in the history of alfalfa feedingstuffs. Alfalfa feeds are still very attractive to feeders, even at present prices of molasses. With corn exceptionally high for this season, trade would change for the better in alfalfa meal if molasses arrived at the plants of mixers in fair quantities."

At last the national Department of Agriculture has recognized the importance of alfalfa hay. It has just published the first estimate it ever made on the alfalfa hay crop of the United States. This estimate shows a production of 18,562,000 tons of alfalfa hay in the United States in 1915, compared with 11,860,000 tons in 1909, when the Census Bureau reported on the crop. In 1909 alfalfa included only 17.2 per cent of the total hay production of the country; in 1915 alfalfa hay made up 21.8 per cent of the total crop.

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POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, West Salem, Ohio.

POSITION WANTED—As second miller or helper. Two and a half years' experience; 24 years old, strong and willing to work. Steady, reliable; married; good references. Can come at once. Address "Park',' care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill from 50 to 300 bbl. capacity by a first-class miller, one who can build up your trade, if it takes quality to do it. Have my own tools and keep mill in good repair. Am married, with small family; speak German and am strictly sober; 35 years of age. Can come on 30 days' notice. I am not out of employment, but wish to change for good reasons. Will furnish references as to character and ability. Address Box 327, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as miller in mill from 3 to 4 stand, 30 to 50 barrels of soft winter wheat. Have had 31 years' experience. Am married; small family. Understand both reel and sifter. Can do my own corn dressing and keep mill clean and nice. Can give good men as reference. Will go most anywhere. Would accept night miller's position. S. R. Goins, Parrottsville, Tenn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A three-story custom feed mill with 40 H. P. gasoline engine for power, connected up and running at present by electricity; also 7-room residence. In most prosperous dairy section of New York, on Erie Railroad with sidetrack to mill. On Main street in village of Randolph, N. Y. Address E. D. Holdridge, Randolph, N. Y.

WANTED—To make a change. A miller of 20 years' experience. In answering give capacity of mill and what you are willing to pay. Address Box 327, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A thoroughly sober, industrious and capable man for taking charge of the manufacturing end, also to be conversant with the selling end of a molasses and poultry feed business. No has-beens need apply. Plant being arranged for turning out about 10 cars of molasses and poultry feed of the very best grades per day. Advise present position, full qualifications, age and references, also salary desired. Box 325, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Or lease, or would consider selling half interest, 150-bbl. flour and corn meal mill, 40-ton grinding and mixing plant and 25-ton ice plant, all in good condition and located well for supplies of wheat, corn and alfalfa. Will sell each separate if desired. For description and information, address A. M. Floersch, Manhattan, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Machinery from 100-bbl. flour mill, good condition, in steady operation, best of reasons for selling. Address Cloverland Milling & Supply Co., Gladstone, Michigan.

WANTED—To rent or buy, a good little flour and feed mill. Must be a bargain. Give description in full in first letter. Would take position as head miller in a mill 50-bbls. up. Address P. O. Box 103, Papillion, Neb.

The mill at Percy, Ill., operated by H. Hahn & Bro., has been taken over by the First National Bank of Percy and is standing idle. The owners of the mill have been in financial difficulty for some time, owing to large sales of flour made on the low point in the market. Several Illinois mills were caught in the failure of Hahn & Bro. for amounts ranging from $500 to $2,000. The bank is offering the plant for sale. It has capacity of about 100 bbls.

The Hadley Milling Co., Olathe, Kan,. obtained an order last week from a foreign government for 330,000 lbs. of flour. The business was placed through Cross & Co., New York representatives of the mill.

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Bleached Flour Retrial

Department of Justice Announces That Action Will Be Taken in Case at Early Date.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24, 1916.

Assistant Attorney-General Underwood, of the Department of Justice, advised the correspondent of Milling and Grain News today that the bleached flour case would be retried, and at as early a date as possible. Mr. Underwood also stated that possibly the government would attempt to have the court rule on tbe percentage of nitrogen peroxid that should be allowed in flour in line with the last decision of the Supreme Court. The Department of Justice is dissatisfied with the finding of the Supreme Court of the United States and will seek a narrower definition of what constitutes bleached flour within the probibition of the federal pure food and drugs act.

Mr. Underwood outlined the government's position as follows:

In the original case the government took the stand that any flour which contains any quantity of nitrogen or other deleterious bleaching element exists in defiance of law. The Supreme Court, however, declined to agree to so sweeping a proposition, stating that in order to come within the prohibition of the statute bleached flour must contain the bleaching agent in sufficient quantities to render the product deleterious to health. Tbe court did not attempt to fix a percentage which would mark the difference between bleached flour which violated the law and bleached flour which contains so little nitrogen or other foreign substance tbat it comes safely within the law.

The government will seek a retrial n the court wbere the original suit was filed. It will attempt to prove hat the bleacbed flour sued directly n the case at bar contains sufficient leleterious matter to be injurious to ealth. Whichever way the case goes n retrial, it is expected to be apealed to the Supreme Court of the Jnited States for a final ruling and, hould the Supreme Court uphold the government's contention that the perentage of bleaching agency in the lour sued is deleterious to health, hat percentage will evidently be regarded as the line of demarcation beween healthful and unhealthful leached flour. The problem for the government is to prove that a given mount of bleaching agent actually inures the health.

It will be three or four months, in ll probability, before the government vill be ready to ask for the retrial in he lower court, but it has been defiitely determined that the retrial is to e sought at the earliest practicable lay and general preparation for the ew struggle, which is of vital imporance in the milling world, is being nade at the Department of Justice.

Commission Highest Authority.

In a decision by the Supreme Court f the United States it was held that he Interstate Commerce Commission lone can compel railroads to equip rain cars with bulkheads. The court tated that it was without power over he commission, and that in interstate raffic matters the rulings of that ody were supreme.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Marketing of wheat in the Southwest continues to depend largely on tbe weather and the ability of railroads to furnish cars. Lack of railroad equipment is still restricting the movement, but continued liberal receipts are expected at Kansas City and at interior points in the Southwest. Sales for export through the Gulf increased in the last week, and this may play a part in determining the size of the Kansas City movement.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City for the week ending Saturday were 861 cars, compared with 873 cars tbe preceding week, 440 a year ago and 341 in the same week in 1914. Elevator stocks of wheat in Kansas City increased 343,779 bu. The total is now 8,772,357 bu., compared with 7,400,000 a year ago.

Cash prices ot wheat in Kansas City advanced sharply, closing as much as 8c bigher on hard. Soft, on the other hand, closed 1c to 4c higher. Hard sold as high as $1.25 and soft up to $1.26. No. 4 hard closed at $1.07 to $1.19. A year ago the top price on hard wheat was $1.39; soft, $1.40.

Corn receipts increased to 662 cars for the week, compared with 515 the preceding week, 470 a year ago and 959 in 1914.

Firm Tone in Sterling Exchange.

New York, Jan. 24, 1916.

A firm undertone prevails in the maket for sterling exchange. Demand sterling was quoted at $4.76⅛ today, a rise of ¼, compared with last Monday. In the past week the top price was $4.76⅜.

Offerings appear to be in large volume, which reflects continued heavy export business by the United States. A strong supporting factor is the enormous amount of American securities which Great Britain is sending to the United States. These securities are coming here in the operation of the British security mobilization scheme, whereby the London government is buying American shares outright or exchanging them for its own bonds. Attractive terms are being made to British investors to induce them to part with their securities. The condition of the exchange market is such that Great Britain is in a position to offer attractve prices. The government is also appealing to the patriotism of its people.

Exchange on Italy and Amsterdam also strengthened in the last week.

The present quotations on sterling exchange are the highest in months, but still below par. Confidence in the maintenance of quotations at the present level appears to be quite general, so far as sterling is concerned.

A. P. Traber Succeeds R. J. Howe.

A. P. Traber, formerly sole importer for Wydler Bolting Cloth, will again take over the business from R. J. Howe, who will devote his time to his machinery business. Mr. Traber is a native of Switzerland, where he first became interested in the silk embroidery business, and has been connected with the bolting cloth business in the United States and Canada since 1890. About 10 years ago he found it necessary to transfer tbe bolting cloth agency to Mr. Howe, being heavily interested in silk embroidery. In 1911 he retired from the embroidery business. He will have his new offices at 320-324 Broadway, New York City.

Sweden Duty-Free Date Extended.

Official announcement has just been made by the Swedish government that the royal decree providing for free duties on wheat and wheat flour, rye and rye flour has been extended to June 30, 1916. This regulation provides for the suspension of all import duties on these breadstuffs, no matter what the country of origin.

A Spool of Trouble.

Cancels Export Advance

Interstate Commerce Commission Holds Higher Rate to Virginia Ports Are Unjust.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24, 1916.

Proposed advances in rates on flour and other grain products from the Missouri River to Virginia ports, over the Santa Fe, the Cbicago & Alton and connecting railroads have been suspended by the Interstate Commrce Commission until May 24, pending investigation as to their reasonableness. The commission says:

"Tbe suspended tariffs provide for the cancellation of joint proportional rates on flour and other grain products, in carloads, from Missouri River points, when originating beyond or when manufactured at tbose points from grain originating beyond, to Newport News, Norfolk and Pinners Point, Va., when for export.

"The present rate on flour and other grain products taking the flour rate is 22c per 100 pounds. The proposed combination rate is 24½c per 100 pounds."

* * *

The claim that milling-in-transit privileges accorded by railroads are gratuities of the carriers rather than rights of the shippers is made in a brief filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by counsel for the Rock Island in defending its case against the Guthrie Mill and Elevator Co., Guthrie, Okla. The Rock Island brief says:

"Milling-in-transit privileges and out-of-line hauls without charge are gratuities growing primarily out of competitive conditions and a carrier should not be burdened by unwarranted extension of the same nor handicapped by their restriction if competitive conditions render them necessary."

Should the commission take this view of the milling-in-transit and out-of-line haul situation, the entire business of the grain and flour transportation would be vitally affected.

The Guthrie Mill & Elevator Co. complained of cbarges ranging from 1c to 2c per 100 lbs imposed by the Rock Island for out-of-line haul from Kingfisher, Okla, where the branch line on which tbe company's plant is located forms a junction with the trunk line, to Guthrie Tbe distance is 68 miles The mill company alleged that the cbarge was discriminatory inasmuch as the Rock Island performed out-of-line haul service for the purpose of milling-in-transit for other companies without additional charge.

The brief asserts that circumstances in otber cases wbere it makes no additional charge are different and then argues that whetber or not it imposes a cbarge or furnishes services gratuitously sbould be optional.

* * *

A readjustment of the rates on grain and flour from Hillsdale and Litchfield, Mich., is argued for in a petition for rehearing filed by F. W. Stock and Sons, Millers of Hillsdale and Litchfield, with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The brief contends tbat the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and connecting carriers maintain rates on flour from Minneapolis to New York City of 25 cents per 100 pounds and rates on wheat of 26 cents per 100 pounds Litchfield, which are nearer New York, are 26.7 cents per 100 pounds, whereas the rate from Hillsdale, which is nearer New York, is 26.7c per 100.

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War on Demoralization.

Corn flour interests have been successful in having reintroduced in Washington an amendment providing for the modification of the mixed-flour law. The measure, as introduced by Congressman Rainey, provides for the repeal of the internal revenue tax on mixed flour and places the regulation of the interstate trade in that product under the supervision of the pure food and drugs act. Under the present law, the mixing of corn flour with wheat flour has been eliminated, except in the case of a few pancake manufacturers. The internal revenue act places such a heavy tax on mixing that it cannot be done profitably. Corn flour interests claim they have suffered thereby and are asking for the repeal of this act.

Congressman Rainey, of Illinois, is the acknowledged champion of the corn flour interests, for, in his own words, he represents "the great corn state of Illinois and farmers of my state are receiving a discount under wheat for their corn only because mixing of wheat and corn flour is not allowed." Mr. Rainey is championing the interests of the corn raisers, and not those of corn flour manufacturers, according to his own statements. However, a news note says: "A delegation representing the manufacturers of products from corn has come to Washington and opened headquarters here with the purpose of petitioning Congress for the repeal of the prohibitive tax. The Rainey bill is the first result of this campaign. It is contended that there is nothing 'unwholesome' about mixed flour, and the delegation declares that the trade is perfectly willing to have the product regulated under the pure food law. The Rainey bill would require the producers of mixed flour to state plainly on the containers of their products the materials included in the mixtures and the percentage of these mixtures."

Manufacturers of corn flour are active and will maintain a delegation at Washington until final action is taken on the Rainey bill. Millers should stand prepared to fight this measure, for its passage would result in demoralization to flour trade.

Every milling organization in the United States ought to be represented at Washington before the Ways and Means Committee, which will give hearings on the bill. Any miller able to go to Washington should go there when the hearings are opened. And not a single miller in the United States interested in pure flour should fail to write his Representative in the House and his Senator, showing why this measure should not become a law. This is highly important. Millers must use all their efforts to defeat this measure even before the Ways and Means Committee. If it is not recommended favorably for passage by this committee, then it will fail to receive much consideration by Congress.

Millers should remember their experiences previous to 1898, when unregulated mixing of wheat and corn flour demoralized the flour business. Remember, too, the unfair competition which resulted from the mixing of wheat and corn flour. Now is the time to war on demoralization.

Wheat Bran as a Medicine.

"Bran is too cheap. It's not bringing what it is worth." There have been many complaints from millers on this order, and they have not been without excellent foundation. Aside from the value of bran for feeding live stock, this by-product of flour mills is deserving of serious attention for other uses.

Listen, for example, to a discourse on the curative value of wheat bran as made by Dr. A. M. Hughes in Farm and Home, an agricultural publication of wide circulation:

"As a laxative wheat bran has few equals. It leaves no bad results if taken properly, and seldom fails to relieve constipation and the very many ailments that result directly and indirectly from constipation.

"Bran, taken properly, will clear up the so-called 'liver-spotted' skin, remove the ordinary indigestion, remedy dry skin and, it is claimed by many, prove a help in anemia.

"Nothing comes in boxes, jars or bottles that is such a skin beautifier as wheat bran. A poor skin, as most people know now, is due to impure blood, and impure blood is generally a stomach condition. Constipation, indigestion and other ailments cause sallow, blotched, pimply and otherwise unlovely complexions. The use of wheat bran will help to correct these, relieve the constipation, improve the blood, and, this done, the skin becomes once more good to look upon. No beauty doctor can begin to work such a miracle of beautifying the skin with mere cosmetics and instruments. It is especially good for skin eruptions, noted so frequently with young people. One good way to take it is to stir it in a glass of cold—not ice—water and drink it.

"If the children, or adults for that matter, dislike to take it in this manner, mix it with the morning cereal.

"For children, invalids or anyone else who likes it that way, mix a good quantity of bran with marmalade, honey or some other syrup and spread it on bread.

"Or it may be eaten clear, as a cereal, with cream and a little sugar.

"As to the quantity, it all depends upon your need of a laxative. Anywhere from one to five heaping tablespoons may be taken daily. The morning is a good time to take this, as it is not a severe physic when handled properly."

Many milling companies in this country are offering bran for sale in attractive cartons, and they declare this package a trade-winner. Of course, the sale of bran for food is in small volume, when compared with the total mill output, but the profits on "food bran" are large and its sale is increasing all the time. Millers have found that the packing of bran in cartons has been a stimulant for flour sales.

A prominent miller once remarked, jokingly, that he expected to see the day when the consumption of bran for food and medicinal purposes would be as large as the amount used for stock-feeding purposes. Why not? American consumers of food and medicines are gradually beginning to pay more attention to economical and intelligent buying. When they advance to a point at which they understand fully the merits of wheat bran, will there ever be a glut of that by-product, and will the market ever be quoted at less than 90 cents?

Selling Flour by Brands.

The action of a large Kansas mill in instructing all its salesmen and representatives to eliminate the words patent, straight, clear and other so-called grade terms from selling talks and from all sales blanks is a direct result of the government's proposal to standardize flour grades. In a letter to the trade on the subject the mill says that these words are meaningless both to millers and to the government and that hereafter all its sales will be on basis of its private brands—that it will not quote any flour buyer on a straight or patent flour, or any other grade, but will furnish him with a price on its different brands, which, however, can be distinguished by the salesmen as "Our Best Brand" flour or "Second Best Grade." This mill has completed plans for eliminating these names from all flour sacks and will, at least for the present, sell only by brand and not by grade at all.

What does the elimination of these terms mean? How will the miller be able to get along without designating his flour a high patent, or a short patent, or a best patent, or a long patent, or a standard patent, or a first patent, or a fancy patent, or any of the numerous names generally given to the best grades? So far as records show, the action of the Kansas mill is the first ever taken. Probably other millers will watch it with considerable interest. The question arises as to its effect on the buying trade. While many complications are likely to follow, they probably will be overcome.

However, should the government make a set of standards that prove to be impracticable, could not millers follow the plan of the Kansas miller and eliminate grade names altogether? The government cannot formulate a set of standards and compel millers to make flour to conform with these standards. It would be optional with the miller whether he would manufacture flour and sell it by government standards or sell it by private brands.

This question was brought up at the hearing given Southwestern millers by the government committee at Kansas City, and the definite answer was given to the effect that millers could sell flour by brand and would not have to designate its grade, but if sold by a grade name the flour would have to conform with the standards provided for that grade. There are a number of millers today who have eliminated the so-called grade names from their sacks, selling flour by the brand. However, their salesmen specify to the trade that certain brands are high patents or straight or whatever the grade may be. In instances where the brands are likened to patents or other grades the government, it is understood, plans to compel millers to make the flour according to the official grade.

Because of their ability to sell flour under private brands and not by grades, some millers are already discounting whatever action the national government may take on flour standardization. Still there are others who question whether millers using only brand names instead of grades to specify different kinds of flour will not be seriously handicapped. In their opinion, the buying trade will dictate, and probably a majority of buyers will insist on purchasing flour according to government grade. What would be the result here?

Millers need not anticipate so far ahead as to what action they will take on government standards. As yet the national committee having standardization in hand has not accomplished anythig definite, and no indication comes from Washington as to when grades will be promulgated. In fact, there are some millers who still believe that the government, recognizing the lack of practicability of standardization, will go very slow in adopting a set of rules to govern the milling industry. Even should standards be formulated, there is no doubt that they will be broad in their requirements and that millers will have little difficulty in miling up—or, most likely, "milling down"—to the rules when they become effective. Millers cannot conceive of any other regulations from a government which has every reason for encouraging the development of the flour industry.

Repeal Mixed Flour Law

Congressman Rainey Introduces Measure in House Providing for Elimination of Tax.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24, 1916.

Congressman Rainey of Illinois introduced House Bill No. 9409 last week, which repeals the present mixed flour amendment to the internal revenue act and provides for the supervision of the mixing of flour under the regulations of food and drugs act. This bill is the first to be introduced this session of Congress and it is sponsored by the National Manufacturers' Association of Products From Corn. The present internal revenue act provides for a prohibitory tax on the mixing of flour and was passed in 1898 at the insistence of millers in all parts of the country. This law has practically put mixers of wheat and corn flour out of business and has raised the standard of wheat flour to a very high mark.

The National Manufacturers' Association of Products From Corn is now maintaining a delegation at Washington and is doing everything in its power to have the Rainey bill passed by Congress. The members of this delegation are pulling strings in different directions and have the support of several congressmen. It was at their request that Congressman Rainey, who hails from Illinois, "the greatest corn state" (says Mr. Rainey) introduced the bill.

The Rainey bill requires that mixers of corn and wheat flour or other mixtures shall state upon the contains of their products the mixtures included in their products and the percentages of these mixtures. No tax is provided and only such regulations as now are contained in the pure food and drugs act applying to flour will regulate the business.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House will have the bill in charge. Hearings on the measure will be announced and it is the intention of the milling industry to make such a strong case before this committee that the bill will not be reported out favorably, which will mean its defeat in Congress.

Dispatches from Chicago indicate that the Millers' National Federation is taking steps to have a delegation come here and present evidence against the bill. Secretary Husband of that organization has wired all the local milling associations in the country and each will have a representative in Washington when hearings take place. Edward S. Rogers, counsel for the Federation, will have the case in charge.

The Southwestern Millers' League will also be represented here probably by C. V. Topping, secretary, and one or two representative millers of that organization.

Avoiding Flour Standards.

Millers in various parts of the country have made the statement that in the event the government standardized flour the products of their mills would be offered for sale under trade-mark brands only and that they would discontinue the use of the words patent, straight, clear or any other grade names altogether. The first direct action of this kind has been made by the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., Salina, Kan., which sent the following letter to their trade last week:

"There is considerable agitation on the part of the government regarding what can be rightfully termed a Patent Flour. The government itself so far has not outlined any certain standard that can rightfully be termed a Patent, nor do any of the millers know exactly what the government trend shall constitute Patent Flour. It is evident, however, that certain requirements will be insisted upon sooner or later by the government before any mill can legally make use of the term 'Patent' in any form. We therefore do not want it claimed that any of our grades or brands are Patents, First Patents, Straights or Short Patents or Fancy Patents or any of these various Patent names mills have been ordinarily using in connection with flour. To begin with, the word patent means absolutely nothing when applied to a flour.

"We forbid anyone representing us to represent any of our grades as any kind of a 'Patent' whatever or any kind of a 'Straight' grade whatever. Neither must any of these terms be on your stationery, order blanks or letterheads, and we will see to it that they do not appear on our sacks. If the government puts these requirements in and a mill sells a Patent or Straight Grade the customer buying the flour might cause us trouble by claiming that the flour was not up to the standard of the government, which they had established for a Patent or Straight, and no one knows as yet what the standards will be.

"We will, of course, see to it that our standard is maintained on every grade we have been putting out, and it will be sufficient to offer our flour as our Best Grade Flour, Second Grade Flour, our Big S Brand, or whatever the case may be."

There are quite a number of mills which have omitted the terms patent, straight or clear from their flour sacks, but the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co. is the first mill on record to eliminate these trade names altogether from their contracts and in all of their dealings in flour.

* * *

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24, 1916.

It will be at least a month before the Committee on Standards of the Bureau of Chemistry will take up the question of new standard grades for flour. The committee has just concluded a session here, and was unable to reach the flour standard question, but it expects to take this up at its next session. The sessions are not held at any fixed date, the committee calling them when it is ready, but this winter they have been held about a month apart.

Embargo Rules Still Effective.

Eastern railroads have lifted embargoes on different commodities during the week, but almost without exception grain and flour have not been included. The situation in the East is showing some improvement, but not enough to merit any general lifting of the embargoes, which are generally effective. Practically all of the Eastern ports are closed to flour and grain, Newport News being the last port to be closed to export. Millers were able to ship considerable flour through Newport News when New York, Philadelphia and other Eastern ports were closed, but freight soon congested at the Virginia port and necessitated an embargo.

It is possible for millers and grain men to ship export freight via Eastern ports under through bills of lading and when ocean engagements have been confirmed. However, it has been practically impossible for millers to contract for ocean space before flour shipments were started from the mill. Consequently, very little export flour is being moved eastward. Representatives of Eastern railroads cannot say how long the embargoes on flour and grain will last. But without doubt the embargoes will be lifted only gradually, for considerable freight held by connecting lines will be rushed eastward as quickly as possible, and this may cause another embargo.

Lillard Milling Co., Decatur, Tex.: "We are running the mill 12 hours. Flour business is good locally. Deferred shipment business is improving. Millfeed demand is good. Wheat area, in our estimation is about 10 per cent less than last year."

Pioneer Missouri Miller Dies.

One of Missouri's oldest and most public-spirited millers, J. W. Vance, Peirce City, Mo., died at the West Hospital in Monett, Mo., on Jan. 21, following an operation for appendicitis. He was 61 years old and had been in the milling business at Peirce City since 1878. At the time of his death Mr. Vance was president of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club and had for a long time taken an active interst in that organization and in the work it accomplished.

Mr. Vance's first venture in milling was a 50-bbl. plant at Pierce City. He was born in Paris, Ill., but moved to Peirce City in 1878, where he first entered the milling business. Gradually he increased the size of his mill to 400 bbls. and Mr. Vance was the active manager of the plant up to his death. He developed an acquantanceship among the Southern trade that lasted throughout his life.

Missouri millers will miss the kind advice and always helfpul hand of J. W. Vance. The troubles of his brother millers were always given consideration by Mr. Vance and his long experience in milling made his advice valuable. The employes in the mill and in the office were his friends, not his employes. The head miller and engineer were in the mill for more than 30 years, while R. P. McReynolds, sales manager, has been with Mr. Vance for 12 years.

He is survived by Mrs. Vance and three daughters. The milling business will be continued under the same name at Peirce City under the management of R. P. McReynolds, a relative.

The Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club has adopted the following resolution on his death:

"Whereas, in the course of human events an all-wise Providence has seen fit to take from us our honored and esteemed president, J. Will Vance, be it therefore

"Resolved, That this association has not only lost an efficient officer, but a most valuable member on whose judgment we had learned to rely and whose advice and counsel has been of inestimable value to our association.

"Be it further resolved, That these death of Mr. Vance we have lost a man who has always by precept and example pointed the way to a higher, broader and better citizenship, a man of sterling worth, whose memory we shall always cherish.

"Be it further resolver, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of our association and a copy of same sent to the bereaved family."

Can Recover Market Price.

In a case of non-delivery of merchandise by a foreign steamship company between New York and France the question of whether the shipper could recover the cost or the market price at supposed time of arrival came up. The Journal of Commerce says: "A steamship company or any other corporation or person is liable for the actual loss caused by its or his negligence, unless there is a contract to the contrary. Carriers not infrequently insert in their bills of lading a proviso to the effect that in case of loss they are to be liable only for the cost price of the goods or their value at the shipping point. If there is no such stipulation the carrier is liable for the shipper's loss, and that is the value of the goods at the time and place at which they ought to have been delivered to him by the carrier. He is having them taken there expressly for the purpose of making them more valuable or useful than they were at the place of shipment."

T. S. Banks, who represents the Red Wing Milling Co. in New York, with office in Buffalo, now has the New England territory in addition. He is also handling Kansas flour, for which demand continues fair.

Not Exclusive Right

Trademark Decision Applies to Only Two Milling Companies in the Controversy.

An article in the Dec. 14, 1915, issue of Milling and Grain News, appearing on page nine, contained the following headline: "Wins Right to REX. J. F. Imbs Milling Co. Obtains Favorable Decision in Highest Court on Flour Brand."

Under this heading appeared the following:

"Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, 1915.—The use and right of the 'REX' brand for flour has been awarded to the J. F. Imbs Milling Co., of Belleville, Ill., by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in an opinion rendered by Chief Justice Shepard. The Royal Milling Co., of Montana, appealed from the decision of the Commissioner of Patents in the opposition case brought by the Illinois mill to sustain their use of the REX brand."

Attention is called to this article, as it is somewhat misleading and a wrong construction has been placed upon the wording.

The decision was rendered by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and not by the United States Court of Appeals. It was a decision in a proceeding instituted by the J. F. Imbs Milling Co. opposing registration by the Royal Milling Co., of Montana, of a trade brand involving the word "REX." The decision sustained the opposition of the J. F. Imbs Milling Co. and denied the application of the Royal Milling Co. to register this brand. The article of Dec. 14 implied that the J. F. Imbs Milling Co. had been awarded the exclusive right to the use of the word "REX" as a trademark for flour. This construction should not be placed on the headline or the article, nor on the decision itself, which concerned only the J. F. Imbs Milling Co. and the Royal Milling Co., of Montana, and did not purport to determine the right to the use of the word "REX" except as relating to the two milling concerns mentioned.

What the Mills Are Doing.

The New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan.: "We are operating mill full time. Flour business is fair generally. Local demand is good and we find a steady demand from Eastern trade. Southern markets are taking in fair volume. We are booking some flour for deferred shipment, but we do not find any general inquiry. Millfeed demand is improving."

Chelsea Mill & Elevator Co., Chelsea, Ok.: "We are running just 11 hours. Flour trade is very good locally, but demand from Eastern and Southern markets is exceedingly dull. No inquiry for deferred shipment. A good demand prevails for millfeed. Wheat area is about 25 per cent smaller than a year ago."

J. H. Cain & Sons, Jacksonville, Ill.: "We are running 10 hours daily. Flour business is very light. Demand both locally and in Southern markets is slow. Deferred shipment inquiry is fair. Millfeed is moving into local channels principally. Wheat area is 10 to 12 per cent smaller than a year ago."

Oakdale Milling Co., Oakdale, Neb.: "We are running daytime only. Flour business is fair, with local demand good. We are not doing anything now in Eastern or in Southern markets. Millfeed is slow sale. Wheat area, we believe, is about the average for this section."

Platte Center Milling Co., Platte Center, Neb.: "Running 11 hours. Flour business is fair and is confined to local territory altogether. Nothing doing in Eastern or Southern markets. Bran is slow sale, while a better demand prevails for shorts. Our area to wheat is 10 per cent smaller than last year."

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 24, 1916.

Sharp advances in prices of flour in the last week resulted in a slackening of domestic sales by mills of Kansas City and the Southwest. The effect of the sharp rises in prices in the export trade was irregular, some mills claiming no new sales, while others enjoyed a heavy business with Europe.

Patent flour closed the week at $5.50@6. Straights closed at $5.40@5.75, or as much as 40@45c higher for the week. These advances are about as sharp as the market has witnessed in any week since the beginning of the 1915 harvest.

Inquiries from domestic sources increased, but there was a tendency among most buying interests to hold off. Buyers in local territory especially have been so bearish in their views and so firm in their expressions of a lack of confidence in recent values that they were loath to make purchases on the sharply higher level of quotations which followed the upturns in wheat. Millers, however, had reason for encouragement from the attitude of the buying side during the week, for there appeared to be a revision of views which may mean liberal bookings in the near future. The change in the views of buyers, together with the reports on stocks, are at least favorable for prospective business.

The Central States were credited with being relatively better purchasers of flour from the Southwest during the week than other sections of the country. Even the Central States, however, showed the effect of the new price levels which were quoted them. Confidence in business in the East was manifest by millers who compared quotations made by the Southwest and those from the Northwest.

Some large lots of straights were booked for export. France, Greece and the Belgian Relief Commission were in the market. France was the heaviest buyer of straights. Less favorable reports were made on United Kingdom trade. Holland, it is said, has announced her intention to receive bids for straight flour Feb. 2 on the basis of f. o. b. New York.

Clear flour was offered more liberally than several weeks ago. Nebraska mills offered more freely, it seemed, than those of other states of the Southwest. First clear rose to $4.90@5.10, jute, Kansas City. Second clear advanced to $4@4.70.

* * *

Buyers of soft wheat flour professed lack of confidence in prevailing quotations. As a result soft wheat millers noted a reduced volume of business for the week. Soft wheat did not advance as much as hard wheat on the Kansas City cash market. In consequence prices of soft wheat flour were advanced only about 10c a bbl. and are now nearer the range of hard wheat flour quotations than in some weeks. Best soft wheat patents are quoted at $6.10. Advices to mills as to the holdings of soft wheat flour in the cotton states show considerable variance, but jobbers in that territory do not appear to be loaded on the whole.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, January-February shipment, $5.40@5.75; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.90@5.10; second clear, $4@4.70.

Trade in Millfeed Improves Again.

Further improvement developed in the market for millfeed. The cold weather of the preceding week was one of the helpful influences. Offerings continued liberal, but the demand broadened. Advances in prices were the rule.

Bran displayed the best tone. It closed Saturday on a basis of 88@91c, or 1@3c higher. The fore part of the week witnessed the broadest demand, some slackening being apparent toward the close, due perhaps to the temporary accumulation of supplies by consumers. Most of the sales reported were to local territory, reports as to business in the Southeast being irregular. Some dealers claimed they were unable to effect sales in the Southeast or East.

Kansas mills enjoyed a better demand with points directly south, including consumers of Texas, Oklahoma and Southern Kansas. Oklahoma mills also shared in this improvement. Oklahoma and Texas, especially the latter, have recently experienced the coldest weather in their history. These two states are also in need of more substitutes for exceptionally high cottonseed feedstuffs than are the feed consumers of many other parts of the country.

A good inquiry was noted for future bran, but mills showed little desire for this business. One sale of February bran at 90s was reported. A purchase of bran for March shipment at 93c was also reported locally. These prices represent a small advance over recent transactions.

Shorts showed little change in prices, exception brown, which rose 3c. Brown shorts closed at 90@9½c. Gray sold Saturday at 98c@$1.05, or unchanged to 1c higher for the week. White shorts were unchanged at $1.10@1.15. Advices on shorts business were rather mixed. While a better trade was admitted, there was disagreement as to the extent of the improvement. The South and East were among the buyers.

The trade showed interest in the live stock reports issued during the week by the Department of Agriculture, which indicated increased supplies of hogs in all states of the Southwest, as well as in the country as a whole. The report also showed increased supplies of other live stock, including dairy animals. The only decrease was noted in horses.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 88@91c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, 90@96c; gray shorts, 98c@$1.05; fancy white middlings, $1.20 up; red dog, $1.35@1.40.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.75@6.10 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.55@5.80; first clear, $4.65@5.20; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.90@6.10 per bbl.; soft clear, jute, $5@5.20; corn meal, 30c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.50@4.70 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.40@4.60; wheat graham flour in small sacks, $5.60@5.95 per bbl.; whole wheat flour in 98s and 140s, $5.35@5.95; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $4.80 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 88@91c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35@1.40; white shorts, $1.10 up.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6.10@6.30 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.90@6.10; bran, 90@95c per bbl.; mill run, $1@1.05; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $6.30@6.50 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $6.30@6.50; bran, 95c@$1; mixed feed, $1.05@1.10; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 30@32c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.30@1.40.

Arkansas—Soft wheat high patent, $6.30@6.60 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $6.20@6.50; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.60@7 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6.10@6.45 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 70,300 bbls. of flour last week, the output being the same as in the preceding week. A year ago the output was 64,600 bbls. The production included 6,000 bbls. of soft wheat flour, compared with 6,000 the preceding week and 8,000 a year ago.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

E. V. Hoffman of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, left last week on a business trip to Eastern markets.

L. L. Paine has installed a 50-bbl. mill at Duke, Ok., and is doing custom grinding and a shipping business to nearby markets.

H. D. Yoder, of the Topeka Flour Mills Co., Topeka, Kan., was a visitor in Kansas City Friday. He reported a good flour trade.

The plant of the Fairland Milling Co., Fairland, Mo., has been sold to F. M. Campbell and R. M. Hale, who will overhaul mill and place it in operation. It has capacity of 100 bbls.

A Kansas City mill last week received an inquiry from the French government for an entire cargo of straight flour. It is said that one large sale was made for 30-day shipment.

H. Niemoller & Sons, Wakefield, Kan.: "We are operating mill full time. Flour trade is good locally and fair to Eastern markets. Millfeed is slow. Wheat area is about 20 per cent less than last year in our estimation."

The Chapman Mill & Elevator Co., Chapman, Kan., has been under the management of A. M. Miller for several years. It was erroneously stated in last week's issue of Milling and Grain News that F. E. McBein had taken over the management of the mill.

D. C. Bishop, of the Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., has purchased the Kansas City Board of Trade membership of C. E. Waldron for $5,250. This price, which includes the transfer fee of $500, is equal to the preceding sale. Boyd C. Moore, of the Moore-Lawless Co., has been elected to membership in the board.

Geary Milling & Elevator Co., Geary, Ok.: "Flour business is good locally, but we are not able to do anything in Eastern or Southern markets and there is no inquiry for deferred shipment. Millfeed is in good demand. We are running mill 11 hours. Would estimate wheat area at 90 per cent of last year's acreage."

Guy A. Moore, one of the youngest members of the Kansas City Board of Trade, has been elected president of the Kansas City Grain Club. Mr. Moore is treasurer of the Moore-Lawless Grain Co. C. A. Dayton, who is associated with John I. Glover, was chosen vice-president. N. F. Noland of the Terminal Elevators, was named secretary-treasurer.

The Equity Union, composed of farmers' elevator companies in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Nebraska, will perfect plans at a meeting to be held in Kansas City on Jan. 28 to buy a membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade. A complete selling office for all the members of the organization will be maintained at Kansas City.

Cherokee Mills, Cherokee, Ok.: "We are running the mill 24 hours. Flour demand is good locally, but only fair to Eastern markets. We find Southern inquiry principally for straights and extra fancy, with inquiry slow on high patents. We are not selling ahead. Only a moderate demand prevails for millfeed. Wheat area is 90 per cent of last year."

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co., Halstead, Kan.: "Are operating mill 24 hours. Flour business is fair locally, regular trade being good buyers. We have a good demand from Eastern markets and also have good inquiry for deferred shipment. Millfeed is only in fair demand. Our wheat area shows a loss of only five per cent compared with last year."

E. A. Wales, former owner and operator of a mill at Harper, Kan., was found guilty last week of embezzling wheat stored in his mill. It was brought out at the trial that Wales had accepted wheat from farmers for storage and had sold the grain. When the effect of war caused a sharp rise in the market and the farmers wanted to sell the wheat, he could not deliver. Wales built the mill at Harper, which had capacity of 250 bbls. with electric power.

Amendments to the rules of the Kansas City Board of Trade providing for future trading in kafir have been approved by the Board of Directors and will be voted upon by members of the organization on Jan. 28. The essential amendments provide that regular warehouse receipts for delivery of kafir shall be subject to a charge of 1½c per 100 lbs., providing demand for delivery is made within ten days of date of contract and one-fifteenth cent for each additional day until demand for delivery is made. On all regular warehouse contracts the issuer shall have the privilege between April 15 and June 30 of delivery upon five days' notice. No. 2 white kafir will be contract grade, but No. 3 will be deliverable at three cents a 100 lbs. discount. Fifty-six lbs. will constitute a bu. Kafir dealers favor trades of 1,000 bu. A majority of two-thirds will be necessary to adopt the amendments.

Everything You Need

We have a warehouse and keep a supply of all machinery. We specialize in Express shipments. Write or wire us your needs.

Kansas City Mill & Elevator Supply Co.

304 W. 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 24, 1916.

New sales were reduced in volume last week as a result of the sharp advance in the wheat market. On several days when wheat showed some bearishness, a larger inquiry was noted for flour, but with the general upward tendency in the market and the unwillingness of millers to shade prices, flour trade was quiet and dull. Average operations of mills in this territory showed a small falling off, but most of the larger plants were able to maintain full time schedules, practically all of their output moving out on old orders. Without doubt, the jobbing and baker trade does not want to own high-priced flour and it is generally recognized that if the market continues to advance, buying will be on a hand-to-mouth scale the remainder of this crop year. However, should a decided reaction take place, buyers would probably anticipate their needs 60 to 90 days ahead and possibly longer than this period. Under present conditions small lot buying will be the rule.

Net advances of as much as 25c per bbl. were scored generally on both hard and soft wheat flour. Spring wheat flour offerings here were 30c to 40c higher, but no business was done. The higher prices reflected the strong tone in the cash wheat market. Because of continued advances, millers are following the wheat market closely and all advances are immediately reflected in flour prices. Very few mills now are willing to quote openly for even 24 hours, most of the quotations being sent out are on a basis of immediate acceptance.

Of the small volume of sales last week, regular trade on established brands probably made up more than three-fourths of the business. Large jobbers and bakers were out of the market except in extreme cases where flour was needed to replenish depleted supplies. However, even regular trade bought only because of necessity and only for quick shipment. There is less interest displayed for deferred shipment goods now than at any other time on the crop year. In the opinion of the trade, the possibility of a big break in the market is always facing them, consequently, buyers are keeping away from long time contracts. Sales for 60-day movement are the exception rather than the rule, most orders being for 30-day movement and less.

The embargo on Eastern freight and the export movement continues to be felt adversely in this market. Export demand last week was light, cabling being intermittent. Some sales were made to the Continent and the United Kingdom, while Cuba and other islands of the West Indies were light buyers. Mills are seriously handicapped in obtaining ocean room and this accounts for the fact that most export sales are being made through seaboard connections or direct to foreign governments. It is currently reported that France will soon re-enter the market for large lots and among some interests the statement is made that Holland will resume regular buying.

Mills were not able to do much in the South, the general dullness being emphasized in the demand from that section. Not that buyers are overstocked, but there just seems to be a general hesitancy about taking on new contracts. Considerable flour is still moving South on old contracts, but these old orders are not absorbing half time runs. Mills depending on Southern business altogether are generally operating half time.

Kansas flour still has the preference in the local market, because of its sharp discount under spring wheat flour. However, the local trade is not taking hold except in small lots. Brokers with Southwestern connections declare that buying is on a very small scale, in consequence of the uncertainty as regards the future price trend. Best Kansas patents sold up to $6 per bbl. last week, sacked, delivered.

* * *

Flour output of the following mills was 75,800 bbls. last week, against 80,300 bbls. in the preceding week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co., St. Louis, 6,000 bbls.; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., Dallas Texas, and Alton, Ill., 20,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co, East St. Louis, 16,000; Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind., 9,000; Saxony Milling Co., city, 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., 3,000; Camp Spring Milling Co., Nashville, Ill., 1,200; Hezel Milling Co., E. St. Louis, 2,500; J. F. Imbs Milling Co., Belleville, Ill., 8,500; Annan-Burg Grain & Milling Co., city, 1,200.

* * *

Strong Undertone in Millfeed.

Millfeed prices were steady all of last week and a strong undertone prevails in the market. Future shipment quotations are at least five cents higher than current values and there seems to be a better demand all round. Heavy feeds, which have been exceedingly dull, made net advances of five cents per 100 lbs. last week, while bran was unchanged in price. Best soft wheat bran sold at 99c to $1 per 100 lbs. in new sacks, while hard wheat bran sold at 97c to 98c per hundredweight. Offerings by mills were reduced, as smaller operations is limiting the output. Mills are beginning to move bran out of warehouse, but this is not a general tendency as yet for the market is expected to go much higher.

The return to mild temperatures was a disappointing factor in the market. However, this did not affect Southern call for millfeeds, which was the largest in several weeks.

Shorts are now quoted at a range of $1.02 to $1.09 per 100 lbs., sacked, while middlings sell at from $1.10 to $1.40 per 100. Heavy feeds are expected to continue strong, even though bran prices remain steady, for the price differential between bran and shorts is below normal.

Receipts of millfeed in St. Louis last week amounted to 34,540 sacks, compared with 35,140 sacks in the preceding week and 26,320 last year. Shipments were 16,790 sacks last week, against 28,180 the previous week and 20,390 last year.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.60@5.90; straight, $5.30@5.60; clear, $4.55@4.85; extra fancy, $5.10@5.40; low grade, $3.50@4.25. Interior mills quote established patent at $6.50@7.10; extra fancy, $5.55@5.90; low grade, $4.70@4.80.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $5.60@5.95; straight, $5.40@5.75; clear, $4.50@5; low grade, $3.60@4.35.

Spring Patent (in jute)—At $6.40@6.60; 95 per cent, $6.20@6.40; first clear, $5.10@5.35.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.50 and dark at $5.25 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 97@98c; soft bran, 99c@$1; shorts, $1.02@1.09; middlings, $1.10@1.40; white hominy feed, $26 per ton; oats feed, $15.50. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.03@1.05 and middlings at $1.20@1.40.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

Sam Carlisle, of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., Omaha, Neb., and formerly in the grain business in St. Louis, was a visitor on the Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Carlisle says wheat in the Southwest is in good condition.

F. L. Wallace has retired as St. Louis representative of Bartlett-Frazier Co., Chicago, and has entered the cash grain business for himself. J. W. Griffin, formerly with C. H. Albers Commission Co., now is representative for Bartlett-Frazier.

A. R. Kinney, of the Ravenna Mills, Ravenna, Neb., was a visitor in St. Louis last week. Mr. Kinney was accompanied by Mrs. Kinney and his son. They are on a long pleasure trip and will spend several weeks in Florida.

Wheat receipts last week came to a total of 850,683 bu., and for the previous week 839,502 bu.; same week last year 409,518 bu. Shipments were 639,040 for last week, 693,370 bu. for the previous week and 712,960 for the same week last year.

Allen Logan, of the Logan Bros. Grain Co., Kansas City, was on the Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Logan said that so far his firm had received few reports of winter-killing to the growing wheat from the recent severe weather. He declared the crop in Kansas to be in good condition.

Total shipments of flour last week amounted to 97,290 bbls., and in the previous week 109,900 bbls. Total shipments for the same week last year was 121,890 bbls. Flour receipts amounted to 84,520 bbls., in the preceding week 71,290 bbls., while for the same week last year the total was 102,310 bbls.

Morton & Co., St. Louis, is announcing the dissolution of the partnership between C. A. Morton and J. O. Allen. Mr. Allen is retiring because of ill health. The firm of Morton & Co. will be continued with C. A. Morton and T. B. Morton as the principals. The same good service will be given the trade by the new partnership.

At the second annual meeting of the Missouri Grain Dealers' Association to be held at the Planters Hotel, St. Louis, scale inspection and grading of grain promises to be important topics for discussion. J. C. F. Merrell, of the Chicago Board of Trade, will address the meeting. The St. Louis Grain Club is arranging the entertainment features.

The Becker & Langenberg Milling Co., Republic, Mo., became the sole property of the Langenberg interests last week when the holdings of Conrad Becker were purchased by the heirs of the late Henry F. Langenberg. The mill at Republic is a 1,000-bbl. plant and its operation will be on the same plans as heretofore.

John L. Messmore, of the Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., St. Louis, was elected president of the Council of Grain Exchange at the annual meeting in Chicago last week. G. A. Aylsworth, of Kansas City, was chosen first vice president, W. J. McCabe, of Duluth, second vice president. Charles Kennedy, of Buffalo, third vice president; J. W. Snyder, treasurer, and J. Ralph Pickell, secretary.

George C. Martin, Jr., of Goffe & Carkener Commission Co., was elected president of the St. Louis Grain Club at the annual meeting and banquet last week. N. L. Moffitt, of Hubbard & Moffitt Commission Co., was chosen vice-president. W. T. Brookings, J. D. Parrott, L. A. Cooksey, F. W. Langenberg and R. C. Valier, of the Valier & Spies Milling Co., were elected directors. Secretary W. B. Christian was presented with a handsome diamond scarf pin.

W. T. Anderson, of the Boone County Milling Co., Columbia, Mo., was on the floor of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week after an extensive trip through the South. Mr. Anderson declared that many wheat fields in Southern Illinois appeared to be a glare of ice from the train window. He is optimistic over the outlook for the milling business, and believes this country is facing a period of unusual trade activity and prosperity.

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The Ph. H. Postel Milling Co.

Mascoutah, Illinois

New York

New York, Jan. 24, 1916.

Resales predominated in this market during the past week and with resale flour selling at prices from 50c to 75c per bbl. under mill limits, it was absolutely impossible for mills to do any business during the week. The trade as yet does not take the recent radical advance seriously, for, taking the world's wheat situation as a whole, no incentive to do any buying can be found, and such flour as they find it necessary to buy they have been able to obtain in this resale stuff. All mills appear to be clamoring for new business and some who are most anxious to do business now are those mills who about 30 to 60 days ago were so independent that they held their prices at levels generally above what other mills were quoting. Flour seems to be arriving a little better than of late, but railroads are still in very bad shape.

Mills generally held spring patents at $6.40 to $6.75 in jutes, with no business being done. There was considerable resale flour turned over at prices ranging from $5.75 to $6 in jutes, and it has been one of the surprises of the trade to find out what a large quantity of resale stuff there was to be had. The inference being, however, that some of the trade is not averse to taking a profit on flour they had bought at materially lower prices, believing that in the near future they will find it possible to reinstate their lines at prices under present limits.

Kansas 95 per cent straights were held by mills at $5.90 to $6.25 in jutes, with the trade showing no interest in same. Resales, however, were effected at prices ranging from $5.50 to $5.75 in jutes.

Spring wheat clear was generally held at $5.50 to $5.75 in jutes, with business on same very quiet and some mills apparently rather anxious to sell. Kansas clear was quoted at $5.50 to $5.80 in jutes, with no business doing.

Soft winter straights were held at $6 to $6.25 in wood, with only a small amount of business turned over.

Millfeed prices showed a somewhat firmer tone and Western feeds to arrive recorded an advance with a fair amount of business in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $22.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.65@7; straight, $6.45@6.60; clear, $5.75@6; low grade, $4.25@4.75 jutes.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $6@6.50; straight, $5.75@6; clear, $5.35@5.75; low grade, $4.80@5.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, $6.35@6.60; straight, $5.90@6.25; clear, $5.50@5.80.

Millfeed sacked) — Bran, coarse, Western spring, to arrive, $24; standard middlings, $24.50; flour middlings, $27; red dog, to arrive, $31; oil meal, $40@41.50; city bulk bran, $22.50; in 100-lb. sacks, $24; middlings, $22.50@31.50; red dog flour, $32.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Hanscom & Co., bakers, with headquarters at 3794 Broadway, New York City, made an assignment last week to O. B. Coates & Co., flour jobbers. This concern was incorporated in 1909 and they maintained six branches in addition to the main plant.

S. E. Cogswell, manager of the Edger Mill Co., Central City, Neb., says the trade of his company is growing. This is a new mill and has been running half time since it was completed several months ago.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1916.

The flour market has had a strong advance during the past week, somewhat to the discouragement of the many buyers who have been looking for a January break, and talking about making purchases when it came. It has been a dull week for new business, the only buying apparently being of small stocks which were much needed. Buying in large lots has stopped for the time being, and the salesman who gets an order for a car thinks he has done well. Local mills have caught up with the bulk of the orders they were carrying on their books, but still have a fair number on hand.

Some increased inquiry for millfeeds is reported, but as a rule sellers call business very quiet. Stocks of most feeds are in ample supply, though the market is not being crowded as hard as several weeks ago, and a good deal of feed is going into storage in the expectation of higher prices. Middlings are selling in better shape than bran, and both are higher than a week ago.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7.25@7.50 in wood; clear, $6.25; low grade, $5.25.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $6.10@6.40 in cotton; straight, $5.85@6; first clear, $5.35@5.60.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7@7.25 in wood; pastry, $6.50@6.75; low grade, $5.25.

Rye Flour—$5.65@6.

Millfeed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $22; standard middlings, $22.50; red dog flour, $27.50; oil meal, $38.50; gluten feed, $30.50.

BUFFALO NOTES.

P. E. Ryan & Co., formerly of Churubuseo, N. Y,, has bought the flour and feed businss of H. I. Doud & Co., Malone, N. Y.

Frank Harmon has bought the flour and feed store of Archie Scott, at Canton, N. Y.

H. C. Veateh, manager of the Kansas Milling Co.'s business in Buffalo, has been covering his West Virginia territory lately and states that flour is in comparatively good demand there.

The flour mill, feed storage and elevator of E. A. Bagg, Conewango, N. Y., were burned on Jan. 14 with loss estimated at $30,000. Several cars of feed on the Erie siding were also burned.

Visitors to the Corn Exchange during the past week included: T. L. Cockle, Kansas City; Thomas Ronald, Boston; W. W. McKnight, Cleveland; W. H. Noyes and C. A. Johnson, Chicago; A. J. Emmons, Philadelphia.

The Washburn-Crosby mills were damaged to the extent of $10,000 by fire on Jan 18. The cause is believed to have been spontaneous combustion. Part of the loss was caused by water, as the sprinkler system opened and flooded several floors where flour was stored.

The New York State Millers' Association will hold its annual "get-together" dinner at the Hotel Iroquois at 7 p. m. on Jan. 26. Invitations have been sent out by Secretary Fred E. Pond to 300 millers of the state and it is hoped to have a large number present. The object of the dinner is mainly good fellowship. The executive committee, which will look after the visitors' entertainment, is composed of the following millers: W. H. Duffett, F. F. Henry, C. C. Lake, G. P. Urban, F. J. Lingham, George Motley.

Figures compiled by Commissioner of Labor Coffey show that five corn mills in Nebraska during 1915 had a total capital of $283,810.16 invested, and their total output was valued at $795,000. It is estimated that 64 per cent of the production was consumed in the state.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 24, 1916.

Flour trade has been fairly active in the Southern territory last week. The advance in prices has had the tendency to curtail any large buying for future requirements, though the mills have been booking a moderate volume of business. Quotations at local mills have been advanced 20c per bbl., due to the strength that has been displayed in the wheat market. The volume of sales has been about equal to the production, though shipping instructions are not coming in a way most satisfactory to the millers. Wheat went to the highest mark of the crop season, No. 2 red being quoted at $1.35 at the end of the week and ruling firm. Conditions have been duplicating this period last year, prices having been steadily advancing the past few weeks, though they are not as high as one year ago.

There was little change in Southwestern and Minnesota flour, except prices showed gradual hardening tendency in sympathy with the tone of wheat. Commission men reported business quiet.

A much better tone is reported in the millfeed department. The cold wave last week stimulated demand to some extent, and prices rule steady.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $6.70; standard, $6.50; half patents, $6.40; low grades, $5.70@6; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—$5.90@6.25.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—$6.75@7.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Soft winter wheat bran, $22@23; mixed feed, $23@24; standard shorts or middlings, $26@28.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

The flour mill of Payne Bros. at Lone Mountain, Tenn., was destroyed by fire recently.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at the end of the week amounted to 40,500 bbls., an increase of 3,500 bbls. over the previous week.

W. T. Hale, of J. R. Hale & Sons, was in Chicago last week, representing the Nashville Grain Exchange at the meeting of the National Council of Grain Exchanges. Mr. Hale reported the meeting a very successful one.

The Southern Wholesale Jobbers' Association has employed H. S. Kealhofer, formerly secretary of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, to be its traffic manager, and he has assumed the duties of looking after the traffic interests of the members of the association.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 139 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks were: Wheat, 607,000 bus.; corn, 404,000 bus.; oats, 494,500 bus. Stocks of wheat and oats were greatly diminished, while corn showed some increase.

The Golden Grain Cereal Co., recenly incorporated at Nashville, with authorized stock of $150,000, has organized by the election of H. G O'Kain, president; W. A. Lackey, vice-president, and S. A. Pate, superintendent. The company is perfecting plans to build a plant for the manufacture of breakfast foods, having taken over the business of a company that has operated on a smaller scale at Hopkinsville, Ky.

C. P. Unruh, of the Meno Milling Co., Meno, Ok., was in Wichita last week, looking over the wheat situation. He reports his mill running full time. "The only trouble we have to contend with is in not getting enough good milling wheat," said Mr. Unruh.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 24, 1916.

The wide fluctuations in wheat last week had an adverse effect on flour buying throughout the state last week. Only regular trade seemed to be in the market, and then only for their needs of certain established brands. The general trade is purchasing requirements on smaller-lot scale than at any other time in the past six months. There is practically no interest at all being displayed in future shipment and mill agents are having difficulty in making buyers take for quick shipment. There seems to be general uncertainty over the future trend of the market and trade seems to be waiting for some important action in the market. The belief prevails among some mill representatives that with the market continuing erratic there will be no heavy buying on the remaining months of the crop year.

Prices closed about steady for the week, although some mills advanced quotations about 10c per bbl. Best Southwestern patents were held at a range of $6.20 to $6.70 per bbl. in cotton sacks, while Northwestern flour was quoted up to $7 per bbl. for advertised brands. Iowa mills were on a parity with both Southwestern and spring wheat mills.

Most mills in the state are running just half time. Flour business is local in character and is limited to quick shipment. Mills report very little inquiry for more than 30-day sales, and most of the orders are for quick shipment. As a general rule, practically all old orders have been filled, although some mills have sales on their books that will take about 20 per cent of output for next three months.

State mills are not having any difficulty in disposing of their feed output, but the sale of outside feed in the state is slow. Consuming demand for bran and other millfeeds is light and buyers have fair stocks on hand now. This, together with the comparatively mild weather at this time, is limiting purchases by the carlot trade. Prices are barely steady. Bran is offered at a range of $20 to $21 per ton in new 100-lb. burlap bags. Shorts are quoted from $22 up.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—6.20@6.70; straight, $6@6.50; fancy clear, $5.50@5.75; second clear, $4.75@5.10.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $6.30@7; standard patent, $6@6.75; clear, $5.10@5.55.

Millfeed—Bran, $20@21 per ton; shorts, $22@24 for gray and $27 for white; flour middlings, $28@29.

IOWA NOTES.

The old officers of the Davenport Grain Exchange, Davenport, Ia., have been re-elected. They are as follows: W. H. Holliday, president; W. E. Weekes, vice-president; W. J. Martin, treasurer, and Bert Dow, secretary. The officers and Fred Zoller compose the directorate.

The flour mill of Hammond & Son, LeGrand, Ia., burned to the ground last week, entailing a loss of $10,000 The owners carried insurance of $8,000 on the plant. The mill had capacity of 125 bbls. daily and was one of the oldest mills in the state. The owners have not decided yet whether they will rebuild.

Wheat movement in Iowa is in very light volume. Bad roads have interfered with the movement until receipts at mill elevators are practically negligible. Most of the mills in the state are buying in carlots and milling in transit. Local receipts are not large enough to furnish mills with needs for half-time operations.

Dealing in flour, grain and hay is the business of E. J. Porter & Co., of Terre Haute, Ind., incorporated with a capital stock of $40,000, by Bert J. Prater and R. Beauchamp.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22, 1916.

The erratic market in wheat this week has stopped bookings of flour and about the only thing is reselling at 25@50c under mills' limits by the owners. We had very cold weather this first of the week and no snow, but the last two days the weather has been very summery. No bad reports of the growing wheat has been heard as yet, but no doubt they will come in later.

The workingman today is making more money in Pennsylvania than ever before, as the "war orders" are allowing the manufacturers to pay big bonuses. I know of a great many instances where men never made over $12 a week making as high as $100 in two weeks' pay.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$6.25@6.75; straight, $6.05@6.25; clear, $5.60@5.90; low grade, in jute, $3.50@4.85.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$6.35@6.60; straight, $5.90@6.25; clear, $5.50@5.90; extra, $5.10@5.30.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$6.15@6.35; straight, $5.85@6.10; clear, $5.35@5.70.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.50@6.05; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.50@6.05.

Spring Feeds, in 100-lb. sacks. Red dog, $30.50@31.50; flour middlings, $28.75@29.50; standard middlings, $23.25@23.50; bran, $22.50@23.25; Kansas middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $28.50@29.50; bran, $22.75@23.50; winter middlings, in bulk, $24.50@25.25; bran, $23.25@23.50.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Exports of wheat since Jan. 1 from Philadelphia have been 821,352 bus.

James Hay, formerly head of the four commission firm in this city of Seattie & Hay, died last week of pneumonia. He was 78 years old.

Antonia Sans, head of the exporting firm of Lawrence Johnson & Co., of Philadelphia, died on Jan. 2. Mrs. Sans was president of the Exchange in 1912.

Sixty drivers in Scranton, Pa., for the different bakeries, went on strike for an increase and got it. They were out a week.

Peter Schnerr, while repairing his water wheel in his flour mill at Hobbie, Pa., was burned from being too near a fire he had built to keep warm. Damage to the mill was $10,000. He is 75 years old.

An old Virginia law prohibits persons who are interested in grist mills from serving on juries. Several cases lately have been thrown out of court on that account.

The Pittsburg, Pa., Grain and Hay Exchange elected D. V. Heck, president; James McCune, vice-president; John Floyd, secretary; W. A. McCaffey, treasurer.

Blackstrap molasses continues to advance in price. New Orleans, which is one of the principal and probably the largest blackstrap market in the country, quotes ordinary blackstrap molasses at 15c to 17c per gallon. The effect of increased consumption arising from the war is indicated in the statement that pre-war quotations on same quality blackstrap were as low as three cents per gallon. This would indicate now that prices show a gain of 500 per cent. That alfalfa mixed feed consumption has been affected only slightly by the raise in molasses prices is an indication of the value placed on such mixtures by their users.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 24, 1916.

There is little improvement in the Chicago flour situation. City family and bakery business is somewhat improved. Some of the larger bakers are again in the market and have purchased some of the higher grades of flour for immediate delivery. In anticipation of lower levels, buyers are confining their purchases to what is required for immediate shipment.

With the advance in wheat, some buyers became interested in quotations on spring patent flour for 60-day shipment, but there was very little business consummated, as the strength in wheat did not hold. There is a fair demand for patent flour for immediate shipment, and most mills are in position to sell this grade for delivery within 10 days. Considering the reduced capacity of the larger mills, first clear has been offered very freely and there were some good-sized sales reported on this and also second clear for export.

A very good demand for Southwestern patent, clear and low grade is reported for immediate shipment. Very few mills in the Southwest are selling any flour for longer than 60-day shipment, and most of the mills are reluctant about selling even over this period.

There is a good healthy demand for all grades of soft winter wheat flour, and particularly the higher grades, which are used for the manufacture of crackers and pastry. The week just closed witnessed Pacific Coast flour at a premium over that made from wheat from the states of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and it is quite evident that coast flour will be sold at a premium for the balance of the crop.

The price of rye grain, as well as white and dark rye flour, advanced materially during the past week, but there was very little business consummated on the advance.

Some of the larger buyers are again in the market for durum products, and, while only a small volume of business was transacted the past week, indications are that some large sales will be consummated in the very near future.

The prospects for future export business are becoming more favorable and it is now possible to get stuff through to the seaboard, providing shipper is in position to show carrier he has space chartered awaiting arrival of goods.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $7.10; standard patent, $6.20@6.50; first clear, $5.10@5.50; second clear, $3.50@3.75.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $6@6.30; straight, $5.80@6; clear, $5@5.30.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $6.50@6.70; straight, $6.10@6.20; clear, $4.90@5; No. 1 semolina, $6.70@6.80; No. 2 semolina, $6.60@6.70.

Millfeeds (in 10-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20.25; middlings, $20; red dog, $26@26.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.40@5.60; dark, $4.90@5.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

James E. Bennett & Co. have taken over the business of the Piatt Grain Co., at Galesburg, Ill.

Plans are now being made hy the Hastings-Stout Co. for the erection of a new elevator at Cairo, Ill.

George B. Norris, president of the Blaisdell Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., was in Chicago for three or four days last week.

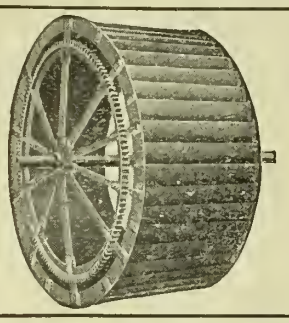
Mr. Burt, traveling representative for the Centennial Milling Co., Spokane, Wash., was in Chicago on Tuesday on his way to New York. Mr. Burt travels over a greater part of the United States, Jamaica, Cuba, China and the West Indies.

The advance in membership prices to the highest level in years has caused some increase in the offerings. J. G. Snydacker, Samuel C. Scotten, J. H. Milne and Henry G. Graff, four well-known members of the Chicago Board of Trade, sold their memberships. Messrs. Snydacker and Scotten were at one time big factors in the grain trade, but for some time have been occupied with outside interests and the price looked attractive to them.

The Biggest Wheat Producers.

Six states—Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, South Dakota, North Dakota and Minnesota—raised half of the wheat crop of this country last year. The final official estimates of the crop, as announced by the national Department of Agriculture, was 1,011,505,000 bus., 120,000,000 bus. more than the crop of 1914 and 325,000,000 bus. more than the five-year average from 1909 to 1913, inclusive. Area harvested last year, 59,898,000 acres, was 12,801,000 acres above the 1909-13 average, an increase of 27 per cent. Both the increase in the area and the increase in the yield surpassed any previous gain in the same period.

The six largest producers and comparisons were as follows: North Dakota, 151,970,000 bus., against 81,592,000 bus. in previous year; Kansas, 106,538,000 bus., against 177,200,000 bus. in previous year; Minnesota 73,420,000 bus., compared with 42,975,000 bus. year before; Nebraska, 72,154,000 bus., against 68,116,00 bus. year before; South Dakota, 63,762,000 bus., against 31,566,000 bus. in preceding year, and Illinois, 53,200,000 bus., compared with 46,250,000 bus. in the year before.



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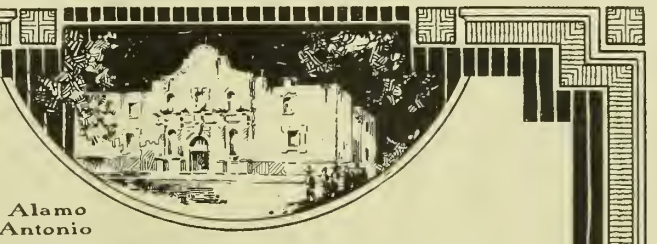

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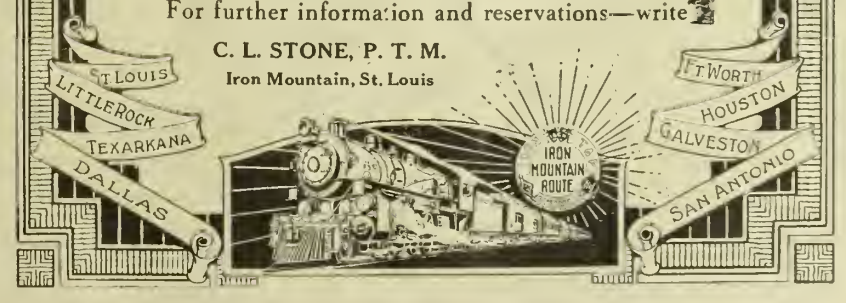

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 24, 1916.

A reopening of the demand for chop from this territory to the South was the outstanding development of the trade in corn products in this market in the last week. Sales of chop were made to Mobile and to Pensacola for the first time in six months. The working of supplies to those extreme Southwestern points aroused hopes among Missouri River corn products millers of a restoration of business with the cotton states to a more normal basis. Prices generally for the week ruled steady to a shade higher, meal being quoted up 5@10c.

Trade in corn meal continued on the same basis as recently. There is some local demand, but it is still asserted that the local market is out of line with the level of prices prevailing in the cotton states. Although the season advanced, there appeared to be a decrease in the inquiries from the South. Still there were further expressions of confidence in the reopening of Southern buying.

Prices on No. 2 mixed chop were quoted again at $1.34½@1.37½. Standard meal was quoted at $2.90@3.10 and cream corn meal at $3.10@3.30. Grits ranged 10c higher than cream corn meal.

Corn did not display as much strength as recently in the Kansas City cash market, but it closed fractionally higher for the week. The receipts showed an increase. There was a good demand for dry corn, while offerings with a high moisture content moved rather slowly. Stocks are still accumulating, the holdings in local elevators being about 3,800,000 bus., compared with 1,750,000 bus. a year ago. In March, 1915, Kansas City elevators carried as much as 5,100,000 bus. of corn.

Following quotations for corn products, based f. o. b. Kansas City, for straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.10@3.30 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.15@3.30 per bbl.; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.34½@1.37½ per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1@1.05 per 100.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 24, 1916.

The cash corn market moved up 3c this week and corn products were advanced in sympathy. Corn meal especially is showing an exceptionally good demand, with the Southern territory the principal factor on the market. Local buyers are still taking hold from hand to mouth. Corn products are up 5c and are now at the highest point in eight months. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.55@1.65; corn chop, $1.50@1.55.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 24, 1916.

Considerable strength was displayed in corn, the market having advanced to the highest level for this time of the year in over 30 years. This advance may be attributed to sentiment and speculation, and not to supply and demand. There was a falling off of 1,600,000 bus., as compared with the previous week's receipts, despite high prices. The demand from the East was very limited, though an improvement is anticipated, as it is known that stocks are very materially reduced. The gluten feed market showed the same strong undertone as displayed in previous weeks. Hominy feed, white, was quoted at $26.50@27 per ton; white corn meal, $1.05 in 100-lb. sacks; yellow corn meal, $1.90 in 100-lb. sacks; gluten feed, $27 per ton; gluten meal, $25.50@26.50 per ton; corn oil cake meal, $28.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 24, 1916.

Quotations on corn products were up 10c to 15c per bbl. last week, with the local trade disinclined to buy at present high values. Most of the purchases were made on a hand-to-mouth basis, with stores buying only enough to run them from week to week. There was a pretty good inquiry from the country sections. Export movement was cut off, on account of high freight rates on ocean carriers. The following were the ruling quotations for New Orleans and district, in carlots, basis in cottons: Cream meal, $3.80@3.90 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.50@3.60 per bbl.; grits, $3.90@4; corn flour, $3.70@3.80; unbolted meal, $27@28; cracked corn, $145@1.55 per 100 lbs.

New York, Jan. 24, 1916.

Corn goods prices were very firmly held, with an advancing tendency, and a moderate amount of business was turned over.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.60 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.90; hominy, $4.05@4.20; granulated yellow, $4.05@4.20; corn flour, $1.75@1.85. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.94@1.97; grits, $1.95@1.98; flakes, $2.30.

Buffalo, N Y., Jan. 24, 1916.

The corn trade here is rather lighter than usual. There is practically none in the elevators, as the moist condition of the crop prevents accumulation, and the rail movement is decidedly light. Corn products are selling in light volume and prices show little change. The trade is largest in hominy, which is being offered only for February shipment. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $29.75 per ton; corn feed meal, $30; cracked corn, $31; granulated corn meal, $1.95 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $2.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 24, 1916.

Corn and products ruled strong. Corn is steady at 73@75c. Corn meal was adavnced 5c per 96-lb. bag, being quoted $1.65@1.75, with good demand reported at the mills. Yellow corn is in demand at the feed mills on account of the color.

As a result of an appeal to the Union Pacific Railroad, the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association has obtained a reduction from 45c to 35c a ton in the freight charges on alfalfa hay from Idaho to the Kansas City market. Kansas City dealers say this means that the Kansas City market can now handle Idaho alfalfa on a basis of $16 for choice, compared with $18 heretofore. The saving in freight charges is $2 a ton. No alfalfa has come from Idaho under the new rates to date.

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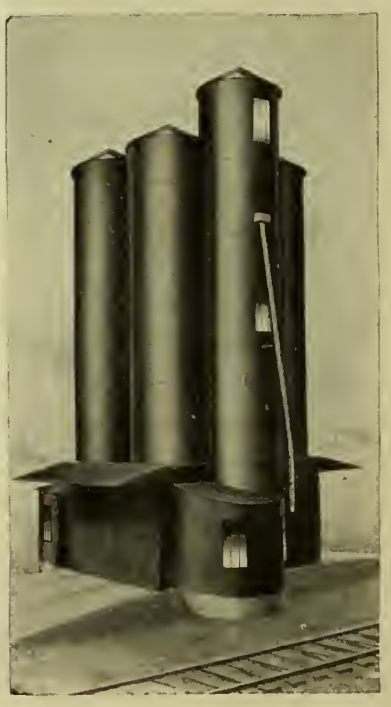

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Without Doubt INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY for FIRES is about to be recognized by all states. Already Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York City have followed the example of Germany and France and hold the INDIVIDUAL responsible for each FIRE.

Mill and Elevator Owners are responding to "INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY" in a creditable manner as evidenced by better reports and the reduction in Losses for 1915 to date.

Through the representatives of the following companies and this Department, FREE advice can be obtained regarding proper Fire Prevention.

Millers National Ins. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Western Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Canton, Ohio.
Penn. Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
Texas Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Fort Worth, Texas.
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Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
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Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 24, 1916.

Flour trade was revived during the past week. Mills that cater to outside trade made good bookings, especially in Missouri and Illinois. The majority of mills are running 12 to 18 hours. Wheat supplies are adequate.

There have been advances in flour quotations during the past week and mills in the greater part of the state are obtaining $6.60 for patents in cotton. Eastern part of state receiving $6 to $6.20.

Local business in the state is good, and prices stand firmly. Omaha elevators now hold 1,343,000 bus. wheat as against 384,000 bus. a year ago.

Market in millfeed is very dull, there being very little demand. Jobbers here quote offers of $17.20 to $17.60 for bran in car lots, and $19.60 to $20.40 for shorts. Interior mills quote bran $20 to $21 a ton; shorts, $23 to $24 in mixed cars.

The Omaha Grain Exchange is preparing a brief showing discriminations in grain rates in favor of Kansas City, which causes diversion of business from Omaha's natural territory. While the grain rate to the South is one of the big discriminations the Exchange will seek to have adjusted. If given the same rate per ton mile that Kansas City enjoys, the Exchange claims 90 per cent of Omaha rates would be reduced.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—Patent, $6@6.20; straight, $5.80@6. Interior mills—Patent, $6@6.60; straight, $5.80@6.40.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—$17.20@17.60; shorts, $19.60@20.40. Interior mills—Bran, $20@21; shorts, $23@24.50.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

An accounting of the books of the Fullerton Mill Co., Fullerton, Neb., shows the mill to be in excellent shape. Nineteen fifteen was a good business year.

The new 150-bbl. mill of the Amboy Milling & Elevator Co., Amboy, Neb., will be ready for operation within 30 days. The plant is of concrete and replaces the mill burned last year.

Ernst Meyer & Sons, Oak, Neb.: "We are running the mill at Superior 18 hours daily. Flour business is in good volume locally. We are not doing anything for deferred shipment. Wheat area in this section is about 10 per cent less than last year."

The 100-bbl. flour mill of D. M. Dean, Valparairo, Neb., was completely destroyed by fire last week. Origin is unknown. The fire started at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but the mill could not be reached with water from the mains. Loss is between $12,000 and $15,000 and is only partially covered by insurance.

York Milling Co., York, Neb.: "We are running the mill 18 hours. Flour business is good locally and we are making fair sales to Eastern markets. Demand for 60-day movement is good, but we are doing nothing for later delivery. Local feed trade is good. Wheat area is about 90 per cent of last year's acreage."

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued to Minnesota and Dakota inventors this week, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.: O. A. Burgeson, Nanson, N. D., grain separator; O. A. Dietsche, Gladstone, N. D., poultry fountain.

COLLECTIONS

We collect all your slow accounts. No collection, no fee. Refer to any mill in the state of Nebraska—any jobber in the city of Omaha. Write us for our special 2% collection plan.

RUSSELL ADJUSTMENT COMPANY
Woodmen of the World Building,
OMAHA, NEB.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Jan. 24, 1916.

Combination of local and export conditions, together with the introduction of new factors at New Orleans, made the flour market last week unsettled, with prices extremely irregular. Spring wheat prices reached the high mark of the season, but distress flour, originally intended for export consumption, prevented sales of any save hand to mouth lots. Stocks seemed fair, some bakers having sufficient to last them until late in March. Reselling agents were quoting all grades 25c to 30 per bbl. under mills' quotations and did practically all the business passing. Much inquiry for clears and low grades was noted and this trade was almost monopolized by second-hand lots. High ocean rates to Europe continued to prevent export booking, while the high and unstable exchange in Mexico and Guatemala prevented export business to those countries.

Southwestwern flour was irregular, patent prices ranging from $5.50 to $6 per bbl., with the normal around $5.65, basis cottons. There was little business early in the week, though by Saturday some inquiry for straights and clear developed, with sales made at concessions of 10c per bbl. Clears were in better demand than usual, with offerings at $5.10 to $5.20 per bbl. cottons. Country inquiry was strong for cheap low grade, and some sales were made.

Spring wheat flour was too high to attract buyers. Prices were stiffly held and resellers had no difficulty in undercutting them 30c per bbl. Quotations were based on $6.50 to $6.75 for patents.

Soft winter wheat flour was also unsettled, the factors of competition from the Pacific Northwest as well as export distress flour entering to dispirit the Illinois-Missouri market.

Utah and Oregon mills got some orders for patents and straights on the basis of $5.70 to $5.80 for the former. Cracker bakers closed contracts for several lots at $5.60, short patents, of the Pacific flour. Illinois and Missouri mills were quoting $6.20 to $6.30 for similar grades.

Fairly strong demand was had for Kansas hard wheat brans at $1.07 to $1.09, with soft wheat brans quoted at $1.08 to $1.10. White shorts had a good sale at $1.35 to $1.40 per 100 lbs.

The Alva Roller Mills, Alva, Ok.: "We are running the mill 24 hours. Flour business is good locally. Inquiry from the East is rather slow, while we are not doing anything in the South. Millfeed is active. Wheat area is about 10 per cent less than last year."

The Clyde Milling & Elevator Co., Clyde, Kan.: "Are running 14 hours daily. Flour business is good generally, with local demand excellent. Sales to Eastern markets are in fair volume. Good demand for feed. Wheat area, we would estimate, is about 15 per cent less than last year."

Cotton—BAGS—Grain
Any Quantity
BUCKWHEAT
For Milling Purposes
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Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality
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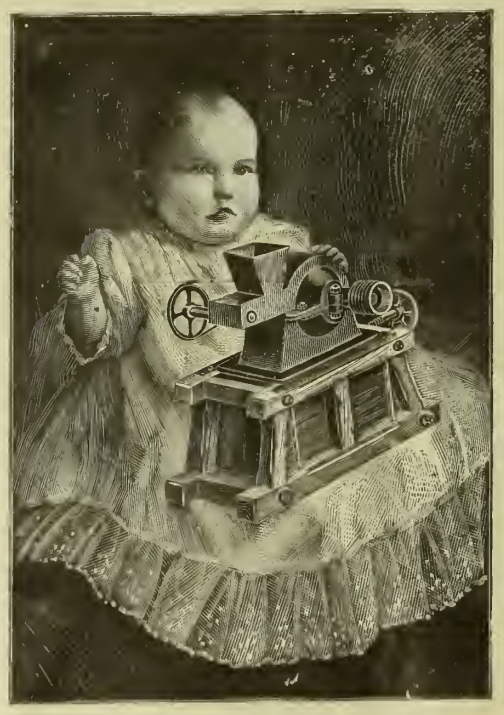

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The Williams Infant Grinder
Will Make You Money
whether the crops are good or bad; whether the margin on your milling output is right or wrong; whether your milling yield is high or low.

The Williams Infant is a Large Machine
built good and strong and with tremendous capacity for grinding everything that comes along, extremely fine or coarse. It will reduce any kind of whole grain, screenings, bran, hulls, alfalfa hay, coal, charcoal, etc., etc., etc.

It Is a General Utility Machine
to grind any and everything that comes its way.
Let us know your wants and we will send you sample ground into a powdered mass or as coarse as you please.

We have built over 100 Alfalfa and Feed Mixing Plants
We build and equip all kinds of feed milling plants, and can supply anything required in the feed grinding business, or for the grinding of any by-products.
Send for long list of millers who are using the machine.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 24, 1916.

Despite the continued scarcity of molasses, a better tone prevailed last week in the alfalfa meal and mixed feed trade. The reports as to mixed feed business were more favorable than those on alfalfa meal. Prices continued at practically the same level as in the preceding week, with perhaps increased strength in the molasses mixtures.

Advices as to alfalfa meal varied, but some improvement was claimed by most distributors. Offerings were somewhat larger. The recent severe weather was credited with having helped the market to a degree, as it undoubtedly reduced commercial feed consumption. The best demand for meal came from the Southeast. In that territory mixers are better supplied with molasses than the feed producers of any other territory. This naturally makes them more receptive to offers of meal for the present. The East was not as good a buyer as the South. The Eastern consumers appear to be fairly well supplied for the present. Besides, they are complaining, along with Middle Western mixers, of inadequate supplies of molasses.

Quality continues to command unusual premiums in the market for meal. Choice is still scarce, mills finding it difficult to obtain the grade of hay needed to make choice meal. Low grade meal is in largest supply, this having been the case for months. Some low grade meal was offered down to $12.50 a ton last week, but it found no outlet. Choice is quoted between $19 and $20.50 as a rule, but some is being held locally for an even higher figure.

Mills are not operating as generally as heretofore. Weather and accumulations account for this slackening.

A general demand was reported by mixed feed dealers. Molasses mixtures were affected by the lack of molasses, even mixers who contracted that commodity long ago complaining of inability to obtain deliveries. There was noticeable in the market an unwillingness to accept orders except for immediate or 30-day shipments. Offers of contracts for future delivery were rejected on account of the molasses situation. Pressure was also exerted to induce consumers of molasses mixtures to purchase dry grain feeds, and there was an increase in the sales of the latter.

Alfalfa hay advanced on the local market in the face of increased arrivals. Quotations are now 50 cents to $1 a ton higher than a week ago and at the best level on the 1915 crop. Demand for the hay broadened, but the outlet to meal milling interests was still below that of a month or two ago.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@20.50; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $14@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $22.50@24; standard, $21.50@22.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.50@27.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $16@17; No. 1, $14.50@15.50; standard, $11@14; No. 2, $8.50@10.50; No. 3, $6@8.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 24, 1916.

The alfalfa feed market showed few changes last week, although the rising temperatures had an adverse effect on inquiry. Mixed feed manufacturers continued to maintain full-time operations and are limited just now by the lack of blackstrap molasses. Those mixers with a large supply on hand have no difficulty in disposing of their products. This is due to the fact that the general output of molasses mixed feeds has been much lighter than a year ago, and, although demand has also been in smaller volume, it has not been reduced to the extent of the output. Consequently, mixed feed men are in good shape as to disposing of their output, but continue to have difficulty in obtaining sufficient molasses. Reports to this market indicate that quite a number of mixers have shut down to half time as a result of scarcity of molasses, but most of the local manufacturers have contracted for their supplies and are receiving all the raw material they need.

The price situation did not show any change during the week. Alfalfa meal was in fair supply, with new offerings being taken readily by local and Eastern trade. Quite a little meal is moving Southeast from this market, but the demand from that section is not very active at this time.

Differential between choice and No. 2 meal continues wide. Sales of choice meal last week were on basis of $20.50 to $21 per ton, while No. 2 meal sold as low as $14.50 per ton in 100-lb. new burlap bags. No. 1 meal is quoted at $18.50 to $19.50 per ton, or the same level as a week ago.

Mills are refusing to sell very far ahead and generally are asking a premium of $1 per ton for 30-day shipment. Quotations on 60-day delivery are as much as $2 higher than current quotations.

Mixed feed prices were also steady all of last week. Molasses grain mixed feeds are held up to $29.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags, Mississippi River basis. Molasses alfalfa feed is quoted down to $22 per ton, sacked, but some mills are asking up to $25 for established brands. Grain dry mixed feed is quoted at about same level as molasses grain mixed.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 24, 1916.

The alfalfa products market was unchanged this week. Mixed feed and alfalfa meal showed a fairly good inquiry, while molasses feed just moved fairly well. Local buying was somewhat light, while Southern buyers took hold rather liberally. The easiness of the hay market has tended to hold down buying to some extent, as they look for a decline in the alfalfa products prices. The total receipts of hay amounted to 142 cars. Quotations are: Mixed feed, $22.50@23.50; alfalfa meal, $24@24.50; molasses feed, $25.50@26.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 24, 1916.

There is no change as regards price in the alfalfa meal market for the week just closed, but there were accumulations on track. Lack of shipping directions on old orders, in conjunction with the severe cold weather, had the effect of a number of mills reducing their capacity for the present. An improvement was looked for in the mixed feed trade, but, due to the shortage of molasses, many companies are not in position to offer molasses combinations. Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at $20@21.50 per ton; No. 1, $17@18.50; No. 2, $14@15; No. 1 molasses alfalfa feed, $22.75@23.50; No. 2, $21@22; grain molasses alfalfa feed, $27@28; alfalfa grain feed, dry, is quoted at $26@27.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 24, 1916.

The market for alfalfa hay and stock feeds was stationary here last week, as far as quotations were concerned. Buyers continued to have difficulty in obtaining choice alfalfa hay or meal. Blackstrap molasses continued to advance also, in some places touching 20c per gallon in small lots. Alfalfa hay was received in large lots at the local depots, but was of an inferior grade for the most part, off color and injured by dampness. Native hays were little better in quality, except for some lots of lespedeza which graded up to a fair standard. Alfalfa ranged in quotations from $18 to $20, with meals at $21 to $23. Mixed feeds ranged from $25 to $40, according to quality and grade.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1916.

Alfalfa prices have been holding steadier during the past week, though the demand has not increased to any large extent. The general feed situation is quiet, and this reflects upon alfalfa considerably. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $2.50, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25 and alfalfa grain molasses feed $27.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Mixers of alfalfa molasses feeds who contracted molasses months ago now have an exceptional profit in that commodity alone. The mixers who contracted feed at the time they obtained their molasses are, however, not in a position to take profits.

The Arkansas Meal & Milling Co., Vineland, Colo., is overhauling its mill. A new Williams grinder, with capacity of 40 tons per day, will be installed. Electric power will be substituted for the present steam equipment. Operations will start in about 30 days.

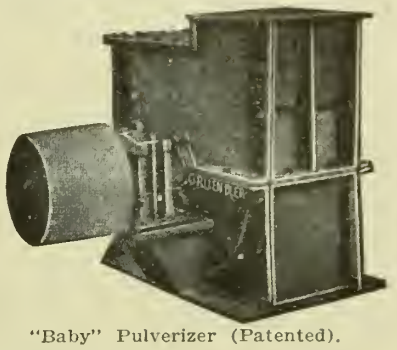
Ground has been leased by the Kansas City Alfalfa Feed Co., at Sixteenth and Liberty streets, Kansas City, for the erection of an alfalfa meal mill. G. T. Martin, manager of the company, says a plant with a capacity of three to four tons an hour will be erected.

Although choice hay is quoted at $17 a ton on the Kansas City market, the demand for that variety is still unsatisfied. Dealers report that sales would be of much larger volume than they are now making if they could obtain supplies. Success is reported by dealers in inducing consumers to purchase lower grades. It is said these are giving results surprisingly favorable to the consumers.

Harry C. Olson was elected president of the Minneapolis Hay Board of Trade last week. Other officers chosen were: Dan Hagen, vice-president, and E. L. Phelps, secretary-treasurer. The directorate includes: W. T. Chapman, W. J. Tierney, J. G. Cretty, A. J. Howatt and P. Anderson. The board adopted a resolution asking the Minnesota Warehouse and Railroad Commission to standardize hay grades at Minneapolis and other large Minnesota markets, including Duluth and St. Paul.

Ideal

For mills with a local custom feed business. Grinds and pulverizes Wheat Bran, Corn Bran, Screenings and all kinds of Grain at a 30 per cent power saving. All our machines are equipped with heavy duty self-aligning ball-bearings.



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If You Want Meal--We Have It

KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Where you can always obtain the BEST alfalfa meal. Now operating three mills at Wichita, Garden City and Holcomb, Kans.

The Otto Weiss Milling Co., Wichita, Kansas

NATIONAL FEED CO., St. Louis, Mo., Representatives

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES

All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.

Write to

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Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

Want Ads.

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Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, West Salem, Ohio.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill from 50 to 300 bbl. capacity by a first-class miller, one who can build up your trade, if it takes quality to do it. Have my own tools and keep mill in good repair. Am married, with small family; speak German and am strictly sober; 35 years of age. Can come on 30 days' notice. I am not out of employment, but wish to change for good reasons. Will furnish references as to character and ability. Address Box 327, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position by one of the best Kentucky millers, in Central States. Any capacity and wages. This is not so much the object as a steady place. Twenty years' experience. Quality and yield second to none. Can come at once. Write or wire 603 North Prospect street, Marion, O.

WANTED—Position as miller in mill from 3 to 4 stand, 30 to 50 barrels of soft winter wheat. Have had 31 years' experience. Am married; small family. Understand both reel and sifter. Can do my own corn dressing and keep mill clean and nice. Can give good men as reference. Will go most anywhere. Would accept night miller's position. S. R. Goins, Parrottsville, Tenn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A three-story custom feed mill with 40 H. P. gasoline engine for power, connected up and running at present by electricity; also 7-room residence. In most prosperous dairy section of New York, on Erie Railroad with sidetrack to mill. On Main street in village of Randolph, N. Y. Address E. D. Holdridge, Randolph, N. Y.

WANTED—To make a change. A miller of 20 years' experience. In answering give capacity of mill and what you are willing to pay. Address Box 328, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A thoroughly sober, industrious and capable man for taking charge of the manufacturing end, also to be conversant with the selling end of a molasses and poultry feed business. No has-beens need apply. Plant being arranged for turning out about 10 cars of molasses and poultry feed of the very best grades per day. Advise present position, full qualifications, age and references, also salary desired. Box 325, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—An experienced engineer to take care of a 50 h. p. Collins engine. Good salary and steady position to right man. Address Herreid Milling Co., Herreid, S. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Machinery from 100-bbl. flour mill, good condition, in steady operation, best of reasons for selling. Address Cloverland Milling & Supply Co., Gladstone, Michigan.

WANTED—To sell complete, up-to-date milling machinery of a 100-bbl. mill, in first-class condition. Will sell with or without 80-horse steam engine. Price is right. The reason for selling, must vacate building. Hillsboro Milling & Elevator Co., Hillsboro, Kan.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Or lease, or would consider selling half interest, 150-bbl. flour and corn meal mill, 40-ton grinding and mixing plant and 25-ton ice plant, all in good condition and located well for supplies of wheat, corn and alfalfa. Will sell each separate if desired. For description and information, address A. M. Floersch, Manhattan, Kan.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued the past week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: B. Lein, Powers Lake, N. D., potato planting attachment; O. S. Mason, Valley City, N. D., carrier for harvesters; R. A. Williams, Deslacs, N. D., guiding means for traction engines.

The Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kan.: "We are running the mill 18 hours. Find general flour business fair. We have a good inquiry from the East and a good demand from our local trade, but Southern demand is good. Millfeed is dull. Wheat area is about 15 per cent smaller than a year ago. Condition is good."

At the close of last week No. 3 alfalfa hay was quoted at $5.50 to $7 a ton in Kansas City, compared with $8.50 to $9.50 a ton in the same time in 1915. Choice alfalfa, on the other hand, was quoted at $15.50 to $16 last Saturday, while it ranged between $15 and $15.50 on the same day a year ago.

WILLIAMSON & MERCHANT
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PLUS THE "MILWAUKEE METHOD" OF PRINTING
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There are few millers as well located to supply the products of wheat, corn, rye, oats and buckwheat. We buy our grain direct from farmers. By making a specialty of mixed cars we give unexcelled service as well as high quality goods.

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PUMPERNICKLE RYE
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
PEARL CORN MEAL

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HOMINY
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HOMINY FEED
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CORN OR OATS (Sacked or Bulk)

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Milling and Grain News

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Volume Twenty-seven | TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1916. | Number Ten

Mixed Flour Hearing Starts

Large Delegation of Millers at Washington Opposes Rainey Bill—Corn Interests Are Active.

(Special Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1916.

Hearings on the Rainey bill before he House Ways and Means Committee started yesterday and were of a preliminary character. John Lind, on behalf of Minneapolis millers, opposed he Rainey bill. Asher Miner, an official of the National White Corn Millers' Association, urged the mixing of corn and wheat flour. Helen D. Bosvell, of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, also stated that housewives wanted mixing done under the supervision of the national pure food and drugs act, as provided or in the Rainey bill.

Representative millers from every ection of the country were present at he first day's hearings, but did not ffer any evidence. However, the neeting will be continued today and nillers are expected to introduce their ide of the case. A very large delegaon of millers is here opposing the nixed-flour bill, and practically every ection of the country is represented y one or more delegates. The Millrs' National Federation is handling ie millers' side.

* * *

A veritable hornets' nest of indignaon was stirred up in milling circles st week by the unheard-of and unhical tactics adopted by supporters the Rainey bill, now before Conress, looking toward the repeal of ie mixed-flour law. Letters sent roadcast by the Western Union Teleraph Co. to the grain trade and mill g industry, under date of Jan. 27, ow the many underground currents at are being used by the supporters corn flour to pass the Rainey bill. he Western Union is, or should be, no way interested in the passage of e Rainey bill, but its influence is of st importance in fathering any legslation, when it is considered that its ire service reaches to the farthermost parts of the country. Imagine e surprise of millers last week when ey received from the Western nion a letter advocating and pushing e Rainey bill and declaring that he mixed-flour law imposes a disimination against corn, our greatest op," and that "it has taxed out of istence the mixing of corn flour and heat flour."

The following is the letter sent by e Western Union Telegraph Co. to . Louis millers. This letter was rned over to Milling and Grain ews by Louis Fusz, manager of the gina Flour Mills Co.:

"We are being urged by the Doug- Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., and others exert efforts to have the St. Louis ain dealers wire Congressman iney, of Illinois, and our congressn and senators at Washington, inicating your strong support in the peal of the mixed-flour law, bill beg introduced in Congress by the n. Mr. Rainey.

'According to our informant, the 'ixed-flour law' imposes a discrimiition against corn, our greatest eal; it has taxed out of existence mixing of corn flour and wheat ur, etc. Should you decide to act the matter, would be pleased to ve you favor our lines.

'Yours very truly,

"C. W. MITCHELL,
"Manager Western Union."

In answer to foregoing letter of C. W. Mitchell, manager of the Western Union, Louis Fusz, manager of the Regina Flour Mill Co., immediately wrote:

"Yours of this date received. Upon request of the Douglas Co., of Cedar Rapids, Ia., you are urged to exert your efforts to have us and the St. Louis grain dealers wire Congressman Rainey and our congressmen to support Congressman Rainey for the repeal of the mixed-flour law now on the statutes.

"We will do no such thing—on the contrary, work for the maintenance of said mixed-flour law, which has put a check to the outrageous frauds perpetrated on the people by the previous adulteration of flour, to the demoralization of the flour milling industry of this country. Wheat flour is healthful and corn flour is healthful, but when people buy flour they want the pure article, wheat flour or corn flour, not adulterated, and they are entitled to get it, and can mix it themselves in proportion to suit themselves if they wish to.

"This Rainey bill for the repeal is fathered by the huge trust of the Corn Products Refining Co. and their branches, and is not demanded by the people, and the Western Union Telegraph Co. is lending itself to promote the interests of this big trust, with millions, and against the whole milling interests of the country and the people thereof, and with a knowledge of the facts will, we are sure, desist from further assistance."

Small Decrease in Visible.

The visible supply of wheat showed a decrease of 473,000 bus. and now amounts to 68,458,000 bus., compared with 68,931,000 bus. last week and 60,252,000 bus. same time last year. The visible is expected to show a steady decrease from now on.

Kafir Futures in Kansas City.

Kansas City is the first market in the country to establish future trading in kafir corn. Members of the Board of Trade voted unanimously for an amendment providing for kafir futures. The first trade in kafir for future delivery was made by the Moffatt Commission Co. to the Western Grain Co. The sale was for May delivery and at 60¼c per bu., equal to about 3½c above the carlot price. Future trading is in bus., although carlot sales are made basis 100 lbs.

Death of Mrs. Nancy Burns.

Mrs. Nancy Arnold Burns, wife of Fred Burns of the Plymouth Milling Co., Le Mars, Iowa, and mother of William B. Burns, editor and publisher of Milling and Grain News, died on Jan. 26. Mrs. Burns was 72 years old and had been in ill health for several years. Five children and her husband survive.

Conference on Export Claims.

The conference on the time for filing claims on export flour shipments was held in New York last week. Millers from all parts of the country attended the meeting and railroads made a compromise offer which will be considered at a later meeting to be held in Chicago on Feb. 2. The New York conference was held on Jan. 24 and 25.

The Lever Warehouse Bill.

House Bill No. 9419 has been reported favorably to the House by the Committee on Agriculture, without amendment. This bill is a substitute for the warehouse bill originally introduced by Congressman Lever. The new measure provides for the licensing of warehouses for all kinds of agricultural products under federal supervision.

Climb on the Sled.

Growing Plant in Danger

Part of Winter Belt Unprotected by Snow Covering, With Low Temperatures Prevailing.

Kansas and part of Oklahoma and Nebraska were favored with a light snow last week before low temperatures set in, but the soft winter wheat section is unprotected. Wheat fields are soaked with moisture and correspondents report that there is considerable danger in the event of heavy freezing. However, amount of damage possible cannot be estimated. Many reports from the soft wheat belt indicate that water has formed a coat of ice over fields.

* * *

Rain and Snow for Wheat Crop.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 1, 1916.

While last fall was dry for wheat, the present winter in the Southwest is proving to be an exceptionally wet one for the crop. Precipitation in the form of rain, snow and sleet was quite general over the Southwest in the last week, snow falling here this morning. Many wheat fields are covered with ice, but there is no general fear of damage from this.

January precipitation broke nearly all records in the Southwest as well as in the territory west of the Mississippi. Records of the Kansas City weather bureau show precipitation here of 5.5 inches, the heaviest in history. The preceding record January for wetness here was in 1907, when 4.54 inches of precipittion was received. The normal precipitation for January here is only 1.13 inches.

If Kansas City receives no more moisture until March 1 the first two months of the year will still be normal in precipitation. The average moisture here for February is only 1.66 inches; for March, 2.83 inches.

The average temperature here this month was 27.7 degrees, or 1.5 degrees above normal. The lowest temperature of the month was 14 degrees below zero; the highest, 62 degrees.

* * *

Record January Wheat Receipts.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 1, 1916.

All records for receipts of wheat on the Kansas City market in January were broken in the month ending last night. The total receipts here were 4,916 cars, compared with 2,290 cars in January, 1915, and 1,316 cars in January, 1914. In January, 1913, the wheat receipts in Kansas City were 2,211 cars. In January, 1912, the receipts were 891 cars, the lightest in the last 10 years. In January, 1908, the wheat receipts in Kansas City were 2,746 cars, the heaviest for that month up to this year.

Corn receipts here in January were 2,856 cars, compared with 3,516 a year ago, 3,773 two years ago and 1,585 cars in January, 1913. Oats receipts were 210 cars, against 271 a year ago and 540 in January, 1914.

All records for receipts of kafir corn and sister grains in any month were broken in January, the total arrivals being 1,091 cars, against 601 a year ago and 1,005 cars last December.

The movement of wheat and other cereals to Kansas City would undoubtedly have been heavier, but for the shortage of cars. The car situation is as serious now as at any time this winter, complaints from millers as well as grain dealers being common.

Kansas City received 353 cars of wheat yesterday, compared with 433 Monday week ago and 115 year ago.

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WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

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Psychology in Flour Buying.

"Buy flour as you need it," is the advice of a prominent miller of the Southwest to the trade in general. While this is excellent advice, it is a fact that there is a wide circle of buyers who do not purchase requirements of flour as necessity demands. There are weeks and weeks when millers describe flour trade as good, and in the course of three or four days following this active period these same millers will say business is dull—practically "dead." The psychology of flour buying enters here. This factor accounts for the reason why some millers operate full time for a large part of the year and are compelled to start on 12-hour schedules the remaining months or shut down altogether. It would probably be more economical for millers to operate at regular schedules the year round. It is also believed that it would be to the advantage of the customers to buy flour more regularly instead of following the practice of contracting far ahead.

When does the flour man buy? Our New York correspondent always states that the trade in that center, which is the largest flour-consuming point in the world, is looking for a decline in the market, therefore never purchases on an advancing market. However, our New Orleans representative is authority for the statement that a carload customer will never buy flour on a declining market, because of the possibility that it may go still cheaper. Here are two opposite viewpoints. When, then, is the right time to buy flour? As you need it, of course. It has been proven that the successful bakers, the successful jobbers and the successful grocers always purchase flour as they need it, the market notwithstanding.

The most uncertain thing in the world, in the opinion of many flour makers and buyers, is the future trend of the market. Fortunes have been lost in speculation. The buyer who contracts for his flour supplies ahead is a speculator. A long record probably would show that to buy flour as needed is the most successful policy ever followed by the trade. It is not a new policy, but it is gaining more followers all the time. This is proof of the fact that it is the key to successful flour buying.

There are some buyers who follow the policy of contracting early in the crop season for an entire year's supply on the assumption that the lowest prices are generally recorded at that time. But this is not always the case, particularly in normal times, and even in war periods it has been proved that the lowest prices do not always come at the beginning of the crop.

The average flour consumption from week to week in the United States does not vary much. In fact, flour is consumed more evenly during the course of a year than any other article of food. With consumption the same, the policy of buying flour as needed certainly is the best one for the miller, for the jobber, for the baker, for the grocer and for the housewife, who probably adheres to this policy as closely as possible.

Improving Wheat.

In a quiet, painstaking manner the members of the staff of the Kansas State Agricultural College experiment station are doing a work for milling interests and wheat growers which should eventually prove of inestimable value. The work consists of experiments which are intended to yield for Kansas improved strains of wheat, including the elimination of the objectionable yellow berry. This improvement work promises to help Kansas grow better wheat and to increase average yields per acre as well.

Realizing the reduced value of yellow berry and the development of that grade, particularly in periods when there is an unusual amount of moisture in the ground when growing wheat is filling, the experiment station staff has been endeavoring to find a strain to overcome that tendency. To show the success which has attended efforts in this direction, W. M. Jardine, director of the Kansas experiment station, displayed recently before the Kansas State Board of Agriculture samples which had been grown for a number of years under varying conditions. These samples indicated success in avoiding yellow berry grain even under favorable conditions for degeneration. Director Jardine will add greatly to the value of the annual wheat crops of Kansas if he succeeds in obtaining enough seed that resists degeneration to enable all wheat growers of the state to produce only the strongest varieties.

In endeavoring to enlarge the average acre yield of wheat, Director Jardine says, the Kansas experiment station has produced two strains, designated as "762" and "706," which have averaged 31 bushels an acre in the last five years. In this same period Kharkov and Turkey wheat grown under conditions as nearly uniform as possible averaged 28 bushels an acre.

It is too early to begin to measure the benefits of the Kansas experimental work, of course. Director Jardine himself recognizes that the results obtained on the college farm may not be duplicated on farms of the state in general. Recognizing this, he says 600 farmers of Kansas tried out the "762" and "706" strains last year. These strains were compared with Kharkov, Turkey and the variety of wheat used in the districts where the trials were made. Here are the results of the state-wide tests the last two years: "762" averaged 27.5 bushels an acre, "706" averaged 25.5 bushels, Kharkov averaged 23.5 bushels an acre, Turkey averaged 24.5 bushels an acre and the local varieties averaged 23.5 bushels.

Director Jardine and his assistants should by all means continue their labors for more and better wheat. If the results they have obtained in tests are realized in the future on all Kansas farms they will have performed a service for which no reward will be too great.

Fighting for Flour.

Years and years have been spent by millers perfecting the production of flour. The result of all this work is the white flour offered for sale in this country. The perfection of all the art and science of hundreds of millers is found in flour, and certainly there are countless reasons why millers should be proud of their product, which is a universal food in the real sense of this term. And millers, sure of ground for their pride, have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in advertising flour, just the word, and it is now generally recognized that flour is the clean, fine product of the wheat berry. In fact, thousands of consumers use no flour except wheat flour, and the word flour has become a general term for the product of the wheat millers of the United States. The flour milling industry has never been compelled to hide its product under a different guise in order to increase its sale. Wheat flour has always been sold as flour, and that its sale has flourished, that its average consumption has gained and that it is generally recommended as the cheapest and best of all foods is due altogether to its great value to the human system and to its acknowledged purity.

Certainly a proposed bill introduced in Congress, which has for its main purpose the undermining of the purity of flour, which will render valueless the thousands of dollars spent in advertising flour, merits general opposition. It seems that such a measure should never have been drafted, but in the Rainey bill, introduced in Congress as H. B. 9409, there is provision for the elimination of the present revenue tax on mixed flour. This would eventually allow the almost general mixing of flour.

The Rainey bill is being supported by a clique of manufacturers whose object is to find an outlet among flour millers for the residue of their plants. This was the case previous to 1898, when flourine, mineraline and plain cornstarch were being mixed with wheat flour in amounts ranging from 10 to 85 per cent. That this demoralized the flour industry is history. And millers are fighting a recurrence of such demoralization.

A letter by an Indiana miller to his representative in Congress says:

"It is very evident that there will be an effort, heavily backed by men and money, to repeal the mixed-flour law before the close of the present session of Congress. As you no doubt already know, the great majority of millers are opposed to the repeal of the law, and are also opposed to the enactment of any law whereby the term FLOUR may be used as a common trade term for any other than pure wheat flour.

"The highest praise of any industry is a proof that its product is free from any fraud or deception. We believe that no other industry can surpass the milling industry in this regard. It can do the manufacturer or purveyor of any imitation of a standard product no injustice to prevent the marketing of his imitation under the plan of allowing the purchaser to believe that it is genuine.

"Every imitation should be placed under certain very obvious restrictions, both for the protection of the very unobservant purchaser and the producer of the genuine product. We cite Butter vs. Oleomargarine.

"Our experience in competition with mixed flour in 1896-7-8 is one that we do not care to repeat. We took pride in producing a pure wheat flour, and competitors marketing 20 to 40 per cent corn mixtures made life miserable for us—for a while. That season put many small millers out of business permanently. Most of the mixers also went out of business in the few years following. The loss to the state and business community in the wrecking of these businesses far more than offset the trifling gain to the purchasers of adulterated flour."

This is just one of hundreds of letters being sent by millers to their congressmen. Without doubt the industry has answered the call of war on demoralization, and with the strong delegations at Washington there is hope that the millers' side, which is the right side, will again be crowned victor in the fight for pure wheat flour.

Millers are sincere in desiring to protect not only their own interests, but the interests of the consumers of this country. They feel that if the product of the glucose manufacturers contains food value it should be marketed under its own name and not as a mixture under the guise of flour. There is no other land in the world which will buy anything but pure wheat flour from this country. Domestic business—and export as well—will suffer from any change in the present mixed-flour regulations.

Successful Nebraska Meeting

South Platte Millers' Club Holds Thirteenth Annual Convention at Lincoln—Good Attendance.

Nebraska millers attending the thirteenth annual meeting of the South Platte Millers' Club spent considerable time in discussing the question of "actual" and "estimated" weights in billing flour and feed for interstate shipment. Chairman Allen, of the Western Weighing Association, was present, and explained the circulars and tariffs of the railroads on this important question. The "mooted" point under discussion was the added ¾ lb. for the estimated weight of a 100-lb. sack of feed. The practice in the Southwest of packing and branding feed 99 lbs. net, 100 lbs. bulk, when packed, was deemed advisable by the millers and the added ¾ lb. on which freight was to be paid was considered unjustified on the part of railroads. Secretary Topping, of the Southwestern Millers' League, emphasized several features of the same question. Export shipments should be packed 140 lbs. gross and Chicago and other markets required 140 lbs. net. In the agreement reached by the Southwestern Millers' League and the Western Weighing Bureau, flour in cotton sacks would be billed and freight paid on the actual stenciled weight; that is, half bbls. at 98 lbs., quarter bbls. at 48 lbs and smaller packages on a similar basis; bbls of flour in wood would be billed at 214 lbs. and half bbls. in wood at 110 lbs.

There was a good deal of attention given to the question of accurate weights. The experience of the Western Weighing Bureau in checking scales and weights was that packers habitually placed over-weight in sacks and the experience of millers seemed to be that buyers and inspectors of the Pure Food Departments called attention to under-weights and it would be a good thing for the Western Weighing Bureau to check up the mills carefully to ascertain when scales caused over-weights.

Secretary Topping said there was a prospect of having a lower rate on flour to California without disturbing the Arizona and New Mexico rates, because railroads felt the water competition through the Panama Canal to the coast, but were unwilling to lower the intermediate rates. He said he looked for a favorable decision in the Minimum Carload Rate Case to be decided soon. He also called attention to the amendment to the Mixed Flour Law introduced by Congressman Rainey, and also to the progress being made in the proposed standards for flour by the Department of Agriculture. On motion of C. L. Aller, H. E. Gooch, of Lincoln, and W. F. Nienan, of York, were appointed to confer with the Nebraska Pure Food Department regarding the allowance for natural evaporation of flour or feed stored in dry, warm weather.

C. L. Aller reported for the bleaching committee, and stated that they had been informed that the Department of Justice would order a retrial of the so-called Kansas City case and that it would be tried in the same court at Kansas City. Mr. Aller added that he knew the same judge would not preside and he hoped the same special attorney would not be employed by the government. The Nebraska committee was negotiating with Ed. P. Smith, of Omaha, who represented them at the previous trial. At the suggestion of Mr. Aller, H. E. Gooch, of Lincoln, was appointed as successor to W. W. Black on the bleaching committee.

At the morning session President Hotchkin made a short address and Secretary McKay made a report showing that the club had held its membership and suggested a reduction of dues and that the secretary be relieved to accept a position with the Hastings Milling Co., but still continue the work of the club and be prepared to take active part in any special work required. It was decided to accept the proposition of the secretary, except that the dues would remain as heretofore, that a surplus might be accumulated for use in the bleaching case or any other important matter which might require funds.

The committee on resolutions, consisting of C. L. Aller, H. E. Gooch and W. H. De Sanno, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted by rising vote:

"Whereas, Almighty God has seen fit to remove from our midst one of Nebraska's most respected citizen, W. W. Black; and

"Whereas, the wise counsel and optimistic spirit of our brother challenged the admiration of all; and

"Whereas, he had much to do in carrying to success certain measures of vital interest to Nebraska millers; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the South Platte Millers' Club, in session assembled, express to Mrs. Black and family our deepest sympathy in this hour of their bereavement; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of our organization be instructed to present to Mrs. Black an engrossed copy of these resolutions."

"Whereas, an all-wise Providence has deemed it best to take from us one of our most beloved pioneer millers, S. F. Gilman; and

"Whereas, the work done by Mr. Gilman, for not only his local community, but for the state at large, commands our fullest respect and appreciation; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the South Platte Millers' Club, in session assembled, today express to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in the form of these resolutions."

The committee on nominations, consisting of O. A. Cooper, J. C. Hedge and John Zwonechek, reported the following nominations, and they were unanimously elected: W. F. Nieman, York, president; Roy Heacock, Falls City, vice-president; executive committee—C. L. Aller, Crete; O. A. Cooper, Humboldt; W. C. Black, Beatrice; George E. Hotchkin, Minden, and H. E. Gooch, Lincoln.

A very enjoyable and satisfactory dinner was served in the grill room of the Lincoln Hotel and a number of the millers attended the performance of "The Birth of a Nation" at the Oliver Theater.

The attendance was as follows: George E. Hotchkin, Minden; Don McKay, J. C. Hedge, C. E. Dinsmoor, Hastings; O. A. Cooper, Humboldt; John Zwonechek and Mr. Askamit, Wilber; Paul Jaeggi, Columbus; J. E. Burgner, Grand Island; Peter Stepanic, Friend; W. H. Dunn, Naponee; H. E. Gooch, A. L. Hagelberger, Lincoln; W. F. Nieman, York; C. E. Jansen, Nelson; Charles Dockel, Abie; C. L. Aller, Crete; W. H. De Sanno, Juniata; H. B. Smith, Lincoln; C. V. Topping, Wichita; W. B. Burns, St. Louis; Hugo Roos, Kansas City; Frank Frahm and G. L. Miles, Omaha; C. F. Schaeffer, Beatrice; C. F. Hardy, Harvard, and D. M. Deane, Valparaiso.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: J. A. Anderson, Minneapolis, Minn., adjusting mechanism for gang plows; J. Seubert, Sioux Falls, S. D., corn shredding and husking machine.

What the Mills Are Doing.

Mammoth Springs Milling Co., Mammoth Springs, Ark.: "We are running the mill 24 hours. Flour business is brisk, with a good demand for prompt and deferred shipment from the South. We are not doing much locally. A good demand prevails for millfeed. Wheat area in this section is fully up to normal."

The Hadley Milling Co., Olathe, Kan.: "We are running the mill full time. Flour business is good locally. Eastern demand is light, while sales to Southern markets are in anly fair volume. Deferred shipment demand is small. Excellent inquiry for feed. Wheat area 15 to 20 per cent less than a year ago in this section."

Manhattan Milling Co., Manhattan, Kan.: "We are running full time. Flour business is dull to all territory, except locally, where inquiry is good. Millfeed demand is good. We are not attempting to do much for deferred shipment."

Kohn Bros., Rockville, Ind.: "We are operating on 11-hour schedule. Flour demand is good locally, but we are not doing anything to other sections. Fair demand for millfeed. Wheat area is only 50 per cent of last year's acreage."

Amendt Milling Co., Monroe, Mich.: "We are running full time. Flour business is excellent. Demand from Eastern markets is quiet, but Southern trade is good. Inquiry for deferred shipment is fair. Good demand prevails for millfeed. Wheat area is 70 per cent of last year. We are planning to build a complete addition to our mill and add a unit of 250 bbls."

The Kingfisher Mill & Elevator Co., Kingfisher, Ok.: "We are operating 24 hours. Flour business is very good in local territory and Eastern demand is fair, while Southern inquiry is in only moderate volume. Not much demand for deferred shipment. Fair sales of millfeed. Wheat area is 10 per cent less than a year ago."

Riverside Mill Co., Reno, Nev.: "We are running the mill 12 hours. Our flour business, which is all local, is fair. Millfeed is weak. Wheat area in this section is fully 20 per cent larger than a year ago. We are installing a new water wheel."

Protest Four Months Clause.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1916.

Railroads operating from the grain-producing regions of the West to the eastern seaboard are accused of taking unfair advantage of conditions of congestion brought about at terminals by the European war in the matter of claims for loss on shipments in a petition filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by C. P. Blackburn & Co., John T. Fahey & Co., Hill & Fisher, Hammond, Snyder & Co. and the Norris Grain Co., all grain dealers, of Baltimore, Md., against the Ann Arbor and connecting railroads. The carriers require claims for loss to be filed within four months. The grain dealers say that conditions of congestion and confusion at the wharves and elevators have been such since the war that uniform conformity with this rule is impracticable.

Missouri Grain Dealers Elect.

J. L. Frederick, of St. Joseph, Mo., was elected president of the Missouri Grain Dealers' Association at the second annual meeting, held in St. Louis last week. J. S. Kingenberg, of Concordia, was made first vice-president and J. A. Gunnell, of Mexico, secretary. W. W. Pollock was re-elected treasurer. Directors are as follows: C. B. Talbot, Laclede; A. C. Carter, Hannibal; A. H. Carter, Sedalia; D. B. Kevil, Sikeston; F. W. Eggers, Hermann, and J. A. Elliott, Lebanon.

The convention was a successful one and lasted two days. Several hundred grain dealers and millers attended.

Federation Nominees

Samuel P. Plant and Robert R. Clark Named Candidates for President's Office.

The committee named by President Mennel to name two candidates for president of the Millers' National Federation has reported the following:

Samuel Plant, of the George P. Plant Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Robert R. Clark, of the Aunt Jemima Mills Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

Mr. Clark is the present first vice-president of the federation. Both men have been prominent in the work of the national organization and they are equally well suited to hold the office of president. The nominees are representative winter wheat millers.

Balloting for the election of one of the candidates will take place soon.

* * *

Robert R. Clark, one of the nominees, in a letter to Secretary Husband of the federation, asks that his name be withdrawn. Mr. Clark explains this action in his letter, which follows:

"I have yours of the 28th inst., advising me that the nominating committee has placed Mr. Samuel Plants' and my name upon the ticket as candidates for the office of president of the Millers' National Federation.

"I hasten to advise that I earnestly request that when you send out the ballots to members you advise them that I desire that my name be not considered and that it will give me great pleasure if each and every member will support and vote for Mr. Plant.

"I do not know of anyone that can so nearly measure up to the position, and who is so well qualified to take the presidency of the Federation as he is. I have the highest regard for him personally and for his high standing as a miller. His election will give added credit to the Federation and I trust that he will see it possible to accept.

"I appreciate fully the consideration shown me by the committee, and if it were possible for me to assume the duties of the office this year I would accept and do my best to secure the election to the high office of president, even if my good friend, Samuel Plant, of St. Louis, was my opponent.

"Will you kindly see that all members are fully advised of the above?

"Sincerely yours,

"ROBERT R. CLARK."

Missouri Millers in Protest.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1916.

Counsel for the Jobbers and Manufacturers' Association of Springfield, Mo., the Mammoth Springs Milling Co., Mammoth Springs, Ark., and the Southwestern Millers' Club of Kansas City have filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission their brief opposing the cancellation of joint rates on flour and grain from points on the Frisco Railroad to points on the Rock Island in Arkansas. The railroads would close the Bridge Junction gateway, routing shipments by Wister. The brief contends that Wister is not a natural gateway, while the Bridge Junction route is less circuitous. The Wister route would add to the expense of shipments, due to charges for the out-of-line haul, to such an extent that much valuable patronage of Arkansas customers would be lost to the protesting Missouri millers.

Liberty Mills, Nashville, Tenn.: "We are running three-fourths full time. Flour business is quiet. Local demand is fair. Demand from Southern markets is quiet. Millfeed demand is good and we are having no difficulty in disposing of our output. Wheat area is about the same as last year in territory tributary to this market."

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland. Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 31, 1916.

Further sharp advances in flour prices checked domestic and foreign business of mills of Kansas City and the Southwest in the last week. In addition to the restricting influence of the new high price levels which were reached on the crop, mills were affected by reselling in local territory and in the Central states and the East. Patent flour rose to a basis of $5.70@6.20, jute, Kansas City. This range shows an advance of 20c for the week. Straights closed largely at $5.50@6.

On the whole buyers displayed a lack of confidence in the new high levels. In scattered cases mills noted a good business, but the aggregate volume of sales showed a considerable decrease from recent weeks. It was claimed that the reselling of flour on the sharp advances of the last fortnight, which amounted to as much as 75c on patents, operated against new sales by mills. The resellers were said to be under-quoting mills as much as 25c to 50c a bbl. In one case in Kansas City a transaction at 35c less than the mill quotations was made in a resale.

The volume of reselling, which extended to the South, was not as large as the trade often experiences after such sharp advances as it has witnessed recently. This was attributed to the fact that holdings in the hands of jobbers and others participating in the reselling are below normal.

Reports on clears were relatively better than on straights and patents. The recent sharp advances have turned some bakers and other consumers to the lower grades of flour. First clear ranged between $5.20 and $5.60, jute, while second clear ruled between $4.25 and $4.70.

Advices from Eastern markets particularly indicated that even at the new high prices now quoted trade would be satisfactory it the market only developed stability. In the East, as well as in other parts of the country, buyers seem to feel that present values are not on solid ground, but there is a belief that more settled wheat markets would bring a change in demand, in view of flour supply conditions. The Southwest is in a favorable position in respect to prices, as compared with other districts.

Export business felt the effect of advances in prices of flour and in ocean freight rates. France, which has purchased more than 100,000 bbls. of straights in the last fortnight, was shut off temporarily as a buyer. Greece and the United Kingdom were in the market. The Holland government will award contracts for 100,000 bbls. of straight flour Wednesday of this week. The flour will be for April clearance from the Atlantic seaboard. The Southwestern exporters appear confident of their ability to compete for this business. Bids will go forward tonight.

Lack of railroad equipment is being experienced by Kansas mills, and it is affecting their shipments. There is also some difficulty in Kansas City on account of the freight situation.

* * *

Soft wheat flour business was unsatisfactory. Prices were advanced 20c a bbl., and new business was checked. Reselling was felt. The best advices were on established brand trade. The top on soft wheat patents is now $6.20.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, February-March shipment, $5.50@6; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $5.20@5.60; second clear, $4.25@4.70.

Sharp Advance in Millfeed Prices.

The millfeed market, especially on bran and the cheaper grades of shorts, showed more activity than in many weeks. Demand was more general than at any other time since mills began to grind on the 1915 crop. Price advances were the sharpest witnessed in months. The week closed with a strong undertone at the advanced level.

Bran closed Saturday at a range of 96c to 97c. The close a week ago was 88c to 91c, making a rise of 6c to 8c for the week and 7c to 11c for the last fortnight.

Recent decreased production in the Northwest, together with more favorable conditions for consumption, were the principal factors in the upturn in bran. Sales were made to points in the Northwest. While the North, East and South purchased offerings, the best business was with the East and North. Even the Southeast, which had displayed little or no interest in offerings, purchased in fair volume.

Bran sales were principally for immediate shipment. One local broker reported an offer of 98c for March delivery, but said he asked $1.02. It is said some of the holdings of jobbers in Kansas City will not show a profit until a further rise is witnessed in the market.

Brown shorts rose to $1@1.05. Demand was active, with Minneapolis among the buyers. Minneapolis made purchases to fill orders in the Central states. One broker claimed the sale of brown shorts for shipment the first half of March at $1.07½. Gray shorts rose to $1.10@1.15 and white to $1.15@1.16. Interior demand was better with country mills.

A curious feature of the week's feed situation was the decline of $1.50 to $2 a ton in cottonseed feed products. This was attributed to lack of ocean freight room and to limited domestic buying. Cottonseed feed dealers admit that millfeeds are competing successfully against them even in Oklahoma and Texas, where their feed is made in large quantities. Millfeeds are still relatively more attractive at prevailing quotations than cottonseed products.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 96@97c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, $1@1.05; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15 fancy white middlings, $1.25; red dog, $1.40@1.45.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Shortage of cars and unfavorable weather for marketing from farms interfered with the movement of wheat in the Southwest in the last week, but the receipts at Kansas City increased. The Kansas City arrivals amounted to 1,130 cars, compared with 861 cars the preceding week, 463 a year ago and 412 two years ago. Western Kansas shippers were affected more seriously by the car situation than the grain men of any other part of the Southwest.

Exporters, millers, shippers and elevator interests were buyers of wheat on this market. The heavy demand was reflected in the local stocks, which increased only 90,758 bus., despite the expansion in the movement. The total stocks Saturday were 8,863,115 bus., compared with 6,884,161 bus. a year ago.

Cash prices advanced sharply, hard wheat closing mostly 5@6c higher and No. 2 soft 6@11c higher. No. 2 soft was quoted up to $1.37 Saturday and No. 2 hard up to $1.31.

Receipts of corn for the week in Kansas City were 636 cars, compared with 662 in the preceding week and 1,127 a year ago. Weather restricted the movement. Some corn is moving from interior points to the Northwest, and some to the South, but the latter section is taking little as yet.

Oats receipts for the week were 42 cars, compared with 18 in the preceding week and 79 a year ago.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Mills of Kansas City made 69,100 bbls. of flour last week, compared with 70,300 the preceding week and 53,700 bbls. a year ago. The output included 6,000 bbls. of soft wheat flour, against 6,000 the preceding week and 8,000 a year ago.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.70@6.20 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.50@6; first clear, $5.20@5.40; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.90@6.20 per bbl.; soft clear, jute, $5@5.35; corn meal, 30c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.50@4.70 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.40@4.60; wheat graham flour in small sacks, $5.60@5.95 per bbl.; whole wheat flour in 98s and 140s, $5.35@5.95; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $4.80 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 93@95c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35@1.40; white shorts, $1.10 up.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6.40@6.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6.20@6.30; bran, 95c@$1 per bbl.; millrun, $1@1.10; gray shorts, $1.15@1.20; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $6.30@6.50 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $6.30@6.50; bran, 95c@$1; mixed feed, $1.05@1.10; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 30@32c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.30@1.40.

Arkansas—Soft wheat high patent, $6.30@6.60 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $6.20@6.50; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.60@7 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6.10@6.45 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

"We are enjoying a good business in flour," said C. W. Lord of the Lord Milling Co., Wamego, Kan., while in Kansas City a few days ago.

Seymour Carter of the Glade Milling Co., Glade, Kan., was a visitor in Kansas City last week. He planned to visit other markets before returning home.

John Gerken has purchased a half interest in the Garber Mill & Elevator Co., Garber, Ok., and will hereafter take an active part in the management of the mill.

J. T. Allen has purchased the plant of the Guymon Milling Co., Guymon, Ok., and is overhauling it. C. E. Leer, former head miller, will be in charge when operations are resumed.

While in Kansas City last week, Thomas S. Laser of the Laser Grain Co., Clarksville, Ark., which handles grain, flour and feed, resold bran on the advance in prices. Mr. Laser was optimistic over feed trade in general in his district.

Smoky Valley Roller Mills, Lindsborg, Kan.: "We are running full time. Flour business is good. Demand from Eastern markets is satisfactory. We are not selling ahead. Millfeed is slow. Wheat area is 75 per cent of last year's acreage."

Moffett & Co., Peabody, Kan.: "We are running 12 hours. Flour business is fair locally and a good demand is coming from the East. Our inquiry for deferred shipment is active at this time. Millfeed is very dull. Wheat area is 10 per cent less than a year ago."

The Federated Mills Co., Morganville, Kan.: "We are running 24 hours. Flour demand from Eastern markets for deferred shipment is good, but inquiry from the South and locally is only fair. Millfeed sales are slow. Wheat area is 25 per cent less than last year."

The Wall-Rogalsky Milling Co., McPherson, Kan., is considering increasing its capacity. The mill is now running full time. A report says: "Flour business is fair locally and to Eastern and Southern markets. Millfeed demand is improving. Our wheat area shows a reduction of about 12 per cent."

The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., has filed answer to the suit of the Agency & Commission Trading Association, Ltd., of Amsterdam, Holland, to recover $23,000 alleged loss resulting from the failure of the mill to deliver a lot of flour after the war started. The case will be heard by Judge Pollock in the Federal Court at Wichita.

John Kelley of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, celebrated his seventy-second birthday last week. Mr. Kelley is as active as ever and still makes his daily visit of several hours on the Kansas City Board of Trade. On his birthday he carried a gold-headed cane presented to him by Exchange members two years ago and which he carries on each anniversary.

A. W. Witt of the Domestic Flour Milling Co., Kansas City, made a sale of a large lot of bran last week to Southern Michigan. "This sale," said Mr. Witt, "reflects the short supplies in the Northwest. In addition to this business, we have had a larger trade with the Southeast. It appears that mills of Illinois are running on shorter time than those of the Southwest, so they are offering less to Southeastern markets. With relatively better wheat and flour trade conditions, the Southwest is in a favorable position for transacting a general millfeed business in competition with other producing districts."

Kansas City Grinding & Corrugating Co.

16th & Walnut Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

Exclusive Roll Grinder to the largest mills in Kansas City. Refers you to John Schramm of The Kansas Flour Mills Co., Henry Vilm of the Southwestern Milling Co., and Henry Schroeder of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 31, 1916.

Continued sharp advances in flour prices did not tend to stimulate demand. In fact, buyers were more reluctant than ever. Small-lot sales were the rule during the entire week, and the trade seemed disinclined to buy, except when stocks needed immediate replenishment, and practically all orders received by mills were for single cars, many buyers taking minimum cars. The general trade has seldom been so bearish as at this time, and this is indicated in the hand-to-mouth policy being followed. This condition, notwithstanding lighter than normal stocks in jobbers' hands, is not expected to show much change unless the market reacts sharply.

Prices were advanced as much as 35c per bbl. on best soft wheat patents and about 25c on hard winter wheat grades. Mills followed the market closely all week and flour quotations were irregular an the last two days slightly lower than the high level. Buyers pointed to the losses on Friday and Saturday as being in their favor, but these just amounted to one or two cents per bu. on wheat and are taken by the wheat trade to be only temporary setbacks.

Best soft winter wheat patents sold in St. Louis at the close of the week at a range of $5.95 to $6.10 per bbl., compared with a range a week ago of $5.60 to $5.90 per bbl. Interior mills are now asking up to $7.35 per bbl. for established brands of best soft winter wheat patents. Hard winter wheat patents were quoted at $5.90 to $6.20 per bbl., in cotton sacks, St. Louis basis, 30-day shipment. For shipment up to May 1 mills are quoting 20c to 30c higher than the current basis. Spring wheat patents are now at a record level, quotations by outside mills to local trade in carlots ranging from $6.45 to $6.90 per bbl., sacked.

Flour prices are now at the highest level of the crop year, and practically all of the old contracts are at considerably under present values. This is having an adverse effect on new business, for re-selling is general in all Eastern and Southern markets. As a general rule, mills are insisting on shipping instructions and buyers who over-purchased their needs are re-selling at considerably under the regular market. Mills report that their advices from Eastern and Southern markets indicate re-sales at from 30c to 50c under their best prices. It is this factor, as much as any other condition in the market, which is limiting new business to a minimum.

Regular trade in the South bought in carlots for quick shipment. More than 75 per cent of the business of mills was from regular trade on established patents. The South was the principal buyer of soft winter wheat patents, while St. Louis and nearby mills grinding hard winter wheat flour did a large percentage of their business in Eastern markets.

Quite a number of the larger mills are still operating full time, but these mills are shipping more than half their output on old contracts. Average of business by all mills last week was not more than 50 per cent of full-time output.

Export business was just as dull as domestic trading. Higher prices worked against new flour sales to foreign countries and the only sales of note reported during the week were several small lots to the West Indies and one 3,000-bbl. lot to a seaboard exporter. Several other small sales were made through seaboard connections, but the embargo in Eastern markets is an adverse factor.

Sales of Kansas and spring wheat flour in the local market were light last week. Blenders bought Kansas flour in fair volume, but spring wheat prices are at too large a premium over Kansas to do much business. Low-grade Kansas flour, both high clear and low grade, were offered in fair volume at rather strong prices, but quotations did not reflect the full advances of the higher grades.

* * *

Flour output of the following mills was 76,300 bbls. last week, against 78,800 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 8,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 20,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 9,500; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son Milling Co. (Springfield, Mo.), 6,000; Camp Springs Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,000; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 3,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 5,000; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,500; Annan-Burg Grain & Milling Co. (city), 1,200.

Millfeed Prices Sharply Higher.

Smaller offerings and an enlarged demand were factors causing a sharp advance in the millfeed market last week. Hard wheat bran gained six cents per 100 lbs., and a similar rise was scored on soft wheat bran. With mills in this section operating on much lighter schedules, offerings were reduced and local brekers and jobbers were pressed to obtain sufficient supplies to fill the demand. Southwestern mills have been able to sell considerable bran in what is generally normal St. Louis territory, because of the large surplus of the product in that section. Mills in Southern Illinois have been operating half time and less for some time and have been able to dispose of their output to established trade. This has reduced the amount of bran available in the open market.

Hard wheat bran sold at $1.03 to $1.04 per 100 lbs. at the close, while the soft wheat product sold at $1.04 to $1.05 per cwt. in new sacks. Heavy feeds were also sharply higher for the week, brown shorts commanding $1.11 and gray shorts $1.16 per 100, or eight cents more than last week's quotations.

The general demand for feed has shown a small increase, but the principal bullish factor in the market is the light operations of mills. Consumption has been less than normal so far this winter, while production has been above normal, which accounts for the low level prevailing in the feed market the last 30 to 60 days.

Receipts of millfeed in St. Louis last week amounted to 44,370 sacks, compared with 34,540 sacks in the preceding week and 27,730 sacks last year. Shipments were 20,050 sacks, against 16,790 sacks in the preceding week and 18,840 sacks last year.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.95@6.10; straight, $5.70@5.80; clear, $4.60@5; extra fancy, $5.30@5.50; low grade, $3.75@4.35. Interior mills quote established patent at $6.50@7.10; extra fancy, $5.55@5.90; low grade, $4.70@4.80.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $5.90@6.25; straight, $5.70@6; clear, $4.60@5.10; low grade, $3.75@4.40.

Spring Patent (in jute)—At $6.45@6.90; 95 per cent, $6.25@6.75; first clear, $5.30@5.60.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.50 and dark at $5.25 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, $1.03@1.04; soft bran, $1.04@1.05; shorts, $1.11@1.16; middlings, $1.20@1.40; white hominy feed, $26.50 per ton; oats feed, $15.50. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.01@1.08 and middlings at $1.20@1.40.

Soft Wheat Mill Reports.

M. D. King Milling Co., Pittsfield, Ill.: "We are running the mill 24 hours. Flour business is good locally and to Southern markets, but Eastern demand is poor. Not doing anything for deferred shipment. Millfeed demand is picking up. Wheat area is 50 per cent smaller than a year ago."

Millstadt Milling Co., Millstadt, Ill.: "We are running the mill 12 hours. Flour business is fair locally and good to Southern markets. Millfeed is in very light demand. Wheat area is 20 per cent less than a year ago."

Huegely Milling Co., Nashville, Ill.: "We are running the mill half time. Flour business is rather dull generally. Local demand is fair, but Eastern markets are not taking much. Southern demand is fairly good. We are not selling anything for deferred shipment. Good demand for millfeed. Wheat area is about the same as last year."

Steeleville Milling Co., Steeleville, Ill.: "We are running 17 hours daily. Flour business is fair. Local demand is good and we have a good trade at this time with the South. We are oversold on millfeed. Wheat area is about the same as last year."

Miller Milling Co., Miller, Mo.: "We are running the mill 11 hours daily. Flour business is good locally. No demand from the South or East. Millfeed is good sale. Our wheat area is fully 15 per cent less than a year ago."

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

J. J. Clemens, flour salesman of Omaha, Neb., was a visitor in the St. Louis market last week.

The Doniphan Roller Mills, Doniphan, Mo., recently purchased by P. J. Burford, will be overhauled and placed in operation. Mill will have capacity of 50 bbls.

Seymour Carter, of the Glade Milling Co., Glade, Kan., spent several days on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Carter attended the meeting of the St. Louis Millers' Club Tuesday night.

Total flour shipments last week were 124,490 bbls.; previous week, 97,290 bbls.; same week last year, 92,290 bbls. Amount of flour received was 85,360 bbls., and 84,520 bbls. for the previous week; same week last year, 76,010 bbls.

Wheat receipts for last week were 985,560 bus., for the previous week 850,683 bus. and the same week last year 47,400 bus. Wheat shipments amounted to 739,860 bus., previous week 639,040 bus. and for the same week last year 354,790 bus.

Samuel Plant, of the G. P. Plant Milling Co., St. Louis, left on Saturday night for Washington, D. C., where he will represent the St. Louis Millers' Club at the hearing before the House Ways and Means Committee on the mixed-flour bill.

C. W. Lord, of the Lord Milling Co., Wamego, Kan., was a visitor in the St. Louis market several days last week. Mr. Lord reported good flour trade. "We are sold ahead for the next 30 days," said Mr. Lord, "and we have a good demand for even later shipment."

The 100-bbl. mill at Percy, Ill., formerly operated by H. Hahn & Bro., and which was recently taken over by the local bank at Percy, has been purchased by Jones Bros., formerly of Ava, Ill. The new owners will make a few improvements and start operations as soon as possible.

New Omaha Exchange Building.

Practically all Omaha dealers are now installed in the new home of the Omaha Grain Exchange, which is located at Nineteenth and Harney streets. The work of moving consumed about a week and the first day's trading was transacted on Jan. 31. The new building was erected at a cost of $500,000 and is one of the most complete grain exchange buildings in the country. The trading floor is twice as large as the hall in the old building and has all new equipment. A large balcony has also been provided for visitors. Two large quotations boards have been built in the new trading hall, instead of one as formerly. Omaha grain men looked to the future when they decided on their new home.

Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.: "Are operating mill 24 hours. Flour business is generally fair. Local demand is good and Eastern and Southern markets are buying in good volume, considering trade conditions. Inquiry for deferred shipment is only fair. Millfeed demand is not heavy. Our wheat area is somewhat reduced."

Nashville receipts last week were 177 cars of grain. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 643,000 bus.; corn, 383,500; oats, $521,500.

HINRICHS Gustavus D., LL. D., M. D. Carl G., Ph. C., M. S. LABORATORIES

Our tests on wheat show the percentage of sound gluten, and enable the miller to produce flour of uniform strength and quality.

Fully equipped laboratory for analysis of Foods, Drugs, Water and all commercial products.

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Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality
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EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS

Supplied by the principal mill builders and mill furnishers throughout the country

New York

New York, Jan. 31, 1916.

The flour situation in this market showed no change during the week and there was absolutely no improvement insofar as sales by mills. The trade continued to present more or less of a disinterested front and such flour as they found it necessary to take on, they experienced no difficulty in obtaining in the way of resales at prices materially under mill limits. It has been one of the surprises of the trade that such a large quantity of resale flour has been placed upon the market. It was not generally believed that the trade was long very much on flour, but it is quite evident that quite a few buyers are willing to take a good profit on flour they purchased last fall, believing that in the near future a reaction will take place which will enable them to repurchase at prices under those at which they are reselling.

It is generally understood, however, that reselling is now petering out and if this is the case it is qutie probable that we are on the eve of a good revival in business in this market and if a break of some proportion should take place there will no doubt be some large lines of flour booked.

Mills were generally holding spring patents at prices ranging from $6.60 to $7 in jutes, but absolutely no business was done at mill limits. A fair amount of business was turned over on resale at prices ranging from $5.90 to $6.15 in jutes.

Kansas 95 per cent straights were quoted by mills at $6.25 to $6.50 in jutes, with the trade showing no interest in same. Some scattered cars were resold at prices ranging from $5.60 to $5.90 in jute.

Spring wheat clear prices showed rather a stiff advance during the week and some odd lots were disposed of by mills. Demand for this particular grade is probably accounted for by the fact that there is apparently no resale stuff to be had. Fancy brands were quoted at $5.80 to $6.10 in jutes. Kansas clear was generally held at $5.75 to $6.10 in jutes with no business being reported.

Demand on soft winter wheat straight was practicaly nil and prices were quoted at $6.25 to $6.50 in wood.

Millfeed was only in moderate demand, but was rather firm and some grades showing a fair advance in prices. City bran in bulk was held at $23.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.85@$7.25; straight, $6.65@6.85; clear, $6.10@6.35; low grade, $4.50@5 jutes.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $6@6.75; straight, $6@6.25; clear, $5.50@5.90; low grade, $4.80@5.10.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, $6.65@6.80; staright, $6.25@6.50; clear, $5.75@6.10.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse, Western spring, to arrive, $24.50; standard middlings, $26; flour middlings, $27; red dog, to arrive, $32.50; oil meal, $40@41.50; city bulk bran, $23.50; in 100-lb. sacks, $25; middlings, $23.50@31.50; red dog flour, $32.

NEW YORK NOTES.

H C. Stebbins, manager Red Wing Milling Co., Red Wing, Minn., was a visitor on 'change during the week.

The annual banquet of the New York Flour Club is to be held at the Hotel Astor Monday evening, Feb. 14.

The Dunlop Mills, Richmond, Va.: "We are running full time. Flour business is very good. Eastern and Southern trade is rather slack. Deferred shipment demand is picking up."

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31, 1916.

There is more or less variance in reports covering the Chicago flour situation, as regards new business, but it can be safely said that collectively the bookings are not large. There is a better demand for city family flour as compared with the two previous weeks, although conditions are still below normal. On the other hand, there is no noticeable improvement in city bakery business, the majority of the bakers having adopted the waiting policy as their ideas are far below the actual value of both patents and clears. However, stocks are light and undoubtedly some good business will be consummated when these bakers come into the market. Buyers appeared to be influenced by the bullish tendency of the wheat market, although it is apparent that in many cases they still cling to their bearish views as indicated by the fact that the buying power did not come into the market in volume, but merely to meet the requirements of their trade. Taking it as a whole, the flour situation is in a healthy condition.

Northwestern mills report an improved condition as regards volume of new business here. There is a good demand for patents for immediate shipment. First clear was offered freely, but there was a noticeable falling off in the demand for this grade.

Southwestern mills report very large sales of patent for immediate and deferred shipment.

Most of the soft winter wheat mills have sold their first clear for advance shipment and are complaining of a lack of inquiries on patent.

There has been a material advance in the rye market with a good inquiry for patent and dark ryes. Stocks in second hands are light and the mills have no difficulty in disposing of their output for immediate shipment.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $7.10@7.30; standard patent, $6.40@6.60; first clear, $5.20@5.60; second clear, $3.75@4.25.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $6.20@6.40; straight, $6@6.20; clear, $5.10@5.30.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $6.60@6.70; straight, $6.30@6.40; clear, $4.90@5.20; No. 1 semolina, $6.80@6.90; No. 2 semolina, $6.70@6.80.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $22@22.25; middlings, $23; red dog, $30.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.45@5.65; dark, $4.90@5.10.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Memberships on the Chicago Board of Trade are selling as high as $4,200.

The Council of Grain Exchanges selected Chicago as the meeting place for their eighth annual convention in 1917.

Lee W. Pardridge made application for membership on the Chicago Board of Trade. James M. Hall and Eugene Cox have been elected members.

A report has been circulated for some time to the effect that the Armour Grain Co. is contemplating building a cereal and feed mill on the site of the Minnesota annex, which was destroyed by fire a short time ago, this cereal and feed mill to adjoin the Minnesota elevator. When questioned, regarding the above report, G. E. Marcy, president of the Armour Grain Co., stated that for the last year or so, or practically ever since the Minnesota annex burned down, they have been contemplating such an undertaking, but up to the present nothing definite had been decided on.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Kirkman, Ia., is now handling flour and feed, a special warehouse being just completed.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1916.

The local millers and spring wheat flour agencies all report flour trade as quiet and consider that this condition is due to the steady and high range of prices. Buyers are taking only hand-to-mouth supplies, and meanwhile the large stocks they purchased about six weeks to two months ago are becoming exhausted. Another buying spurt will probably occur soon, millers think, especially if a slight decline should occur. But during the past week sales have been very limited. The demand for Kansas flour has shown up more satisfactorily than that for spring wheat flour, and it is reported that at some large Eastern centers Kansas agencies and salesmen are doing about all the business.

The millfeed market has become considerably stronger and the demand has been on a much better scale during the past week. An advance in the market found buyers short of stocks, and quite a scramble is said to have ensued to secure them. The rise in prices has been sharper than usual and supplies of bran and middlings are not heavy.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7.25@7.50 in wood; clear, $6.25; low grade, $5.25.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $6.10@6.40 in cotton; straight, $5.85@6; first clear, $5.35@5.60.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7@7.25 in wood; pastry, $6.50@6.75; low grade, $5.25.

Rye Flour—$5.65@6.

Millfeed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $24; standard middlings, $24.50; red dog flour, $30; oil meal, $38.50; gluten feed, $30.50.

BUFFALO NOTES.

David E. Stott, a prominent miller of Detroit, was a visitor to the city last week and called on his state representatives, Wilson Bros.

Recent visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange included: G. D. Jones, Sheldon, Ill.; G. W. Case, Rochester; C. M. Kerlin, New York; J. C. Duffy, Chicago.

The annual dinner of the New York State Millers' Association, held at the Iroquois Hotel Jan. 26, brought out a fairly good representation of members of the industry and was a most enjoyable affair. W. V. Hamilton, president, gave a preliminary talk and was followed by Secretary Fred E. Pond and Fred J. Lingham, of the executive committee. W. H. Duffett, who was unavoidably absent on account of the wedding of his son at Rochester, was appointed a committee to attend a hearing against the repeal of the mixed-flour bill, to be given at Washington Jan. 31. Out-of-town millers present were as follows: Lawson Paul, of Phelps & Sibley, Cuba; W. V. Hamilton, of William Hamilton & Son, Honeoye Falls; H. S. Olmsted, Shelby Mills, Medina; C. C. Davison, of Geneva; W. J. Brewer, of Thompson Milling Co., Lockport; George G. Davis, of J. C. Davis & Co., Rochester; Fred J. Lingham, of the Federal Milling Co., Lockport; F. H. Ball, of Griggs & Ball, East Aurora; B. L. and J. B. Hudson, Sanborn; O. C. Lake, Groveland; George Motley, of Moseley & Motley, Rochester; Oscar F. Houck and E. W. Holser, of the Philip Houck Milling Co., North Towanda; F. M. Richards, of the Star Roller Mills, Alexander; Eugene Arms, Lansing, Mich. The Buffalonians present were as follows: G. P. Urban, F. E. Pond, A. B. and E. B. Black, T. M. Bowen, G. W. Olmsted, J. W. Waters, H. Baird, F. A. Dirnberger, W. M. Young, R. R. Drake, Edmund Thomas, H. H. Richardson, J. W. Hannes, Wade Wilson, F. E. Ogden, H. J. Diefenbach, R. H. Haertel, C. H. Ball.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 31, 1916.

Flour prices were materially higher for the week, but buying continued on a small-lot scale and very little new business was recorded. The declines in wheat on several days and the general uncertainty in the market were factors working against activity in flour business. Buyers seem afraid to contract for deferred shipment, because of the possibility of sharp declines in the market. This disposition seems general in the state, and both baking and jobber trade are buying only in carlots and for rush shipment. Some of the larger bakers still have flour coming on old spring wheat contracts, and some winter wheat mills are shipping on the old basis, but a large percentage of the buyers have no old orders and will be in the market buying scattered carlots for quick shipment. Salesmen are of the opinion that the next few months will see fewer long-time sales than in any other like period of the past.

Net advances of about 20c were scored on spring and Southwestern flour. Spring wheat mills are now asking a wide premium for their flour over the Southwestern product and consequently are out of the running on competitive business in the state. In some instances spring wheat mills ask as much as 50c per bbl. over Kansas and Nebraska mills.

Best Kansas patents sold at a range of $6.40 to $6.90 per bbl. in cotton sacks and Nebraska mills were asking the same prices. Spring wheat flour sold as high as $7.25 per bbl. for advertised brands of family patents, although standard patents equal to Southwestern straight grade sold down as low as $6.50 per bbl. in sacks.

Southwestern mills did the most business in the state, as a result of lower prices. Regular trade was the best buyer in the market.

Iowa mills are running an average of half time. Business is considered fair and is limited altogether to within the state. Iowa mills are asking practically same prices as Southwestern mills for hard winter wheat flour, and quotations on spring flour made by Iowa mills are in line with Northwestern prices. The larger mills continue to maintain full-time operations, about half of their output moving out on old orders.

Millfeed continues in good demand and prices are strong. Some mills operating half time have advanced local quotations 50c per ton. Southwestern and spring wheat mill offerings of millfeed were at unchanged figures the entire week. Bran is quoted mostly at $20 to $21.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—6.40@6.90; straight, $6.20@6.70; fancy clear, $5.60@5.90; second clear, $4.75@5.10.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $6.75@7.25; standard patent, $6.50@7; clear, $5.10@5.55.

Millfeed—Bran, $20@21.50 per ton; shorts, $22@24 for gray and $27 for white; flour middlings, $28@29.

IOWA NOTES.

The wheat movement in Iowa is very light. Mills report very little improvement in the quality of the grain. However, considerable wheat from Nebraska is being shipped in and few mills report any difficulty in obtaining their milling needs.

Hammond & Son, whose mill at LeGrand, Ia., was totally destroyed by fire last week, have not yet decided on rebuilding plans. It is possible that the plant may not be rebuilt. It was the last remaining mill in Marshall County. A decade ago the county boasted of more than 10 active mills.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 31, 1916.

The flour market continues strong and mills report an increased demand from practically all territory. The talk of $2 May wheat has caused some of the buyers to fall in line, and quite a few orders have been received, and, from the number of inquiries, the next week should show a good demand for flour. The foreign governments have been taking quite a lot of the flour for deferred shipment. Mills in the southern half of the state are running full time, as a rule, and enough orders are booked to keep them running for some time Most of the local merchants are buying flour for immediate shipment, and sales managers advise they have to hustle to keep up with the immediate-shipment orders. Flour prices show an advance for the week, and best brands of Kansas flour are bringing from $6.40 to $6.50, basis Missouri River rate points.

The cash wheat market has been strong all week, and sales were made on the Board of Trade as high as $1.34, basis Kansas City. Receipts have held up quite strong all week, there being 391 cars of wheat received this week, against 264 a year ago. The past week has brought out lots of good wheat, and several cars of extra good quality were received. More No. 2 wheat was received last week than in any week on this year's market or crop. Mills continue taking out the best wheat, and the other is going for export. Exporters have been strong bidders and are taking most of the lower grades of wheat at prices around $1.30 on today's market. We have received reports of some wheat being shipped to Minneapolis. Mills are buying just enough to hold intact their present supply in stock. Farmers over the state are receiving in the neighborhood of $1.15 for their wheat and are inclined to turn loose at present prices. However, the past week has been very bad for hauling and country elevators report practically no receipts at all for the week, owing to the heavy coating of ice over the country roads.

The feed market has strengthened up considerably, and mills report they are unable to supply the demand at present prices, straight bran bringing from 95c to $1 and millrun $1 to $1.10. Brown shorts is bringing around $1.25 and white shorts as high as $1.40. Most of the shorts, however, are being sold at an average around $1.30.

WICHITA NOTES.

H. Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., leaves for California for a two months' vacation Feb. 6.

Trans-continental lines tariff 2-K, amendment No. 8, shows a reduction in the rates from Pacific Coast points to Memphis, Tenn., to 55c.

Chief Grain Inspector George B. Ross, in his annual report Jan. 1, states that he has $33,325 to be turned into the state treasury, or nearly triple what was turned over last year. This is the surplus revenue from inspection charges.

A. J. Hunt, of the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, and Charles L. Roos, of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kan., will be in Washington, D. C., Monday, representing Kansas millers in efforts to defeat the repeal of the mixed-flour law.

Judge A. E. Helm, of the Public Utilities Commission, will represent the Kansas shippers in Chicago Monday on the bill of lading proposition. J. H. Sherman, secretary of the Wichita Board of Trade, will attend the hearing in Chicago as a witness.

Railroads of Kansas are attempting to increase the minimum weight on grain products from 24,000 to 40,000 lbs. The hearing will come up before the Public Utilities Commission at Topeka on April 6. This is the third annual attempt of railroads to increase the minimum. At one time they asked for an increase in the minimum weight from 24,000 to 60,000 lbs. Such a protest was raised by shippers and receivers that it was thought the question would never be raised again.

Among the Kansas millers in Wichita the past week were: W. H. Voils, Hunter Milling Co., and W. G. Moody, Wellington Milling & Elevator Co., Wellington; Ross Stratton, Baden Mills Co., and C. M. Waliace, Alexander Milling Co., Winfield; Ralph Sowden, New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City; O. B. Kimpler, Ellinwood Mill & Elevator Co., Ellinwood; William Kelly, William Kelly Milling Co., Hutchinson. Among Oklahoma visitors here were: R. J. Anderson, Canadian Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno; D. J. Donohoe, Ponca City Milling Co., Ponca City., and Frank Foltz, secretary of the Oklahoma Millers' Association, Oklahoma City.

Clarendon Roller Flour Mills, Manning, S. C.: "We are running just six hours. Flour business is fair locally. No outside inquiry. Millfeed is in good demand. Wheat area is about the same as last year. We are planning installing a mixer for self-rising."

Chippewa Milling Co., Montevideo, Minn.: "We are running full time. Flour demand from all sections is dull. There is no inquiry for deferred shipment. Millfeed is good sale."

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Jan. 31, 1916.

Flour conditions were irregular last week, in spite of a constantly advancing market. Few purchases were made, though inquiries were frequent, and sales closed were on a hand-to-mouth basis, as the trade was widely at variance in its views on quotations with the mills. Prices were held firmly, with no concessions. All grades of flour were up 25@30c a bbl. on Saturday over the week previous, and in some instances the advance for the week was as much as 50c, basis cottons. Stocks in bakers' hands are ample to hold over until the middle of March Some distress flour remains. Most of the trading by small cracker bakers and macaroni men was done in this flour at prices 20c under mills' quotations.

Kansas and Nebraska mills were asking from $6.20 to $6.30 for high patents, with some quoting at $6.50 for March delivery. No mills would quote for more than 30 days in advance. Oklahoma mills were on a parity with Kansas, but many were not offering clears, as they were sold ahead. Hard wheat mills did the bulk of the week's business, but all sales were in small lots.

Minneapolis mills quoted high patents from $6.75 to $7, with straights and clears in proportion. Few clears or low grades were offered. Sales were reduced to the minimum and no export business was booked.

Soft winter mills were still fighting competition from the Pacific Northwestern states. Utah and Oregon were quoting 20@25c a bbl. in cottons under Missouri, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana mills. Illinois and Missouri were quoting patents at $6.20@6.30 per bbl., with straights, extra fancy and clears in proportion. Utah and Oregon mills were quoting patents at $5.80@5 90 for March delivery.

Millfced was in light demand, brans being quoted at $1.19@1.12 and while shorts at $1.25@1.30. Few sales were made.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

The New Orleans Wholesale Grocers' Association re elected George P. Thompson as its president for the ninth term last week. C. W. Mackie and W. B. Sirera were chosen vice-presidents and H. S. Herring secretary-treasurer.

E. F. Kohnke, a veteran flour jobber, was appointed chairman of the Board of Trade flour and grain products committee. Other members are: Victor Camors, E. W. Lafaye, J. M. Rogers, W. D. Currie, George B. Matthews and E. L. Rowey. The hay committee is: Joseph V. Ferguson, chairman; Harry W. Benedict, C. S. Leach, G. M. Milam. Paul Kelman, G. B. Matthews, Jr., and Fred W. Schreiber. The grain committee is: J. T. Gibbons, Jr., chairman; C. B. Fox, C. S. Leach, Jr., C. M. Rodd, R. J. Berr, G. M. Milam, Edward Nathan and J. M. Rogers.

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Tickets: 8th and Olive—Union Sta. and Delmar Ave.

J. D. McNamara, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis.

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 31, 1916.

Improvement was witnessed in the last week in the trade in corn meal and corn chop in Kansas City and at otber Missouri River points. As tbe corn market displayed furtber strength, prices were advanced by millers.

Sales of meal for prompt and deferred sbipment were made to Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, especially the two former states. The Southeast was still out of line with Kansas City owing to continued offerings from tbe remaining portion of the heavy Texas corn crop of 1915. When tbis is out of tbe way local millers hope to extend their business in the cotton states. The volume of business was not heavy for tbis season; in fact, it was below normal of recent years, but it showed considerable improvement on the whole. This market has, millers pointed out, been practically closed to the South since last fall. For this reason the sales made imparted a better feeling generally.

Prices of meal rose 10c. Standard meal was quoted at $3@3.20 and cream at $3.20@3.40. Grits were 10c higher tban cream corn meal.

An advance to $1.36½@$1.39½ for No. 2 mixed chop was witnessed in the trade in corn chop. A car of corn bran sold on the Board of Trade at $1.05. Tbe South was a buyer, but that business was confined largely to Arkansas, Alabama and Florida. The business with those states is only scattered. Chop manufacturers who had hoped for an active trade by February 1 sbowed a tendency to defer expectations of tbe resumption of a good business with the South until the middle of next month or March 1.

Corn prices reached new high levels on the crop on the Kansas City cash market. Advances in prices for the week were 1c to 2c. Receipts showed a decrease, due to the poor condition of roads and the shortage of cars in this territory. There was a general demand locally, including buying by elevator interests, who now hold in excess of 4,000,000 bu. Elevator stocks in the Corn Belt generally, it is said, are not beavy for tbis season.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.20@340 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.15@3.30 per bbl.; No. 2 mixed corn cbop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.36½@1.39½ per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1@1.05 per 100.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1916.

Corn products market has gained considerably in strength during the past week. Cracked corn has been selling fairly well and shows a strong tendency. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $29.50 per ton; corn feed meal, $31; cracked corn, $32; granulated corn meal, $1.95 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $2.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31, 1916.

The Chicago corn market is unchanged as regards prices for the week just closed. High levels coupled with the cold weather tended to increase receipts materially, although they are still small as compared with the receipts of a year ago when the crop was below the average. The quality of the grain has not improved and the trade is unwilling to carry much of it, reflecting the lack of sales for the Eastern trade. The gluten feed market is unchanged. Hominy feed, white, was quoted at $26.50@27 per ton; white corn meal, $1.95 in 100-lb. sacks; yellow corn meal, $1.90, in 100-lb. sacks; gluten feed, $27 per ton; gluten meal, $25.50 @26.50 per ton; corn oil cake meal, $28.

New York, Jan. 31, 1916.

Owing to tbe higber corn market, prices on corn goods were strongly held witb a fair amount of business transacted.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.60 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.90; hominy, $4.05@4.20; granulated yellow, $4.05@4.20; corn flour, $1.85@1.95 Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.94@1.97; grits, $1.95@1.98; flakes, $2.30.

Nashville, Tenn, Jan. 31, 1916.

Corn products continue to show strengtb, with advancing tendency. Corn is quoted 74@76c, which is 1c to 2c higher. Corn meal has been advanced 5c per bag, being quoted $1.70 in 96-lb. bags. Corn mills report fair demand.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 31, 1916.

Quotations on corn and corn products were advanced 10@15c a bbl. last week in sympathy witb the increases in tbe corn and coarse grain future market. The demand was improved and both city and country sales were better. Exports were confined to Latin North America and Cuba and were not in large quantities. Tbe Mexican exchange rate prevented imports tbrough Vera Cruz and Tampico, as the peso is worth only about 4c in U. S. currency now. Ruling prices were basis f. o. b. New Orleans in bbl. and ½ bbl. lots in cotton and jute sacks, in carloads: Cream meal, $3.85@3.95; standard meal, $3.70@3.80; grits, $4@4.10; hominy, $4.10@4.20; cracked corn, $1.45@1.55 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $28@29 per ton.

Tbe daily flour output of mills in Hutchinson, Kan., is 4,900 bbls. Tbe output of three other mills is controlled in Hutchinson, making the total 6,100 bbls. Hutchinson is one of the largest interior milling points in the United States.

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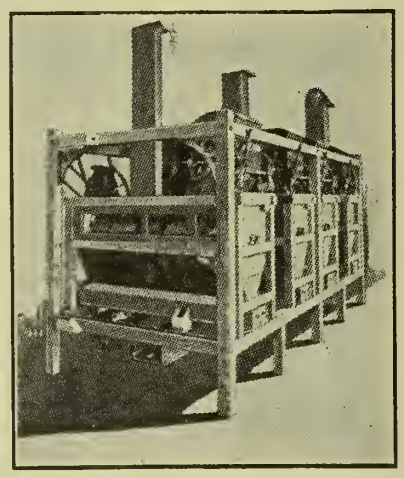

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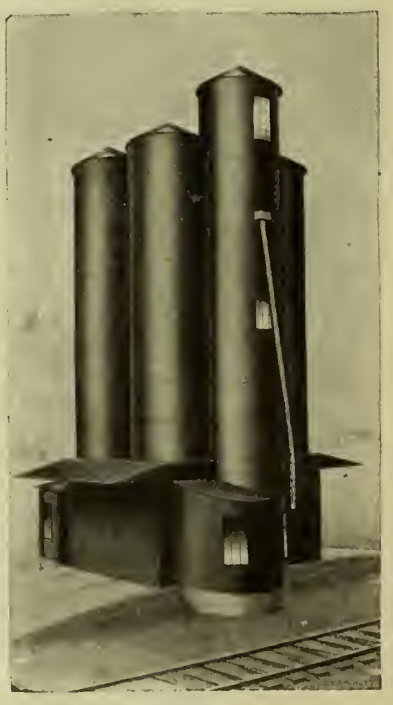

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Through the representatives of the following companies and this Department, FREE advice can be obtained regarding proper Fire Prevention.

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Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
Texas Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Fort Worth, Texas.
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Lansing, Mich.
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 31, 1916.

Omaha prices were marked up about 25c per bbl. during the past week, reflecting the exceptional strength in wheat prices. Mills reported a light business the entire week, with regular trade practically only buyers in the market. There is no demand whatever for deferred shipment, and the small sales being made now are for carlots and generally minimum carlots. This is accounted for by the bearishness of the trade. Buyers seem to take only when their supplies are exhausted and are not anticipating their neds at all.

Volume of business last week was about the same as in the preceding week. Mills are operating an average of half time, although some of the larger plants with old orders have been running 24 hours and report enough orders on books to keep at full-time runs for next 30 to 60 days.

The larger mills are shipping considerable flour to Eastern markets and report a fair demand from that section for quick shipment. Some business is also being done with the South and Southeast, but best inquiry is from regular trade on established patents. The larger trade in the big consuming markets are bearish and have been able to a large extent to fill their needs through purchases of resales. However, regular trade has been taking flour as needed and are the best buyers at this time.

Best patents sold up to $7.20 per bbl. in cotton sacks throughout the state. Omaha prices are on a basis of $6.60 to $6.90 for best patents in cotton sacks.

Bran and shorts are in much better demand and prices are higher. Mills were able to clean up old supplies and the trade has been taking everything offered. Jobbers are bidding $18 per ton for bran, Omaha basis, and $21 to $22 per ton for shorts, sacked.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—Patent, $6.60@6.90; straight, $6.40@6.70. Interior mills—Patent, $7@7.20; straight, $6.80@7.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—$18@18.50; shorts, $21@22. Interior mills—Bran, $21@22; shorts, $24.50@25.50.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Paul Jaeggi, of the Elevator Roller Mills Co., Columbus, Neb., was a visitor in Omaha last week, looking after business.

Orr Bros., Clay Center, Neb.: "We are running 11 hours. Flour business is fair locally and slow to Eastern markets. Deferred shipment demand is good. Millfeed is slow. Wheat area is smaller."

Weeping Water Mill & Elevator Co., Weeping Water, Neb.: "We are running half time. Flour business is fair locally. Millfeed is in good demand. Our wheat area is about 80 per cent of last year's acreage."

The Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., has purchased a tract of land near Union Transfer, in Council Bluffs, Ia., and will start work soon on a 150,000-bu. elevator and a warehouse. The elevator will be located on what is known as Tri-Party Track Ground and will be on the lines of the Rock Island, Northwestern and Burlington. The elevator and warehouse together will cost about $50,000.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 31, 1916.

Flour continued to advance last week, Nashville mills moving prices of soft winter wheat flour up 10@15c per bbl. This upward movement was due to the hardening in the price of wheat, which continues to go to new levels, though the price was slightly easier at the close of the week. Conditions are such as to be against large business, as buyers in the Southeastern territory are not inclined to take hold at present values. For this reason the market is somewhat quiet, and business is of light volume, being confined to car lots and less. Those jobbers who have contracts are not making specifications as freely as ordinarily rules at this season. The situation is such that the millers are not anxious to press business, with the wheat market advancing, and prices so uncertain from day to day.

Kansas City and Minnesota flours continue quiet, but are stronger in sympathy with the wheat situation.

So far no reports have been received of damage to the growing wheat crop by cold weather, and it was gratifying to farmers that the cold wave predicted this week did not materialize, as the ground is saturated with moisture, and another freeze might have caused serious damage.

Millfeed continues to show quiet tone, with no advance in prices. Mild weather tends to diminish demand, though millers report no accumulation of importance.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $6.75@6.85; standard, $6.50@6.60; half patents, $6.30@6.40; low grades, $5.75@6; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—$5.90@6.30.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—$6.90@7.30.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Soft winter wheat bran, $21.50@22.50; mixed feed, $23@24; standard shorts or middlings, $26@28.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at end of week amounted to 43,000 bbls., against 40,500 bbls. at end of previous week.

W. A. Chambers & Co., wholesale grocers, Clarksville, Tenn., are considering establishing a branch house at Springfield.

C. A. Bell, Tony Dowlen and others announce completion of plans to begin building a new flour mill at Springfield, Tenn., at once.

W. H. Burt, sales manager for the Centennial Mill Co., Seattle, Wash., was in Nashville last week, being on a tour of Southeastern points in the interest of his company.

C. C. Andrews, representing John I. Glover, Kansas City, was in Nashville last week. Mr. Andrews had visited other points in the Southeast, and said he found a good demand for wheat at the mills.

E. M. Kelly, president of the Southeastern Millers' Association, and J. B. McLemore, secretary, have gone to Washington in connection with the proposed repeal of the mixed flour law. The local milling interests are opposed to the bill that has been introduced by Congressman Rainey.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 31, 1916.

About all the selling that was done this week was second-handed goods at about 50@75c under mill limits and a few cars of brands that were necessary to keep up stocks. The trade does not look for much of a break for some time to come, but they think it safer to buy close to shore, as most buyers are of the opinion that there is going to be an unloading of wheat by farmers that will make the trade sit up and take notice.

Pennsylvania farmers have not sold over half their wheat, and will not sell at any figure. Wheat is being sold in a small way from $1.27 to $1.35 a bu. Elevator men say there is plenty of wheat in the country barns.

We have had summer weather this week. Around 70 degrees some days, but so far nothing has started to grow enough to hurt. The farmers are plowing.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$6.25@6.95; straight, $6.05@6.25; clear, $5.75@5.95; low grade, in jute, $3.50@4.85.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$6.35@6.75; straight, $5.95@6.25; clear, $5.65@5.95; extra, $5.10@5.30.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$6.25@6.75; straight, $5.95@6.25; clear, $5.50@5.95.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.50@6.05; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.50@6.05.

Spring Feeds, in 100-lb. sacks. Red dog, $30.50@31.50; flour middlings, $28.75@29.50; standard middlings, $25.25@25.50; bran, $24.25@24.75; Kansas middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $28.50@29.50; bran, $24.25@24.50; winter middlings, in bulk, $27.50@27.75; bran, $24.25@24.50.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

S. B. Wagner has sold his interest in the S. B. Wagner Co., flour and feed dealers, of Pottstown, Pa., to Sylvester Clouse & Co.

W. A. Deitrich, of Philadelphia, who owns and operates several mills in Pennsylvania and Maryland, has bought the Buffalo Mills, at Lewisburg, Pa.

Levan & Sons will discontinue operating the J. F. Weaver mill, at Quarryville, Pa., April 1. This will leave them the Columbia, Pa., and Lancaster, Pa., mills.

Visitors to the Philadelphia trade lately were: O. O. Morrison, Chicago; H. C. Stebbins, Red Wing, Minn.; L. C. Cook, Milwaukee; H. F. Owens and Fred Vincent, Kansas City; C. J. Marboe, La Crosse, Wis., and R. A. Dinsmore, Minneapolis.

The Philadelphia Commercial Exchange elected this week: Louis G. Graff, president; C. Herbert Bell, vice-president; Joseph W. Beatty, treasurer; directors, Robert Morris, Emanual H. Price, George M. Warner, William H. Hahn, George M. Richardson and A. H. March.

Trenton Milling Co., Trenton, Ill.: "We are running 24 hours. Flour business is slow, both locally and to Eastern markets. Southern demand is fair. Not selling for deferred shipment. Millfeed is good sale. Wheat area is about the same as last year."

All flour export business to Europe is stopped on account of prohibitive ocean rates. Grain business moves on rates ranging from 52c to 72c per bu. No quotations on flour are obtainable.

Miss Lily Deeves, New Orleans' hustling flour broker and the only woman member of the Board of Trade, is reported to have closed some exceptionally good business recently.

COLLECTIONS
We collect all your slow accounts. No collection, no fee. Refer to any mill in the state of Nebraska—any jobber in the city of Omaha. Write us for our special 2% collection plan.
RUSSELL ADJUSTMENT COMPANY
Woodmen of the World Building, OMAHA, NEB.

Cotton— BAGS —Grain
Any Quantity
BUCKWHEAT
For Milling Purposes
The Albert Dickinson Co.
Chicago

BURRELL
Engineering and Construction Company
1102 Webster Building
CHICAGO
Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner
Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.
Write for sample.
CREAM CITY CAN WORKS
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

BARRY-WEHMILLER MACHINERY CO.
St. Louis, Mo. Ft. Worth, Tex.
Rolls Re-corrugated
Rolls Re-ground
Mill Supplies
Dufour Bolting Cloth

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 31, 1916.

Further improvement developed in the trade in alfalfa meal on the Kansas City market in the last week. The reports of local distributors as to business reflected a better feeling over the market than in some weeks. The volume of sales was the largest in more than a month.

Increased consumption of feed generally, due to the severe weather, was one of the factors in the expansion in meal sales. Another influence was the arrival of molasses on the local market to mixers who had contracted this commodity months ago. The molasses situation, however, was far from normal, a shortage still being felt. The demand for meal came from the East, North and South, and there was also an improved business with the Central states.

Prices of meal naturally displayed strength. In view of the recent advances in alfalfa hay, together with the larger sales of meal, quotations were marked up in a number of instances. Choice meal was quoted at $20@21, instead of $19@20.50 a week ago. The bottom price on No. 1 was raised 50c, while the top figure, $18, was unchanged. No. 2 sold at $14.50 to $15.50. Some offerings lower than No. 2, which had been almost unsalable a fortnight ago, found ready outlets.

With the better tone in the market, mills showed a tendency to operate on a larger scale, and there was also some resumption of grinding in plants which had suspended temporarily in this territory.

Mixed feed trade lacked the activity which would have been witnessed if mixers were in a comfortable position as regards molasses. Some mixers said they were not making as much effort as usual to obtain feed business, owing to the difficulty in obtaining molasses. The trade, however, compared favorably with the recent volume of business. Arrival of molasses contracted previously was a helpful influence. Prices ruled strong.

Increased receipts of alfalfa hay found a broad outlet, and the Kansas City market closed with prices strong on the recent advance. Choice again sold at $19. Alfalfa meal mills were credited with placing increased orders with dealers here. Nebraska alfalfa meal mills are obtaining some hay from producing districts north of their state.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $20@21; No. 1, $17.50@18; No. 2, $14.50@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $22.50@24; standard, $21.50@22.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.50@27.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $16@17; No. 1, $14.50@15.50; standard, $11@14; No. 2, $8.50@10.50; No. 3, $6@8.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 31, 1916.

Shipments of alfalfa meal from Western states to this center are beginning to fall off, but the market is not showing any signs of bullishness as yet. Demand from mixers for meal is not very active, due to the rather light output of mixed feeds. However, alfalfa meal is strong in price and supplies are not accumulating any more than usual. Mills in the West are bullish and are refusing to book for deferred shipment, except at $1 to $2.50 per ton premium. February shipment is quoted at a premium of $1 per ton, while the premium advances according to the length of the shipping dates. Some mills are not quoting for after March 15 movement, because of the uncertainty in the supply of alfalfa at that time.

Mixed feed demand was light last week. Weather conditions are unfavorable for large purchases of mixed feeds and manufacturers report all orders for small lots. Because of the high prices for alfalfa mixtures, jobbers and general trade are taking only in carlots and for quick shipment. Buyers are not at all anticipating future needs and the general report from the trade indicates that with the winter more than half over and temperatures almost summer-like the demand for alfalfa mixed feeds from consuming trade is very small.

Most of the new sales of alfalfa feeds came from the South and nearby territory. Very little was moving East and new demand from that section was also in very small volume. St. Louis mixers are filling old contracts to a large extent, and with this business are able to maintain full-time operations. However, unless demand increases in volume supplies will accumulate in warehouses or mixers will be compelled to operate on smaller operating schedules.

Blackstrap molasses continues to advance, and the demand for this product from alcohol manufacturers seems to increase in volume. Mixers are obtaining supplies, but with great difficulty, and are not able to contract ahead, which limits their activities in making future sales of molasses mixed feeds.

Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at a top of $21 per ton, while No. 1 is held around $18.50 to $19.50 per ton. No. 2 meal is quoted as low as $14.50 per ton, sacked.

Best molasses grain alfalfa feed is worth up to $29.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags, Mississippi River basis. Other grades sell as low as $26.50. Molasses alfalfa feed is quoted at a range of $22 to $26 per ton in new sacks.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1916.

The alfalfa market is quiet and meal is now selling at the lowest prices in some time. Dealers say there is a pressure upon the market to sell. Molasses feeds hold firm, on account of scarcity of supplies. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $27.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31, 1916.

Alfalfa prices continue firm. There was a broader inquiry for alfalfa meal for the week just closed. Very little difficulty was experienced in disposing of the offerings of choice, but the lower grades were slow sellers. There is still a lack of shipping directions on old orders. The shortage of molasses reflected itself in the increased sale of dry mixtures, as various companies absolutely refuse to make future contracts for molasses mixed feeds on account of the uncertainty of getting supplies of this commodity. Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at $20@21.50 per ton; No. 1, $17@18.50; No. 2, 14@15; No. 1 molasses alfalfa feed, $22.75@23.50; No. 2, $21@22; grain molasses alfalfa feed, $27@28; alfalfa grain feed, dry, is quoted at $26@27.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 31, 1916.

Alfalfa hay and meal prices were up $1@2 per ton on account of the scarcity of good hay from Oklahoma and Colorado districts. Quotations received last week were on a basis of $22.50 per ton for choice, delivered f. o. b. New Orleans. Some no-grade hays in stock for several weeks were placed in small lots, but good hays were scarce and in strong demand. Jobbers said ranchers were holding their output for higher prices. The market for alfalfa meal was dull, as most of the mixers of stock feeds were stocked. Some small sales were made at $21@22 for off-grade stocks. Choice were quoted at $23@23.50. Some mixers here have stocks contracted for March delivery, bought at $18 per ton. Molasses mixed feeds were practically off the market, blackstrap being still going higher. Small lots were quoted at 22@23c per gallon last week, which is prohibitive for molasses mixed feeds. Grain mixed feeds were quoted from $25 to $35 per ton. They had a good sale.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Alfalfa mills in Western states have been seriously handicapped by wet weather, but many are running, notwithstanding damp hay. Old contracts and a fair supply of hay in warehouses are conditions making operations possible.

Dealers in alfalfa on the Kansas City market apparently believe that the present quotations on choice and No. 1 will be maintained in the next month. Some are of the opinion that an even stronger tone may develop. The lower grades, it is said, have not been displaying as healthy a tone.

Shortage of cars in the Southwest, Kansas and Nebraska particularly, is interfering with the movement of alfalfa. Some of the dealers at Kansas City who have purchasing agents in the country report that their consignments are smaller than expected, owing to their inability to obtain all the cars they are ordering.

The Pacific Northwest, with increased supplies of live stock, is preventing the movement of choice alfalfa from Idaho to the Kansas City and Omaha markets. It is said that with a somewhat higher level of prices some Idaho alfalfa might be drawn by the Middle West. Omaha and Kansas City are each able to obtain Idaho alfalfa at a cost of only $7 a ton in freight rates, compared with the previous tariff of $9 a car.

One of the largest orders ever placed for blackstrap molasses was recorded last week. An Eastern powder manufacturer, who is also manufacturing denatured alcohol, one of the principal constituents of gunpowder, made the purchase. The total lot amounted to more than 10,000,000 gallons and was a bullish factor in the market for blackstrap molasses. With powder manufacturers bidding against mixed feed manufacturers for the supply of this product, the price has been advanced to more than six times prewar quotations. And the market price continues to soar.

Crawford Mills, Crawford, Neb.: "We are running 24 hours. Flour business is good locally. We are not shipping much outside the state. Millfeed is slow. Farmers planted a slightly larger acreage to winter wheat. Spring area will possibly be less than a year ago."

The Enns Milling Co., Inman, Kan.: "We are running full time. Flour business is fair. Eastern markets are buying slowly and the South, too, is not taking much at this time. Wheat area is the same as last year."

"Self-praise is no recommendation"

Just try the

Wydler Bolting Cloth

and you will be convinced.

Sole importer for U. S. and Canada

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If You Want Meal--We Have It

KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.

G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

NOTICE---Alfalfa Millers

We are *always* in the market for *alfalfa meal* when the goods and price are right, and are open to contract for any quantity from a car load to a mill output.

It may be worth your while to communicate *now* with

The Meader-Atlas Co.

107 Hudson Street New York

"The largest handlers of Alfalfa in the East"

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES

All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.

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Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, West Salem, Ohio.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill from 50 to 300 bbl. capacity by a first-class miller, one who can build up your trade, if it takes quality to do it. Have my own tools and keep mill in good repair. Am married, with small family; speak German and am strictly sober; 35 years of age. Can come on 30 days' notice. I am not out of employment, but wish to change for good reasons. Will furnish references as to character and ability. Address Box 327, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as miller in mill from 40 to 300 bbl. Will go anywhere at once. Do my own millwright work. Can handle any place in a mill. Would consider operating a mill on shares. Do not use liquor. State wages to save time. References furnished. Address T. A. McWilliams, Cottage Grove, Tenn.

WANTED AT ONCE—A job at milling. Twenty years' experience. Married man. Reference, Hills Milling Co., Shambaugh, Iowa. In answering give wages paid. Will come on short notice. J. W. Mayer, 420 Sumner street, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—Position as miller in mill from 3 to 4 stand, 30 to 50 barrels of soft winter wheat. Have had 31 years' experience. Am married; small family. Understand both reel and sifter. Can do my own corn dressing and keep mill clean and nice. Can give good men as reference. Will go most anywhere. Would accept night miller's position. S. R. Goins, Parrottsville, Tenn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A thoroughly sober, industrious and capable man for taking charge of the manufacturing end, also to be conversant with the selling end of a molasses and poultry feed business. No has-beens need apply. Plant being arranged for turning out about 10 cars of molasses and poultry feed of the very best grades per day. Advise present position, full qualifications, age and references, also salary desired. Box 325, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—An experienced engineer to take care of a 50 h. p. Collins engine. Good salary and steady position to right man. Address Herreid Milling Co., Herreid, S. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Machinery from 100-bbl. flour mill, good condition, in steady operation, best of reasons for selling. Address Cloverland Milling & Supply Co., Gladstone, Michigan.

FOR SALE.

Three size 2 Gray's Patent flour dressers. Two of these are in excellent condition. The third shows usage but is in good condition physically.

One 125-bu.-per-hour Beal polisher and scourer in good condition. The iron frame and casing on this machine makes it almost nondestructable.

Iron pulleys of all sizes and description. Steel conveyors of all sizes and lengths.

Elevator boots. Several sizes; in good condition.

Shafting of various sizes and lengths. Wells-Abbott-Nieman, Schuyler, Neb.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Or lease, or would consider selling half interest, 150-bbl. flour and corn meal mill, 40-ton grinding and mixing plant and 25-ton ice plant, all in good condition and located well for supplies of wheat, corn and alfalfa. Will sell each separate if desired. For description and information, address A. M. Floersch, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE—One of the best corn milling and feed mixing propositions in the South. Corn milling machinery, alfalfa feed mixing machinery, molasses tanks, etc., etc. Spur track, electric power and lights, steam boiler and heating pipes. Located on the main line of one of the South's best railroads and in the best and most popular city on the Gulf Coast. Own the entire mill property, land, buildings and equipment; no incumbrances. Will sell at much less than value Reason for selling, death of managing partner. Address Box 329, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co. Roundup.

The annual meeting of salesmen of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb., was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 25 and 26. Selling and advertising plans for the coming year were discussed and fully explained. Sales points on Puritan flour were thoroughly analyzed. An effort was made to standardize and develop the best possible way of presenting the Puritan proposition to the trade.

Figures on the annual business of the company showed 1915 to be a record year, the total sales amounting to $3,500,000. The mill has been running full time since the beginning of the 1915-16 crop year.

The salesmen were shown the importance of the laboratory in connection with the milling of flour. Every car of wheat is tested by the mill and competitive baking tests are made several times daily. Demonstration tests were made before the salesmen at the different sessions.

The following salesmen attended the meeting: Fred Darner, Cozad, Neb.; Lee Martyn, Fremont, Neb.; L. M. Lycan, Lincoln, Neb.; J. T. Polk, Moberly, Mo.; B. C. Tennant, Malvern, Ia.; E. J. Scott, Emmetsburg, Ia.; Miss K. A. Dunbar, Milwaukee, Wis.; John J. Morken, Chicago, Ill.; M. H. Fitzgerald, Streator, Ill.; J. B. Hartman, Marion, Ind.; J. H. H. Babcock, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. E. Babbitt and C. W. Ethridge, Cleveland, O.; J. W. Payler, Cumberland, Md.; E. E. Richardson and Robert Copley, Omaha, Neb.

The Harmon-Wallace Milling Co., capital stock $15,000, has been incorporated at Owensville, Ind., with the following directors: John W. Harmon, David Wallace and Harvey Harmon.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business."

Published Weekly by W. B. Burns.
Subscription Price, $2.00 Per Year
Kansas City Office: 209 Postal Building.

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Pure Flour Will Win

Millers Make Favorable Showing at Washington Before House Ways and Means Committee.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8, 1916.

(Special Telegram) — The House Ways and Means Committee is not expected to make its report on the mixed flour bill for about three weeks. The usual procedure is that the bill will go on committee docket and will come up for final consideration in regular order. At the conclusion of the hearing on Saturday, the Ways and Means Committee allowed the various interests one week to file briefs in support of their contentions.

* * *

With the millers of the country presenting a solid front in opposition to the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Rainey of Illinois, providing for the repeal of the mixed flour law which places a tax on mixed flour, and with supporters of the bill giving but vague arguments and testimony, it appeared at the conclusion of the week's hearings on the measure before the House Ways and Means Committee that the proposed legislation will not be enacted into law.

A condensed average of the testimony on both sides is, for the milling trade: The present law is adequate, restrains the lowering of the wheat flour standard, and protects the public from the adulterated product. For the corn products interests and charitable associations: Removal of the tax burden on mixed flour would mean cheaper bread for the poor; corn is not injurious when mixed with wheat flour.

Indications are that the Ways and Means Committee was surprised at the strength of the opposition to the Rainey bill. Apparently it was not understood that the milling trade was so thoroughly agreed that the mixed flour situation is best left alone for the present at least. The amount of testimony given in opposition to the Rainey bill was overwhelming when compared to that advanced in support of the measure.

Samuel Plant, of the George P. Plant Milling Co., of St. Louis, pointed out the futility of the Rainey bill when he told the committee that even should the measure become law, the pure food laws still would prevent the interstate transportation of mixed flour so that the product could be sold only in the states in which it was manufactured. He said no general advantage then would be acquired by the supporters of the measure and the situation would become chaotic.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley protested strongly against the passage of the Rainey bill. He declared that the bill would legalize adulteration of an important food product, setting a bad precedent. The admixture of corn with wheat flour, said Dr. Wiley, would be particularly regrettable so far as the South is concerned. He declared that conditions are such in the South that the introduction of this additional amount of corn into the human system would increase the amount of pellagra, the serious disease which in past years has swept over the Southern states. Children, he declared, particularly, would fall victims to the disease if they consumed too much corn through the medium of mixed flour bread.

A letter written by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Carl Vrooman, spiritedly opposing the Rainey bill, had a strong effect. Mr. Vrooman's position as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and his place as a well-known expert on foods and grains made his arguments against the bill conclusive.

Asher Miner was the principal witness for the corn products interests. He gave exhaustive testimony in support of the Rainey bill, pointing out that an economic gain would be realized through the use of corn, one of the greatest of the American cereals, in a bread flour. Corn, he said, should not be subjected to a tax burden, simply because it was mixed with wheat in a bread flour. Mr. Miner brought in chemists and grain experts who gave testimony as to the nutritive value of corn and corn products. These facts were not so much at issue, the nutritive value of corn being established, but the burden of proof was on the corn products interests to show the advantage of a mixture of wheat, however pure and corn, however pure, which could be accomplished without diminishing the value of wheat as a separate substance.

Dr. Burton J. Howard, microscopist of the Federal Bureau of Chemistry, testified that a microscopic analysis of mixed flour did not enable him to determine within 10 per cent the amount of corn in the product.

E. C. Faircloth, of Nashville, representing bakers and the Cherokee Mills, flour blenders, said that to repeal the mixed flour law would throw the flour trade into confusion, particularly as regarded the public. He said removal of the revenue stamp from the mixed flour product would remove the stigma and public prejudice against it. Therefore, it would go into the trade not differentiated from the pure wheat flour product, and the public would be forced to buy pure and mixed flour bread indiscriminately. This situation would lower the standard of bread.

Dr. J. B. Waggoner appeared as an expert for the Corn Products Refining Co. He testified at length as to the advantages of mixed flour as food, claiming a high nutritive quality for it.

The testimony of the representatives of charitable organizations was all to the effect that unburdened mixed flour would mean cheaper flour and that cheaper flour would mean better living conditions for the poor of great cities. Miss Nora Candie, of the New York Association for the Improvement of the Poor urged the repeal of the mixed flour law, outlining conditions of extreme poverty in New York City which could be alleviated by the introduction of a cheap bread flour. She declared she was aware of pitiful conditions existing in large American cities and said that the difference in price between the pure flour and the mixed flour loaf might in many cases mean almost the difference between hunger and satisfaction.

The array of prominent millers who protested against the enactment of the Rainey bill was imposing. Men known in the trade from coast to coast registered the views on the proposed legislation.

E. M. Kelly and J. B. McLemore, of Nashville, representing the Southeastern Millers' Association, claimed that the present law is satisfactory. Secretary Weaver, of the Central Kentucky Millers' Association, opposed the Rainey bill, saying that introduction of corn into a mixture with wheat injured the quality of the wheat.

W. H. Rockwood, of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, asked the committee to provide no special legislation as to food products at the present session. He advocated letting the pure food laws take care of the situation, unaided by the Rainey bill or other food regulating measures.

E. F. Schoening, of Columbia, Ill., representing the Southern Illinois Millers' Association; W. L. Sparks, of the Sparks Milling Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; David Stott, of the Stott Flour Mills, Detroit, who also represented the Michigan State Millers' Association; Congressman E. E. Dennison, of Illinois; Harry Snyder, a chemist, representing the Minneapolis Millers' Club; Charles R. Roos, of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kan.; A. J. Hunt, of the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan.; Congressman E. C. Hutchinson, of New Jersey, representing New Jersey and Pennsylvania millers; Congressman Young, of North Dakota, representing the Dakota grain growers; A. P. Husband of Chicago, secretary of the Millers' National Federation; John Lind, of Minneapolis, representing the big milling interests of the Twin Cities, and H. H. Gross, a tariff expert of Chicago, were chief among the opponents of the Rainey bill.

Increase Humboldt Mill Capacity.

The Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, let the contract last week to the Strong-Scott Manufacturing Co., of Minneapolis, for machinery to equip a mill of 5,000 bbls. capacity. This followed the decision to tear out all old machinery in the Humboldt mill of the company and to install new machinery with increased capacity of 5,000 bbls. The entire contract was awarded to the Strong-Scott Manufacturing Co. It calls for 34 double stands of Great Western rolls, four No. 33 Great Western sifters, 50 No. 4 Minneapolis heavy duty centrifugal reels, 20 No. 1 Minneapolis middlings purifiers and Invincible separators and scourers.

Work will start on the mill about March 1, and it is planned to have it ready for operation by May 1.

The Strong-Scott Manufacturing Co., of Minneapolis, also obtained contract last week from Milwaukee Vinegar Co. for the installation of a 200-bu. Morris drier at its plant in Cudahy, Wis.

Foreign Crop Summary.

Italy—Weather and crop accounts are not favorable. Seeding will be smaller than last year. The rapid rise in prices has been checked by the government's requisitioning decree and wheat is selling to consumers at 59s per 480 lbs. There is no scarcity, as foreign arrivals continue liberal and additional purchases are authorized.

Australia—Broomhall's agent at Melbourne cables that weather continues favorable and harvesting is practically finished. High estimates are being realized and quality is fine. Field work is progressing for the new crop and therefore movement is slow.

Holland—Reserves are very moderate, but arrivals from America continue on a liberal scale and it is understood that purchases will continue to keep the present amount established.

France—Wheat acreage is 12,500,000, against 14,200,000 last year. Normal acreage is 16,000,000. Crop outlook is fair. Weather is against best development.

Snows Are Helpful

Practically All Winter Wheat Has a Covering Which Is Protecting Growing Plant.

The winter wheat area was visited by a fairly heavy snow last week, and this is resulting in considerable optimism in reports of correspondents. However, most of the Southwestern area reports a coating of ice, but this condition is not expected to be particularly damaging to wheat. Michigan and other scattered sections report some damage from thawing and freezing, but this is not general at all.

Green bug reports are decreasing. Oklahoma, which complained early of green bug damage, reports that incubator test showed green bugs were killed by low temperatures.

* * *

Nervous Over Wheat Condition.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 7, 1916.

Nervousness prevails in the Southwest over the condition of the growing wheat crop, but there is not yet any general alarm over damage from ice now on fields. One report from Missouri estimated damage of 10 per cent today, but it is felt that there is hardly any accurate method of even estimating the extent of the damage which has been done. In some trade circles the opinion prevails that the aggregate damage under existing conditions will prove to be slight.

Instead of a dry winter, as the Southwest had begun to expect up to last Christmas, it now appears that this will be one of the wettest winters in the history of the winter wheat belt. Recent precipitation, together with the abundant moisture of the summer of last year, certainly has insured an adequate supply of subsoil moisture. Dry weather in the late fall and early winter forced the wheat plant to take deeper root than usual, and this is an insurance for the future which is not being overlooked in considerations of crop conditions in this territory.

Precipitation was again quite general last week, including more moisture in districts which are suffering from floods. The rains and snows are having some effect in checking the movement of grain. Until recently the weather was ideal for railroad traffic, but now regular schedules are impossible in some cases. Total receipts of grain here today were less than last week, wheat showing the principal decrease. The wheat arrivals were 282 cars, compared with 353 a week ago and 167 a year ago. Car shortage and bad weather were factors in the decrease.

History Does Not Repeat.

History failed to repeat itself in the wheat market. Last year, on Feb. 5, May wheat in Chicago sold at $1.67, the high point of the year. Last week on the same day the top of the market was $1.34⅝, although a few days before the price had mounted fractionally above $1.38. From Feb. 5 last year to Feb. 20 wheat broke nearly 30c a bu. in Chicago. This may have had something to do with the big break in prices that came in the last four days, as many traders play the market on "ancient history."

The 50-bbl. mill of the Aurora Elevator Co., a farmers' co-operative plant, made 9,000 bbls. of flour during the past year and reports net earnings of $3,300 for the year.

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Witnesses for and Against Rainey Bill.

After listening carefully to the hearing of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives regarding the Rainey bill, our Washington correspondent optimistically reports that it is probable that the proposed repeal of the revenue feature will not be favored. Millers have strenuously opposed the Rainey bill, and made a showing which clearly impressed the committee.

The milling industry is under obligations for the assistance of some scientific gentlemen, both in and out of the Department of Agriculture. Chief among them, and perhaps in strange and unusual company, was Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, whom millers have reason to remember in a less pleasant connection. Dr. Wiley advocating the use of white flour, instead of a blend which he considers less healthful, is a testimonial that millers should not overlook. Did the Doctor ask his miller associates if the flour shipped to the South was bleached? Time and events change many things, and perhaps we should express our appreciation of Dr. Wiley's help without unfairly calling attention to his errors of the past.

About a year ago Dr. Carl Vrooman, of the Department of Agriculture, was quoted as advocating the use of blended wheat and corn flour in the interest of economy and conservation of food products. A more recent letter opposing the Rainey bill was a strong argument for the millers' contention and indicates a better understanding of the situation and ability to see both sides of a proposition.

Surely his cause is just who can bring to his standards those who have heretofore been antagonistic.

The milling industry presented very able testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee and the industry deserves to be congratulated for its large representation.

It is to be regretted—and also hard to understand how and why—that a miller like Asher Miner, of Pennsylvania, could be aligned upon the side of the corn products interests. Mr. Miner has been a director of the Millers' National Federation for many years, and this organization has been conducting the opposition to the Rainey bill. True, Mr. Miner is interested in corn products, but so are many millers who do not approve of blended flour of wheat and corn. Mr. Miner has the right to his opinion and the privilege of advocating it, but his position in opposition to the Millers' National Federation is not at all consistent with his long-time association with the wheat flour millers as a director of the Federation.

A Change in Chicago Inspection!

Winter wheat millers have cause for complaint against one of the rules governing the inspection of flour in Chicago. There is probably no other market in the country which is so stringent as Chicago. This has been demonstrated this year to hard winter wheat millers, who have inspection troubles in the Illinois market. One of the regulations of the Chicago market provides that flour with any foreign odor should be graded unsound. This rule is the principal source of complaint by Southwestern millers, who believe that Chicago is too severe in enforcing such a regulation.

Considerable flour shipped to Chicago by Southwestern millers has a wheat straw odor. If this disappears in baking the flour passes inspection in other markets in the country. Consequently, Southwestern millers have been at a disadvantage in selling their product in Chicago, and a number of millers have not sold there because of the inspection regulations. Winter wheat millers are satisfied that the inspectors of the Chicago department are efficient in every way.

Is flour with a straw odor unsound? The proof is in the baking—that is, the quality of all flour is judged more by the baking results than by any other test. The straw odor disappears in the baking, as is shown by thousands of baking tests made by winter wheat millers this year. This supposedly unsound flour makes good bread. Practically all of the important markets in the country recognize a baking test as the final decision on the soundness of flour. Why not Chicago also?

Millers in the Southwest who have been compelled to grind wheat which leaves the straw odor in flour are not viewing the Chicago situation entirely from their own opinions. Because of large discounts buyers have asked millers to allow on flour graded as unsound, millers have reshipped cars from the Chicago market to New York City, Philadelphia and other large Eastern centers. This flour has passed inspection almost without exception at the other points. It is this factor more than any other single condition that is giving millers reason for asserting that Chicago has been too severe this year.

Buyers have suffered, because some of their more important connections have refused to do any business on the basis of Chicago inspection. That millers are not the only ones who believe that the Chicago inspection system needs changing is indicated in the action of buyers in that market. Mills in the Southwest are stopping their flour at Kansas City for inspection and are selling on a basis of Kansas City inspection, which provides for a baking test to show whether the straw odor will disappear. Buyers are willing to purchase their supplies on this basis. Therefore, why not change the Chicago rules to avoid this inconvenience to millers, for it is an inconvenience to stop flour in transit for inspection purposes.

Still another indication that Chicago buyers themselves do not believe this regulation exactly a justifiable one is the basis on which they are purchasing flour from some millers who cannot stop their flour in transit for inspection. Such sales are being made on the basis that if the flour contains any foreign odors and a baking test eliminates these odors, then the flour shall be considered sound. If Chicago buyers are willing to operate under such a provision and millers want it, then it should be incorporated in the inspection rules.

Southwestern millers have had no difficulty with the inspection rules of any market except Chicago. Hard winter wheat flour is moving in large volume to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other large consuming and distributing centers. Yet very little flour has been inspected unsound. It is unfortunate that flour should contain the straw odor, but, inasmuch as this odor does not affect its baking qualities, food value or the appearance of the bread in any way, then there is no basis for disqualifying such flour and inspection rules providing for such disqualification should be revised.

The Shortage of Cars.

Senator Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, who is prominent in legislative affairs in Washington, made this statement last week in a speech to electric railway interests:

"Taken as a whole, the transportation system of the United States, so far as performing its proper functions in the transportation of our freights to their ultimate markets and the carriage of passengers with safety and economy, is breaking down."

This is a serious indictment, especially at a time when flour and grain shippers, as well as handlers of other commodities, are suffering more or less from a shortage of cars in this mid-winter season. While it is true that the Southwest, which is complaining most of a shortage of freight equipment, is experiencing an extraordinary grain movement for the winter months, the fact that railroads are not capable of handling the traffic with greater satisfaction does not reflect favorably on their progress in recent years. There is basis for Senator Underwood's statement in the face of the unusual grain situation and the congestion at Atlantic and Gulf seaports. An ideal railroad condition, it would seem, is one in which shippers would experience almost no trouble in obtaining cars for domestic business even in abnormal conditions comparable to those now prevailing.

The milling industry is so vitally affected by transportation matters that it will feel encouraged over any sign of action which will tend to right conditions in the railroad business. It welcomes the proposals which have been made at Washington by the present administration as to the need of more uniform legislation, the elimination of some of the present troubles some laws and the addition of others which have been demanded. Among the latter the acts which would make the transportation business subject to the regulations of fewer bodies. Millers know how desirable such legislation would be from their experience with the conflicting state regulations respecting the movement of their products.

There is also hope of action in transportation matters because of the fact that millers are well aware of the mang miles of railroads that are now in the hands of receivers. There is also hope for a different state of affairs because millers feel that railroads might well change their methods in many instances, judging from their experiences in various contests over tariffs imposed by the carriers on the milling industry.

Next to agriculture, the railroad business is the country's greatest single industry. The success of the railroad business is so essential to the welfare of the general commerce of the United State that the country can not afford to continue to permit present conditions without aking fair and promising measures to effect improvement. If regulation of security issues and unification of state and federal laws are necessary, as urged, then all business men, including millers and grain distributors, should join in demanding that these measures be adopted.

Gluten Flour Defined.

Food Inspection Decision No. 160 defines gluten flour as follows: Gluten flour is the clean sound product made from wheat flour by removal of a large part of the starch, and contains not more than 10 per cent of moisture and, calculated on the water free basis, not less than 7.1 per cent of nitrogen, not more than 56 per cent of nitrogen free extract (using the protein factor 5.7) and not more than 44 per cent of starch (as determined by the diatase method).

About Chicago Inspection

Millers Have Varied Experiences—Quite a Number Believe Rules Are Too Severe.

The Chicago flour inspection department has been the cause of considerable complaint by Southwestern millers because of official inspection of flour as "unsound" which has a straw odor. When some of this same flour has been re-shipped to other markets millers report that in practically every instance the flour has passed inspection. Of course, this is due to the Chicago rule which provides that flour containing any foreign odor must be inspected unsound, although this odor may disappear in the baking. Other markets do not have such a rule. As a result of this, quite a number of winter wheat millers have not attempted to do any business in the Chicago market this year and will probably continue to leave that market alone until the inspection rules are revised.

From the innumerable letters Milling and Grain News has received, we quote from the experiences of different Southwestern millers:

"In reference to Chicago flour inspection, we believe that they have been too severe on this particular crop, in view of the fact that flour that Chicago inspected 'unsound' was re-shipped and on this re-inspection it inspected sound.

"Owing to this severe inspection at Chicago, we are selling all of our products on Kansas City inspection, and some of the Chicago buyers have no objection to buying this way, if the price is satisfactory.

"There is no question but that some of the Kansas wheat had a slight straw smell, but this was not sufficient basis to inspect the flour unsound, since this straw smell usually bakes out in the baking."

* * *

"All I know about the Chicago flour inspection on this crop is hearsay. The little flour shipped there from my mill graded sound, and I am convinced that it is the intention of the department to be fair in their judgment in all cases."

* * *

"We have shipped during the present season three cars of flour on which we had 'unsound' inspection. All three of these cars went to Chicago. "One was a car of low grade, and our jobber made delivery to the purchaser without any allowance on account of the inspection showing slightly unsound. The other two cars were first clear, and we had to make an allowance of 20c per bbl. The inspection certificates read 'slightly unsound.' We think Chicago inspection has been too severe on this year's crop, and it is our private opinion that a sharp break in the market would bring out very much more trouble in Chicago than we have had up to the present time. The flour buyer is not looking for trouble as he has $1 a bbl. profit in his contract, and if the flour bakes out satisfactorily they do not object to the slight odor in the dough, but if they lose $1 a bbl. loss on the contract quite naturally they would take advantage of this condition to compel the shipper to make them heavy reductions in price or turn down the flour. This is a condition that the millers should not overlook at this time."

* * *

"While we have had no flour inspected 'unsound' in Chicago this season, we did have an inspection on a part of a car some years ago that we considered rather drastic. While New York inspection is much more lenient, allowing of a baking test to determine whether the odor will leave the flour, I am convinced, from our experience this year, that if sound, sweet wheat is ground there will be no trouble in the Chicago market."

* * *

"We have not shipped any flour to the Chicago market this season, therefore are not posted regarding their grades. However, our experience with the Chicago market has not been very satisfactory in the past. Therefore, we have left it severely alone."

* * *

"We have shipped flour to Chicago that has been condemned on account of odor and other complaints. These same shipments have been re-billed to Eastern trade, and to dealers who maintain laboratories, and in each case the flour has been accepted as sound and without any comment."

* * *

"We have shipped but 10 or 12 cars to Chicago market on this crop, and had no trouble on them at all. However, our connection cautioned us a time or two to grind only sound wheat, as there had been a number of cars inspected 'unsound.' Aside from this, and items appearing in milling journals, we have no knowledge as to whether the inspections have been too severe or not."

* * *

"Out of the shipments we have had in Chicago this year, two cars have been inspected 'unsound.' However, reports from the Columbus laboratories, as well as those of our own chemist, showed the same 10.8 acidity. The slight smell that appeared in the dust was a straw odor and disappeared entirely in the bake."

* * *

"From our own personal experience, we know nothing whatsoever about Chicago inspection being too severe.

"All the flour that we have shipped there has graded O. K. without the slightest question, but we are not grinding any questionable wheat.

"We have heard rumors about their inspection being too severe there and about this slight straw odor which bakes out.

"It seems to me that since millers who are having this difficulty, or, rather, millers who are grinding the class of wheat that produces this odor, since they know about it and since they know how Chicago has acted, they ought to sell only with the distinct understanding that their flour is sound if it has a slight straw odor which disappears in baking. They can avoid trouble that way."

* * *

"We have had no trouble in regard to 'unsound' flour, but we are not shipping to Chicago this season to any extent. Our trade seems to lie elsewhere. We have had plenty of information, however, from many sources, that Chicago inspection is too severe on this year's crop ,and we understand there are many millers who will not sell there on account of it."

Good Prospects in East.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 31, 1916.

"Trade conditions in the East are bright for Southwestern flour," said E. V. Hoffman of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., on his return from a trip to the markets of New York, Boston and Baltimore.

"The outlook is good for domestic and export business on Kansas flour the balance of the crop year," Mr. Hoffman continued. "Last week, of course, there was reselling of Kansas flour, straights being offered at discounts of 30c to 40c. The Southwest is in a favorable position as regards competition with the Northwest. The Northwest prices in the East are 30c to 60c higher than those quoted by the Southwest, the widest difference being on standard brands. There was lack of confidence in current quotations last week among domestic buyers, but this restrictive influence would pass with a steadier market on a somewhat lower level of prices.

"France is the heaviest buyer in the export trade, and that country promises to continue to purchase in heavy volume. The freight situation is still strong. A month ago when I was in New York rates to Havre were 95 cents. Last week the rates were $1.05 to $1.10. Freight room brokers are constantly adding more strings to their contracts for space. At the current rates a cargo of 6,000 tons costs about $165,000. Before the European war the freight charge on such a cargo was only about $30,000."

Congestion still prevails on railroads, according to Mr. Hoffman. It is reported that a lot of spring wheat flour shipped for the Scandinavian countries the latter part of August has not yet been cleared. Some domestic shipments are also tied up, including Kansas flour that was shipped the middle of last November. Conditions, however, are improving. Railroads, it seems, are putting new shipments through to avoid difficulty with more than one group of shippers.

What the Mills Are Doing.

Landa Flour Mills, New Braunfels, Tex.: "We are running the mill 24 hours. Flour business is good locally. Millfeed is strong and in good demand. Wheat area is about the same as last year. Cannot estimate extent of damage if any."

Springview Flour & Grain Co., Springview, Neb.: "We are running the mill 12 hours. Flour business is good locally, but we are not doing anything for deferred shipment. Millfeed is in good demand, but prices are low. Wheat area here shows an increase of 25 per cent over last year."

Husler Mill & Elevator Co., Salt Lake City, Utah: "We are running the mill 24 hours. Flour business is good locally and to nearby states. There is a good inquiry for deferred shipment. Millfeed is slow sale. Wheat area shows a small reduction."

The Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kan:. "We are running the mill 24 hours. Flour business is fairly good locally. Eastern demand is also in fair volume for both prompt and deferred shipment. Southern markets are not buying much. We cannot take care of the millfeed demand at this time. Wheat area is just 50 per cent of last year's acreage."

The Pearl Roller Mill Co., Oswego, Kan.: "We are operating the mill full time. Flour business is not very lively locally and we are not doing anything in Eastern markets. Demand from the South is fair. Inquiry for deferred shipment seems to be for 60-day movement principally. Good demand for millfeed. Wheat area is five per cent less than last year."

J. Skrdla & Sons, Atkinson, Neb.: "We are running the mill 10 hours daily. Flour business is good locally, where we are sellig all ouroutput. Nothing for deferred shipment. Cannot supply demand for millfeed. Wheat area is about 25 per cent larger than year ago."

K B R Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.: "We are operating mill 24 hours. Flour business is fair locally and to Eastern markets, while demand from the South is in medium volume. We are selling some for deferred shipment. Millfeed is good sale. Wheat area is 15 per cent less than a year ago, in our estimation."

Charles Scott, Scotts Mills, Ore.: "We are running 11 hours. Flour business is very good locally and we find an extra good demand for millfeed. The wheat area is less than 10 per cent of last year's acreage, adverse weather conditions making sowing impossible."

Andrew Ruff's Sons, Troy, N. Y.: "We are running an average of 18 hours. Flour trade is fair locally, Flour trade is fair locally, while demand from Eastern markets is strong. There is a good demand for deferred shipment, as well as prompt movement. Millfeed is good sale."

Beatrice Milling Co., Whitewright, Tex.: "We are running full time. Flour is in good demand locally both for prompt and deferred shipment. Millfeed is slow sale on account of so much roughage being held back on farms."

Central Buying Agency

The Allies to Purchase All Grain Through New York Agency—May Also Handle Flour.

New York, Feb. 7, 1916.

A new system of buying grain has been placed in operation by the British, French and Italian governments. An international committee has been formed and has already arranged for offices in the Produce Exchange. H. T. Robson and H. D. Burbridge, of the firm of Ross T. Smythe & Co., of London and Liverpool, have arrived in New York to get the new system started, and will be regularly represented here by G. Rae Callender, a member of the Produce Exchange.

Financial details are expected to be taken care of through the London office, and ships are to be provided through government control. It is understood so far that the purchases by this committee will be of wheat and corn, but there is some doubt as to whether or not they will attempt to handle flour, or whether other arrangements will be made for that purpose. The Canadian wheat commandeered last November is being shipped out, and it is now said that it was for Italian account. Beyond this the government will not take charge of marketing the Canadian crop.

Another problem will be the handling of the Argentine crop, which will also be undertaken by the international committee. Argentina has a large exportable surplus, but freights have been so high—equaling the cost of the wheat itself—that exports from that country have been seriously hampered and, in fact, almost prohibited. It has been foreseen for some time that drastic action would have to be taken by the importing countries to take advantage of the wheat available in the South American country. Australian wheat is already being handled by the government, while Indian shipments are also under government control.

Purchases of wheat from American and Canadian sellers will be made f. o. b. seaboard. This will obviate the trouble and expense of cabling and securing freights, as the international committee will be empowered to act in respect of all such details.

This action has been taken to forestall competitive bidding which led to such price inflation last year. It is just a year ago that May wheat at Chicago made its sensational flight to $1.67, which established the high record for the crop, and which has not yet been equaled on the present crop. Recently there have been some sensational upturns, but $1.38⅛ has thus far been the highest reached, on Jan. 26, from which there has been a reaction of several cents a bu. The upward movement really set in about the first of December, when the trade was startled by the news that the Canadian government had commandeered some 17,000,000 bus. of wheat at about the prevailing price, which was about $1.04. This gave the clue to the urgent necessity for wheat purchases by foreign governments which has been confirmed since in the continued heavy buying for export account, regardless of the steady advance of more than 30c a bu.

Some time ago it was very generally understood that the buying of wheat for the Allies would be done through the Morgan house in co-operation with Armour & Co. It is believed that a great deal of business was done in this way, but with high ocean freights and the necessity for obtaining the Argentine wheat some more comprehensive scheme had to be devised.

While the new arrangements may make some difference to individual exporters, it is hardly expected to affect the market as a whole.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 7, 1916.

High prices and reselling put a damper on new flour business locally and in the Southwest in the last week. Trade was dull as a rule with most mills in domestic and export markets.

Prices were mostly unchanged for the week. Some mills shaded quotations to obtain business, but met with little success. The closing range on patents for the week was $5.60 to $6.20, jute, Kansas City, this being somewhat wider than in the preceding week. Straights were held largely at $5.50@6, jute, Kansas City.

Several mills made note of a slight change in the attitude of buyers in the East, getting inquiries for straights particularly. There was almost unanimous agreement as to the dullness of business in the local and Central States markets. The majority of reports on the East also reflected unwillingness of buyers there to take hold at the present level of prices. This attitude of the buying trade was probably strengthened by the course of prices of wheat, which moved within irregular channels, giving evidence of weakness at times and finally closing with slight net changes for the week.

In view of the confidence as to prospective domestic business, some mills with orders quite well out of the way showed a tendency to continue operations. More mills of the Southwest are now in an uncertain position as regards bookings than at any other time in more than two months. The very fact that reselling has been a feature of the trade now for about a fortnight, together with admissions of light stocks in consuming markets, tends to encourage millers in their expectations as to prospective business.

The Southwest received a liberal share of the contracts awarded during the week for straights by the Holland government. The East, it is believed, succeeded in obtaining some of this business by reselling flour which it had purchased from the Southwest earlier at lower prices. The Holland purchases are scheduled to clear from the Atlantic Coast in April. France was also a buyer of straights. There was some inquiry from the Baltic countries, while little was heard from the United Kingdom.

First clear ruled between $5.10 and $5.50. Second clear was quoted between $4.15 and $4.70.

* * *

The soft wheat flour trade is apparently as adverse to making purchases at current prices as hard wheat flour buyers. Millers reported customers using up light stocks closely, with the hope of being able to make purchases later at more attractive figures. Besides, there was some complaint of reselling competition. Best soft wheat patents were again quoted up to $6.20. Mills shaded prices 10c in some instances.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, February-March shipment, $5.50 @6; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $5.10@5.50; second clear, $4.15@4.70.

Firm Tone in Millfeed Trade.

While millfeed trade was perhaps not as active as in the preceding week, the Southwest enjoyed a good week's business. Trade in shorts made relatively the best showing in comparison with the preceding week. Prices of bran were practically unchanged, while shorts closed strong to higher.

Bran ended the week with less activity than at the close of January, but prices ranged between 96c and 97c. Just a week ago the prevailing prices were 96c to 97c. The principal decrease in sales was with the East, where it was asserted that buyers were either filled up for the present or that reselling by holders at the sharply advanced level limited business temporarily. The Southeast was a liberal buyer. Local demand was also described as good. Millers did not offer as freely as recently.

Brown shorts sold at a range of $1.03 to $1.05, a shade better than last week. Gray shorts ruled between $1.10 and $1.15, or practically unchanged. White shorts sold between $1.15 and $1.20. Offerings were light. Kansas mills are having a good trade in shorts with Texas and Oklahoma, these two states buying the higher grades.

Mixed-car business was an important feature of the trade during the week, the action of interior mills as regards offerings reflecting such sales in increased volume.

Both cottonseed feed and alfalfa mixed feed manufacturers admitted that they were losing business to distributors of millfeeds. Among commercial feed manufacturers there is hope of a higher market for millfeeds, as they believe that further advances would enable them to compete in business with success.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 95@97c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, $1.03@1.05; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15 fancy white middlings, $1.25; red dog, $1.40@1.45.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Mills of Kansas City made 67,300 bbls. of flour last week, compared with 69,100 the preceding week and 57,600 a year ago. The output included 6,000 bbls. of soft wheat flour, compared with 6,000 the preceding week and 8,000 a year ago.

Kansas City Elevators Congested.

Congestion in Kansas City elevators is playing a part in the marketing of wheat and other grains in Kansas City. In wheat it was particularly evident on Saturday that the lack of storage room restricted demand, for there was little buying after the shippers and local millers were satisfied. While there are now only a little more than 15,000,000 bus. of all varieties of grain in Kansas City, the situation is such that elevators are experiencing difficulty in taking on more wheat. Still the elevator storage capacity of Kansas City is rated at 22,315,000 bus.

Shortage of cars again restricted the movement of wheat to Kansas City last week, as well as to other markets of the country. Receipts in Kansas City were 1,082 cars, compared with 1,130 the preceding week, 353 a year ago and 460 in the same week in 1914. Demand for good milling wheat was excellent, with local, St. Louis and Northwestern millers, as well as other buyers, in the market. The Northwest is buying sparingly thus far. The lower grades closed with most weakness, owing to the limitation of export demand. Congestion at the Gulf ports affected exporters.

Kansas City elevator stocks of wheat are now 9,010,703 bus., compared with 8,863,115 bus. a week ago and 5,987,251 bus. a year ago.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.70@6.20 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.50@6; first clear, $5.20@5.40; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.90@6.20 per bbl.; soft clear, jute, $5@5.35; corn meal, 30c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.50@4.70 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.40 @4.60; wheat graham flour in small sacks, $5.60@5.95 per bbl.; whole wheat flour in 98s and 140s, $5.35@ 5.95; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $4.80 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 97@98c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35@1.40; white shorts, $1.15 up.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6.40 @6.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6.20@6.30; bran, $1@1.05 per bbl.; millrun, $1.10@1.15; gray shorts, $1.20 @1.25; white shorts, $1.30@1.35; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $6.30 @6.50 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $6.30@6.50; bran, $1@1.05; mixed feed, $1.10@1.15; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 30@32c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.30@1.40.

Arkansas—Soft wheat high patent, $6.30@6.60 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $6.20@6.50; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, $1.05 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.60@7 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6.10@6.45 per bbl.; bran, $1.20 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

C. C. Jennings, of Spearville, Kan., has awarded a contract to the Concrete, Steel & Machinery Co., of Kansas City, for a 20,000-bu. concrete elevator.

A new mill of 50 bbls. capacity has been completed at Aline, Ok. It will be operated as the Aline Milling Co. and will do a general grinding business.

The plant of the Kimball Milling Co., Kansas City, was idle last week, owing to boiler trouble. Operations are scheduled to be resumed this week.

Earl Williams has been made manager of the Farmers' Mill & Elevator Co., Baldwin, Kan. The company operates a small mill of 50 bbls. capacity.

Kinsley, Kan., is making an effort to obtain a 500-bbl. mill. The town is a good wheat point and the local commercial club is offering a bonus for the establishment of a mill.

Officers of the Montana Flour Mills Co., Lewistown, Mont., were in Kansas City last week, making investigations preparatory to erecting a new 1,000-bbl. mill at Great Falls, Mont. The company now operates several mills in Montana.

The Kansas City Millers' Club has filed a brief in support of its petition for uniform minimum carload weights on interstate and intrastate traffic. The Interstate Commerce Commission is expected to announce its decision in this case within 30 to 60 days.

The Oklahoma state crop report for February places the condition of wheat at 76 per cent of normal, as compared with 80 per cent on Jan. 1 and 79 per cent a year ago. The report estimates wheat held back on farms at 5,750,000 bus., compared with 9,000 bus. at this time a year ago.

Kemper Mill & Elevator Co., Tonganoxie, Kan.: "We are running the mill 24 hours daily, including Sundays. Flour business is 'bully' generally. Local demand is good, while Eastern trade is buying in only fair volume. Southern markets are quiet. Deferred shipment inquiry at the moment is quiet. Millfeed is in strong demand."

The volume of business in kafir corn futures on the Kansas City market is proving disappointing. The average transactions since the inauguration of this business on the Kansas City Board of Trade a week ago Saturday has been hardly 25,000 bus. daily. The May delivery on kafir corn closed Saturday at 62¾c a bu., compared with 63c a week ago.

The Simonds-Shields Grain Co., Kansas City, has taken over the Bartlett-Frazier wire service, which will be controlled by Robert B. Long. King, Farnum & Co., of Chicago, have extended their private wire service to Kansas City, which will be used by Diffenbaugh & Bragg. Frank P. Logan will be in charge of King, Farnum & Co.'s business in Kansas City.

The Wellington Milling & Elevator Co., Wellington, Kan.: "We are running the mill 24 hours. Flour business is light at present, both to local and Eastern markets The South is showing more interest and there is some inquiry for deferred shipment. Millfeed is improving in demand and in price. Wheat area in this section is about 75 per cent of last year's acreage."

The Kansas City grain market received last Friday the first car of wheat which ever arrived on that market by electric power. The wheat, which graded No. 3 red, was shipped by T. J. and H. Kelley from Bonner Springs, Kan., over the Kaw Valley Suburban Railroad. It came in a Kansas City Southern car. Several other cars are expected over the same line. The wheat was consigned to the Hodgsen-Davis Grain Co.

E. L. Betton, supervisor of inspectors in the Kansas Grain Inspection Department, has undertaken to insure greater uniformity in the inspection work of the members of the staff of that bureau throughout Kansas. H. W. Hutchinson, inspector of the Kansas department at Wichita, is now in Kansas City familiarizing himself with the ideas of the department's inspectors on this market. Inspectors from all other points in Kansas will be brought to Kansas City for similar instruction.

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St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7, 1916.

New flour sales were in exceptionally small volume last week as a result of the irregular price fluctuations and the predominating bearish tone in the market. The fact that buyers are taking only when exhausted supplies compel them to replenish stocks was emphasized in the large number of single carlot orders placed by local mills. Mills were able to make very few sales for large lots, either for domestic or export The South showed little interest in soft wheat flour and hard wheat mills reported only a small demand from the East or from the Southeast. It is estimated that total volume of sales last week did not amount to 50 per cent of full time output. Local mills have been maintaining operations because of old orders on their books and this is true of interior mills which have been operating more than 12 hours.

Prices opened weak and some mills made reductions of 10c per bbl. in quotations. However, the market recovered and although receiving several setbacks during the week, closing flour values were practically unchanged from a week ago. Most new sales were made in the last half of the week, as the trade did not show any interest at all on early declines. Best mills asking up to $7.25 for established brands. Hard winter wheat flour is quoted on same basis as soft wheat grades, best hard patents selling at $5.90 to $6.20 per bbl., sacked, St. Louis basis This range is current on hard wheat patents made by local mills and on Kansas offerings, too. Practically all local mills are now grinding Kansas wheat, as spring wheat prices are considerably out of line and supply of Northwestern wheat in local elevators has been exhausted.

Export business was at a standstill all week and only several sales were reported. Scandinavian ports bought several lots of fair volume and several small sales were made to West Indies. However, practically all embargoes on flour at Eastern ports were put into effect again and millers had considerable difficulty in making export sales. Ocean space is very scarce and it is almost impossible to move flour from mills unless freight room has been contracted for. Because of high rates and difficulty in obtaining quotations on ocean space, millers are considerably handicapped on export business, except when made through seaboard connections or when sales are made on basis of delivery at Eastern port.

Large Eastern buyers are very bearish in their views on future prices and consequently are buying very little flour. As a general rule, most of the large trade in the East has been able to purchase most of their needs through re-sales by the trade. Such re-sales have been effected at 30c to 40c below mill quotations and have rather demoralized the market situation. The effect of re-selling has also been felt in the South and Southeast, particularly in some of the larger markets. Buyers with old contracts have a large profit on flour moving out and many of these buyers over-contracted their needs. This is the cause for re-selling and at this time mills are advised by their trade that re-selling is quite general in all markets of the country.

Kansas and spring wheat mills did not do much business locally last week. Kansas mills obtained most of the business passing, because of lower prices than quoted by spring wheat mills. However, local bakers were not buying much and re-selling by some of the trade affected new sales adversely.

Flour output of the following mills was 76,700 bbls last week, compared with 76,300 bbls. in the preceding week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co., city, 8,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex., 20,-00; Kehlor Flour Mills Co., East St. Louis, 16,000; Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind., 9,000; Saxony Milling Co., city, 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., 3 000; Camp Spring Milling Co., Nashville, Ill., 1,200; Hezel Milling Co., East St. Louis, 2,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co., Belleville, Ill., 5,-600; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., Mt. Carmel, Ill., 6,500; Annan-Burg Grain & Milling Co., city, 1,200.

Millfeed Continues Strong.

Millfeed prices again showed a small advance for the week, as a result of continued good demand and small offerings by St. Louis and nearby mills. With soft winter wheat mills in this territory operating on half-time schedules and less, the output of feed is insufficient for the demand and this market continues to draw heavily on Kansas City and the Southwest for bran and other millfeeds to fill the inquiry here.

Kansas City is now on a shipping basis to the local market, and also to the South and Southeast. Many sections in the South which usually buy millfeed from St. Louis have been compelled to go to Kansas City for their needs.

Hard wheat sold at $1.04 to $1.05 per 100 lbs. last week, or about one cent higher than a week ago. Soft wheat bran also made a net advance of one cent per 100 and is now quoted at $1.05 to $1.06 per 100, St. Louis basis.

Interior mills are able to dispose of practically all their output in mixed cars and at mill door. Local demand for feed has shown an increase and mixed-car trade is also taking feed in larger volume. Present prices of millfeed are at the highest point of the crop year and indications are for continued higher prices if flour trade does not show material improvement soon. Shorts and middlings also advanced last week on improved demand and light offerings.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.95@6.10; straight, $5.70@5.80; clear, $4.60@5; extra fancy, $5.30@5.50; low grade, $3.75@4.35. Interior mills quote established patent at $6.50@7.10; extra fancy, $5.55@5.90; low grade, $4.70@4.80.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $5.90@6.25; straight, $5.70@6; clear, $4.60@5.10; low grade, $3.75@4.40.

Spring Patent (in jute)—At $6.25@6.60; 95 per cent, $6@6.35; first clear, $5.30@5.60.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.75 and dark at $5.50 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, $1.04@1.05; soft bran, $1.05@106; shorts, $1.13@1.18; middlings, $1.20@1.40; white hominy feed, $26.75 per ton; oats feed, $15.50. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.07@1.10 and middlings at $1.20@1.40.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

F. W. Mann, of the Bowersock Mills & Power Co., Lawrence, Kan., spent three days in St. Louis this week.

Schultz-Baujan Co., Beardstown, Ill., has purchased the elevator of Graff & Co., at Rushville, Ill., and will operate the plant.

H. W. Anderson, field man for the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, of Oxford, Mich., was a visitor in St. Louis all of last week.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Victoria, Ill., decided at a recent meeting not to purchase the Wautaga mill, which is standing idle.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois will be held at Bloomington on Feb. 9, 10 and 11.

Wheat receipts were 545,680 bus., in the previous week 985,560 bus. and the same week last year 471,600. Shipments of wheat totaled 690,590 bus., the week before 739,860 bus. and the same week last year 371,440 bus.

August Rump, flour inspector of the Merchants' Exchange, reports flour stocks in St. Louis on Feb. 1 at 67,600 bbls., compared with 75,800 bbls. a month ago and 69,600 bbls. same time last year. His department inspected 15,623 bbls. during January.

Total flour shipments last week amounted to 107,390 bbls., the week before 124,440 bbls. and the same week last year 98,570 bbls. Flour received last week was 58,790 bbls., the previous week 85,360 bbls. and the same week last year 82,130 bbls.

The following new applicants for membership in the Merchants' Exchange have been posted: George I. Bruno, of Thurnau Grain & Feed Co.; Lem Mottow; John R. Longmire, of Mississippi Valley Trust Co.; John P. Sweeney, of Mississippi Valley Trust Co.; Charles Case, W. A. Elam, of Valier & Spies Milling Co.; T. C. Taylor, of Seele Bros. Grain Co..; R. L. Canole, of J. H. Teasdale Commission Co.; F. J. Sommers, of Hunter Grain Co.; Berton Forester, of Logan & Bryan; Manuel P. Fischer, of Logan & Bryan; T. P. Bond, of Barnett Elevator Co., Barnett, Mo., and Louis J. Albrecht, of J. F. Albrecht Co.

Samuel Plant, of the George P. Plant Milling Co., St. Louis, spent all of last week in Washington, where he represented the St. Louis Millers' Club before the House Ways and Means Committee in its hearings on the Rainey bill. Mr. Plant left St. Louis the night of Jan. 29 for Washington and did not return until Feb. 10. He gave some valuable testimony for the millers' side. E. F. Schoening, of the Columbia Star Milling Co., Columbia, Ill., who was the official representative of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association at the hearing, also spent all of last week in Washington.

St. Louis mills made 1,678.463 bbls. of flour in the year 1915, compared with 1,579,079 bbls. in the preceding year and 1,036,761 bbls. in 1913, according to figures announced by Secretary Smith, of the Merchants' Exchange. Detail figures for the separate mills are: The Kehlor Flour Mills Co., 745,950 bbls.; the George P. Plant Milling Co., 421,940; Valier & Spies Milling Co., 315,763; Saxony Milling Co., 75,540, and the Hezel Milling Co., 120,360. Flour manufactured by mills outside of St. Louis, but the output of which is sold in St. Louis, amounted to 2,389,885 bbls. in 1915, as compared with 2,140,201 bbls. in 1914 and 2,176,229 in 1913.

Reports received by Samuel Plant, of the George P. Plant Milling Co., who lives in St. Louis County, indicate that the recent snows have protected the winter wheat in local territory and that low temperatures have done very little damage. The heavy snows should provide ample moisture in the spring and assure the crop a favorable start when the actual growing season starts.

T. E. Price, head of the T. E. Price Commission Co., made a profit of $19,000 on the short side of wheat when the market broke 5c a bu. Monday. Price has openly been one of the biggest "bears" in the local market. Peyton Carr also said he had cleaned up a large profit on the break. Pit traders generally made money, as the "crowd" has been bearish for some time.

Bert Forester has been appointed manager of the branch office of Logan & Bryan on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. Manuel P. Fisher is assistant manager. W. A. Rooke, who has represented the firm for many years, will be associated with the Chicago branch of the business. The firm will continue to do a general commission business in grain, cotton and stocks.

Edward S. Pfeffer, of the Pfelfer Milling Co., Lebanon, Ill., who was in St. Louis last week, says the winter wheat crop in the vicinity of the mills should be in good condition. During the last week ample snow has fallen to protect the crop from low temperatures and, according to correspondents' reports, the outlook is favorable. Mr. Pfeffer says other millers in his district also are optimistic as to the outlook for winter wheat.

According to a St. Louis miller who wished that his name be withheld, there was considerable cancellation of flour business in the last 10 days, even by buyers who had purchased supplies at a materially lower level. The miller told of a customer who had contracted for a liberal order for February shipment and who had a profit of $1 per bbl. at current quotations, and yet, after accepting 50 per cent of the shipment, had asked that the remainder be canceled on the price basis at which the order had been booked.

Kansas millers are still having considerable difficulty because of the shortage in cars. This is particularly true of mills located on the Union Pacific. This road has installed a rule that all shipments moving to points on other roads must be loaded in foreign cars. That is, all freight cars of the Union Pacific at this time are not allowed off its own tracks. This rule is generally put into effect by the Union Pacific when a serious car shortage prevails.

The Kansas City Board of Trade probably will not receive an application for membership from the Equity Union, Farmers' Union and Grange of Kansas for some time, at least. At the recent meeting of these organizations in Kansas City there was disagreement as to the advisability of seeking a membership in Kansas City or Hutchinson, Kan., and action was finally postponed.

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New York

New York, Feb. 7, 1916.

Mills still found it impossible to do any business in this market during the past week, as it was out of the question for them to compete with resales of flour. The action of the wheat market during the week indicated, in the opinion of the trade, the culmination of the recent bull movement and the possibility of a radical break. This sentiment prevailing, buyers could see no reason to make purchases at prices mills were asking, and such flour as they found necessary to have was easily obtained from resellers at prices ranging from 40c to 50c per bbl. under mill quotations. By a careful canvass of the trade it has been ascertained that probably never during the past 10 years have purchases of the trade been allowed to run as low as they are at present, and it is therefore only reasonable to expect that when buying does start in again it will be in large volume. Flour arrivals have been somewhat better of late on the railroads, and it rather appears as if the worst of the congestion is over and that better service can be expected from now on.

Spring patents were quoted at $6.50 to $6.80 in jutes, although earlier in the week, when the wheat market was lower, it is understood that several leading Northwestern brands were offered by mills at around $6.30 jute for 90-day shipment. Resale flour was offered at prices ranging from $6 to $6.25 jute, and a fair amount of business was turned over on same.

Kansas 95 per cent straights were offered by mills at prices ranging from $6.10 to $6.35 jutes, with resale flour being offered at $5.75 to $6 jutes, and the only business transacted was on reselling.

Spring wheat clear was generally held at $5.65 to $6 in jutes, with buyers holding off from making purchases, as it was reported that a line of some 70,000 sacks of Minneapolis clear on spot, which had been brought here for export to Greece, would shortly be placed on the market on a forced sale, as the vessel which had been provided to clear same had been requisitioned by the Greek government and, therefore, the flour had been ordered resold. Kansas clear was held at $5.75 to $6.10 in jutes, with business on same at a standstill.

Business on soft winter straights was "dead," and it appeared almost impossible to interest the trade in same at any price, both export and domestic. Straights were quoted at $6 to $6.25 in jutes.

Millfeed prices were firmly held at previous week's limits, with a moderate demand in evidence. City bran in bulk was quoted at $23.50 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.75@7.10; straight, $6.55@6.75; clear, $5.95@6.25; low grade, $4.50@5 jutes.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $6.50@6.75; straight, $6@6.25; clear, $5.40@5.80; low grade, $4.70@5.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, $6.50@6.75; straight, $6.10@6.35; clear, $5.75@6.10.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse, Western spring, to arrive, $24.50; standard middlings, $26; flour middlings, $28; red dog, to arrive, $32.50; oil meal, $40.50@41; city bulk bran, $23.50; in 100-lb. sacks, $25; mid- $23.50; in 100-lb. sacks, $25; middlings, $23.50@31.50; red dog flour, $32.50.

NEW YORK NOTES.

E. C. Broenniman returned to New York this week from a trip to Minneapolis.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 7, 1916.

There is no improvement in conditions governing the Chicago flour market insofar as direct sales by mills are concerned. City family and bakery business is very quiet. Resellers have control and are realizing a good margin of profit on a lot of well-bought flour which they are offering at concessions that cannot be met by various mills. It is a matter of conjecture as to how long this stock will last, but until it is absorbed it is quite evident that this source of supply will have a demoralizing influence on the market. There are numerous inquiries, but these are out of line for acceptance and buyers are taking their barest needs. The sharp recovery in wheat was too rapid to be reflected in the flour market, other than in higher prices, but should it be suggested that wheat is in for an upward trend it is anticipated that there would be some stimulation of the flour trade.

Northwestern mills report considerable irregularity, with some fair days and others not so good. A few of the larger mills made sales of good volume here, but the majority are complaining of a lack of business.

Southwestern mills report a fair volume of business for immediate shipment and but light sales for deferred. Patents are offered freely, and only occasional cars of first and second clears.

A number of the soft winter wheat mills booked a good volume of business for deferred shipment. Winter patent is bringing good values and clear is practically unobtainable.

The rye situation is practically unchanged. There is a good demand for patent and dark ryes for immediate shipment. There are also good inquiries for deferred shipment, but the mills are not inclined to sell ahead on this grade.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $7.30; standard patent, $6.30@6.60; first clear, $5.25@5.50; second clear, $3.80@4.20.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $6.10@6.20; straight, $5.90@6.10; clear, $5.10@5.20.

Patent, $6.20@6.40; straight, $6@6.20; clear, $5.10@5.30.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $6.60@6.70; straight, $6.30@6.40; clear, $4.90@5.20; No. 1 semolina, $6.80@6.90; No. 2 semolina, $6.70@6.80.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $22@22.25; middlings, $23; red dog, $30.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.50@5.60; dark, $4.90@5.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Increased shipments of wheat to Chicago are expected from the Southwest, as the result of the embargoes at the Gulf.

Embargoes were announced on grain shipments to Baltimore by the Pennsylvania, to Newport News by the Chesapeake & Ohio and to New Orleans by the Rock Island.

Arthur D. Heun, Charles Rockwell, Edw. W. Bucken and Marcus Hager were elected members of the Chicago Board of Trade. Lee D. Hollinger and Arthur W. Jordan made application for membership and Henry R. Norcross and Robert F. Straub posted memberships for transfer.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois will be held in Bloomington on Feb. 9, 10 and 11. Senator J. H. Lewis, of Illinois, is on the program for an address. Hon. Clifford Thorne, Railroad Commissioner of Iowa, will speak on "The Passing of Competition" and Charles Adkins will speak on the Illinois tax law.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Feb. 7, 1916.

High quotations on all grades of flour from mills prevented trading in this market last week, on account of the quantities of distress flour being offered by brokers and buyers at from 50c to $1 per bbl. under the market quotations. Practically all the business of the week was done in second-hand flour, and one lot of 2,000 bbls. will probably be closed this week on a $5.65 basis for soft winter export patent in cottons. The amount of second-hand flour offered was surprising to jobbers, who thought it had been practically exhausted last month. Now it is estimated that close to 10,000 bbls. of distress flours of all grades are on hand. The opinion prevails that little direct buying will be handled until this is used up. Bakers are well bought ahead on contracts and the export business is dead, except for what the British Admiralty will take and send ships for. There is some hope that this business will improve, as the Admiralty is sending mule boats here again and they will probably take on flour and grain for trimming purposes.

Kansas flour could be had at from $5.50 to $5.90 at second hand for patents and $6.35 to $6.50 on mill quotations. For export hard wheats were valued at $6.20 to $6.40 in 140-lb. jutes. Local bakers were bought ahead and the buying was light, with no country business.

Spring wheat flour was quoted at $6.50 to $6.75 for March delivery patents in cottons, basis carlots f. o. b. New Orleans. Business was light, though dealers of highly advertised stencils did a good family business. Straights and low grade were fairly active in small lots, but clears were scarce and practically off the market. The Dakotas were in line with Minneapolis mills and no concessions were made.

Soft winter wheats had things their own way for the city and country trade last week. The competition from the Pacific Northwest and Utah and Idaho mills was cut off, except in export business. About 20,000 bbls. of Northwestern flour was sold for export and went in British Admiralty boats. About 40,000 bbls. more will go within a fortnight. Missouri and Illinois mills were asking $6.70 to $7 per bbl. for high patents.

Millfeed was inactive, except in hand-to-mouth orders, and prices were up 2c to 3c per 100 lbs. Both hard and soft wheat bran was offered liberally at $1.10 to $1.12 per 100 lbs., basis cottons or jutes, with hard wheats 1c to 2c under soft.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

New Orleans bakers are considering cutting down the size of their loaves of bread on account of high prices of flour.

Joseph T. Buddeke, formerly a flour broker at New Orleans, is slated for the secretaryship to State Auditor-elect Paul Capdevielle.

C. B. Fox, local exporter, is reported about to close big contracts for the British, French and Italian governments to be handled by Admiralty ships sent here for the purpose. Flour and wheat rates are out of sight again, having jumped 10c per bbl. on flour and 12c per bus. on grain, on account of the German cruiser scare.

J. Ford Bell, of Minneapolis, vice-president of the Washburn-Crosby Co., called on Mr. Curry, his New Orleans agent, Saturday. T. C. Estey, export manager of the firm at New York, arrived Sunday to look over the port facilities of New Orleans. Guy A. Thomas, of the same company, was here last week from Minneapolis, attending the foreign trade convention.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 7, 1916.

Flour trade in Iowa showed some small improvement during the past week, but the increase in volume of new sales for quick shipment was rather negligible. Prices fluctuated closely with the market, closing values being on the same basis as a week ago. There was a better inquiry for deferred shipment flour, but there is a continued feeling of bearishness among buyers, and as a rule general trade is not anticipating its needs for more than 30 days. A few 60 and 90-day orders were booked last week, but these were exceptions.

Bakers and large jobbers bought a little more freely last week, but their purchases represented immediate needs, particularly on the part of bakers. Quite a few bakers still have old contracts for flour, but generally bakers will have to re-enter the market for their needs, as in a great many cases bakers have exhausted their old contracts.

Best Southwestern patents are quoted at $6.40@6.90 per bbl. in cotton sacks. Nebraska mills are asking around $6.75 per bbl., while some Nebraska brands are quoted at $6.90, the same as Kansas. Winter wheat mills are obtaining most of the business in the state because of ability to make lower prices than ruling quotations on spring wheat flour. Bakers, too, seem more interested in winter wheat offerings than heretofore, and considerable flour is being worked to this trade. Regular trade on established brands is the most consistent buyer in the market.

Spring wheat buyers are asking premiums of as much as 30c to 50c per bbl. over Southwestern prices. This is a big handicap and much of the trade of spring wheat mills obtained early in the crop year, when they were on a satisfactory price basis, being lost at this time. Best spring wheat patents are worth up to $7.25 per bbl., with some brands being offered as low as $6.90, in sacks. Bakers are paying a range of $6.50@7 per bbl. for standard patents.

Iowa mills are maintaining one-half to two-thirds time operations. Most plants are doing a local business and report trade fair to good. The larger mills, a few of which are operating full time, report good demand from Eastern trade. Iowa mills are on a parity with Southwestern and spring wheat mills as regards prices, best Iowa winter wheat patents being quoted up to $6.70 per bbl.

Millfeed has a strong tone. Prices were up about $1 per ton last week. Offerings of mills are on a smaller scale, while demand is larger. Spring wheat mills are not offering much feed in this state, most of the supplies coming from the Southwest and from local mills. Bran sold last week at a range of $21.50@22.50 per ton, sacked.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—$6.40@6.90; straight, $6.20@6.70; fancy clear, $5.660@5.90; second clear, $4.75@5.10.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $6.75@7.25; standard patent, $6.50@7; clear, $5.10@5.55.

Millfeed—Bran, $21.50@22.50 per ton; shorts, $23@25 for gray and $27 for white; flour middlings, $28@29.

IOWA NOTES.

Blanchard Milling & Elevator Co., Blanchard, Ia., has installed a complete new mill with capacity of 50 bbls. daily.

The Bebout Flour Mill, Knoxville, Ia., was purchased last week by Charles Fletcher. I. N. Bebout, who operated the mill, will retire to a farm, while Mr. Fletcher took possession of the plant Feb. 1.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1916.

The flour market shows an advance from last week, but buying is on a small scale. The past month was an unexpectedly dull one for the millers, for their customers were all holding off for a decline, which failed to arrive. The only buying was for immediate use and a large amount of reselling of flour occurred. The present month starts off with buyers' stocks considerably depleted, and any sudden turn in the market, either up or down, would probably be followed by a large amount of purchasing. Millers are expecting a strong market this month. Kansas flour has been selling comparatively well, as prices are on a better basis, as compared with spring wheat flour.

The millfeed demand is fair and stocks of transit feed are small. The supplies coming in from the Northwest are less than usual, and this has a strong effect upon the market. Middlings have gone up in price and are now quite scarce. Low-grade flour is in fair demand at strong prices.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7.50@7.75 in wood; clear, $6.50; low grade, $5.50.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $6.50@6.65 in cotton; straight, $6.15@6.25; first clear, $5.60@5.75.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7.25@7.50 in wood; pastry, $6.75@7; low grade, $5.25.

Rye Flour—$6.15@6.25.

Millfeed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $24; standard middlings, $27.50; red dog flour, $31; oil meal, $28; gluten feed, $30.25.

BUFFALO NOTES.

W. V. Hamilton, president of the New York State Millers' Association, was in Washington last week to represent the millers of the state in opposition to the Rainey bill.

The output of flour mills of Buffalo is now fully 15,000 bbls. daily, while mills owned here and located on the Niagara River will run the output up 3,000 bbls. or more daily.

A conference of feed dealers, manufacturers, jobbers and retailers will be held at the Hotel Arlington, Binghamton, N. Y., for the betterment of the business. No set program has been arranged.

One of the largest wheat cargoes ever brought into Buffalo was that of the steamer W. P. Snyder, which carried 450,000 bus. This vessel arrived late in the late season and was unloaded last week, the wheat going to the Washburn-Crosby Co.'s elevator.

The Franklin Mills Co., Batavia, N. Y., has re-elected officers as follows: President and secretary, J. E. Stetson; treasurer, J. E. Tibbetts; vice-president and assistant treasurer, Howard Stetson. The company makes whole-wheat flour. It has lately increased capacity.

Electric power is being used to a large extent in Buffalo factories, and one of the first to use it was the George Urban Milling Co. Other mills which either use electricity or will shortly do so are those of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., the Washburn Crosby Co. and the Banner Milling Co.

Visitors at the Buffalo Corn Exchange last week were: Frank Chesbro, Attica; John Schoepflin, Hamburg; W. H. Noyes, R. W. Chapin and L. F. Brown, Chicago; Paul J. Wurst, Holland; George Tomlinson, Perry; A. C. Palmer, Waverly; E. C. Kessler, Jamestown; E. N. Cross, Randolph; S. A. McPhail, Duluth; F. T. Benjamin, Catlartota; John Wickenheiser, Toledo, O.; F. B. Housel, Lyndonville; C. W. Wager, Philadelphia, Pa.; Paul Bartlett and F. C. Vincent, Kansas City, Mo; A. D. Davidson, New York.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 7, 1916.

The flour situation remains about the same as last week. Mills report they are running full time and have enough orders on their books to keep them running for some time. A few good sales are reported to the Southeast for shipment this month. Local business—that is, in the Southwestern territory—has been exceptionally fine, and reports show that merchants are buying a little ahead, the first time they have done so this year. Mills report quotations at $6.40 to $6.50, basis Missouri River rate points. Some mills are doing a nice export business with foreign governments and have large orders booked. The East has also opened up and some sales and numerous inquiries are reported. We find that very little flour is being stored in warehouses of the various mills and practically all of the flour is being loaded from the packer into cars. The car shortage is the cause of some complaint.

Cash wheat remains strong. Nearly all the good wheat is being taken by mills. At present quite a good deal of the wheat is moving to Minneapolis, and exporters are taking a few cars. We find that wheat is improving in quality. Owing to the stormy weather, very little wheat is coming into country station, and it will be a week or 10 days before roads will become passable. Country dealers are paying around $1.15, basis No. 2.

Millfeed is strong. Mills state that they are selling nearly all of their feed in mixed cars and at prices from $1 to $1.05 for straight bran. However, the bulk of sales is around $1.

WICHITA NOTES.

E. S. Kea, of the Kea-Patterson Milling Co., Coffeyville, will leave shortly for a trip through Southern states, meeting the trade and making some new connections.

Total receipts of all kinds of grain on the Wichita Board of Trade during January was 1,909 cars, against 1,708 cars a year ago. This established a new record for January grain receipts.

Henry H. Allen, of the Bemis Bro. Bag Co., St. Louis, was a visitor in Wichita the past week. J. H. (Shorty) Compton, of the local office of Bemis Bro. Co., also made the return trip, after a week's stay in St. Louis. He has been too busy after his long absence to be interviewed.

H. Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co.; L. H. Powell, of the Powell Grain Co.; W. F. McCullough, of the McCullough Grain Co., and Sam Wallingford, of the Wallingford Bros. Grain Co., have become interested in the Mid-Continent Tire Co., a Wichita concern. Messrs. Lassen and Powell have been elected to the directorate.

All manufacturing interests, millers, grain dealers and traffic organizations will band together into one body to help the Oklahoma Corporation Commission fight the increase in passenger fares and increase in railroad rates. It is intended to ask the Legislature for an appropriation of $75,000 to help fight proposed increases.

GENERAL NOTES.

A. L. Gilster, sales manager of the Steeleville Milling Co., Steeleville, Ill., called on Horace L. Pitcher, his New Orleans agent, last week. Mr. Gilster reported business in the South good and said his mills were on 18-hour time.

The Western New York and Pennsylvania Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers' Association elected as president William H. Merrick, of Corry, Pa.; vice-president, Edwin A. Bagy, of Conewango, N. Y.; secretary, H. R. Wilbur, of Jamestown, N. Y.; treasurer, Henry H. Neff, of Salamanca, N. Y.

The shortage of cars for grain in Nebraska is delaying the movement of wheat to mills in this state. The local movement of wheat in Iowa has been insufficient to supply the needs of mills for several months and Iowa millers have been compelled to purchase flour supplies in Nebraska and in the spring wheat states in the Northwest. Iowa mills grinding corn have also been compelled to purchase most of their supplies at Omaha, because of the poor quality of local grain and the light movement.

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(*Steel cars on these trains.)

The 9:01 a.m. and 9:17 p.m. trains leave St. Louis by way of Delmar av. Station, leaving there at 9:15 a.m. and 9:32 p.m.

Tickets: 8th and Olive—Union Sta. and Delmar Ave.

J. D. McNamara, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis.

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 7, 1916.

While sales of corn products from this market covered a broader territory in the last week than at any other time this winter, the business was still not up to the full expectations of millers. Competition with the surplus corn in Texas and Oklahoma again affected the trade from Missouri River points. Prices receded in sympathy with the cash corn market.

A few sales of meal were made during the week from here to Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. The Southeast purchased very lightly. Standard meal closed between $2.95 and $3.10, while corn meal ruled at $3.10@3.30. Grits were 10c higher than cream meal. The market on the whole was shaded about 10c a bbl.

The South was a very small buyer of corn. Alabama and Florida were credited with being the best buyers from this market. Prices ruled between $1.35½ and $1.39½.

In connection with the reports of continued competition from Texas and Oklahoma corn, it is interesting to note that the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture issued an estimate at the opening of the present month placing Oklahoma farm reserves of corn at 49 per cent of the last crop. This is probably higher than the trade expected. The average price paid at stations was estimated by the Oklahoma board at 55c a bu. for January. This serves to verify the complaints of strong Oklahoma competition which Missouri River markets have been making all winter.

Corn displayed a weaker tone on the Kansas City cash market. The market declined, despite reduced receipts here, because of reports of large supplies of corn piled on the ground in Kansas and Nebraska awaiting shipment as soon as railroads supply equipment. There was no urgent domestic demand, although Chicago bought corn here with which to fill the Eastern demand for choice grain. Local stocks showed a further heavy increase. Export demand was indefinite, although it was claimed workings were made for deferred shipment. Galveston cleared 111,428 bus. of corn for export in January, compared with nothing in the same month last year.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.10@3.30 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.20@3.40 per bbl.; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.35½@1.39½ per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1@1.05 per 100.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 7, 1916.

Corn goods were up 10c per bbl. last week, in sympathy with the high prices of coarse grains and wheat. The demand was curtailed on account of the fear of the flood and because of the high prices, though there was a good inquiry for meal and grits for export. Local dealers were fairly well stocked, but some were buying in hand-to-mouth quantities. Local brokers were warning their principals against trading in Mexico and Guatemala, on account of the possibility of serious trouble. Mexican exchange is up to 30 to 1 and Guatemalan is over 50 to 1, so business is in a precarious condition in those countries. Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica are on a stable basis of exchange, Nicaragua being about 101 to 105. Business there is good, and much inquiry for corn and flour is being received. Ruling prices for corn goods, f. o. b. New Orleans, basis bbls., half bbls. in cottons and jutes, were: Cream meal, $4 to $4.05 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.75 to $3.80 per bbl.; grits, $4.10 to $4.15 per bbl.; hominy, $4.15 to $420; cracked corn, $145 to $150 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $28 to $28.50 a ton.

New York, Feb. 7, 1916.

Business in corn goods was rather quiet during the week, with prices showing an advancing tendency.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.60 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.90; hominy, $4.05@4.20; granulated yellow, $4.05@4.20; corn flour, $1.85@1.95. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.92@2.02; grits, $2@2.03; flakes, $2.35.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1916.

The corn products market is strong and a large advance has occurred in corn feed meal and cracked corn during the past week, while hominy is also a little higher. The cold weather has caused some improvement in sales, which are about up to normal. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $29.75 per ton; corn feed meal, $32; cracked corn, $33; granulated corn meal, $1.95 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $2.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1916.

Corn products have had a slightly easier tone the past week. Corn was some easier at 74@76c. Corn meal is unchanged at $1.70@1.80 per 96-lb. bag, with mills reporting fair demand.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 7, 1916.

From the speculative standpoint, corn bounded into public favor during the past week. Just when a further decline seemed imminent the market rallied and prices moved steadily to a new high level. The demand last week was not unusually heavy. The corn arriving in this market is not of first-class quality, and a good demand is anticipated for whatever good corn is available. The gluten feed market remains practically the same. Hominy feed, white, was quoted at $26.75@27.25 per ton; white corn meal, $2 in 100-lb. sacks; yellow corn meal, $1 95 in 100-lb. sacks; gluten feed, $27 per ton; gluten meal, $25.50@26.50 per ton; corn oil meal cake, $28.

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Official Flour Inspector of Kansas City Board of Trade

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 7, 1916.

Including today's decline, flour prices showed a net loss of about 20c per bbl. during the past week. Up to Saturday prices had been comparatively steady, although irregular changes within a range of 20c per bbl. were recorded. Closing values on Saturday were the same as a week ago. Flour business did not show any improvement at all during the week. All orders were limited to nearby shipment and were for small lots. Most of the business by mills is of a local character and principally on established patents to regular trade.

Some of the larger mills are doing a small business to Eastern markets, but reselling is hampering this business. In many instances mills have been advied that resales of Nebraska flour in some of the principal Eastern markets have been as much as 30c below mill quotations. This has proved a demoralizing factor in the market.

Best Nebraska patents are now quoted at a range of $6.40 to $6.70 per bbl. in cotton sacks, Omaha basis. Interior mills are asking a wide range of prices, best patents selling in different sections from $6.60 to $7.20 per bbl., sacked.

Mills in the state are averaging about 15 hours. Some of the larger mills are running full time and quite a number of small mills are running 18 hours, principally on current business.

Millfeed continues to advance and the demand shows further improvement. Omaha jobbers are now bidding $19 to $19.40 per ton for bran in 100-lb. sacks and $21 to $22.40 for shorts. Offerings on this market are in small volume, as mills have been able to sell a large part of their output of feed at mill door or in mixed cars. Interior prices on bran range from $21 to $22 per ton and shorts $24 to $25.

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We collect all your slow accounts. No collection, no fee. Refer to any mill in the state of Nebraska—any jobber in the city of Omaha. Write us for our special 2% collection plan.
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Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—Patent, $6.40@6.70; straight, $6.20@6.50. Interior mills—Patent, $6.60@7.20; straight, $6.40@7.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—$19@19.40; shorts, $21@22.40. Interior mills—Bran, $21@22; shorts, $24.50@25.50.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Black Bros., Blue Springs, Neb.: "We are running the mill 24 hours. Flour business is good locally. Wheat area in this vicinity is the same as last year."

The York Milling Co., York, Neb., placed an order last week for 6,000 bbls. of flour to be used by a matzos bakery. During the Feast of Passover, which lasts eight days, people of the Jewish faith use matzos, or unleavened bread, exclusively, and flour must be made in a mill that has been inspected and blessed by a Jewish rabbi. It is estimated that the York Milling Co. order will amount to about one-fourth of all the flour used in the United States for making matzos.

W. R. Mellor, secretary of the Nebraska Department of Agriculture, is opposed to any changes in the present mixed-flour law. Secretary Mellor received a letter from the mixed-flour committee of the National Manufacturers' Association of Products From Corn asking for a letter of approval of the Rainey bill. Mr. Mellor did not comply with the request and has announced publicly that he is in favor of the stand taken by the flour milling industry on any changes in the mixed-flour law.

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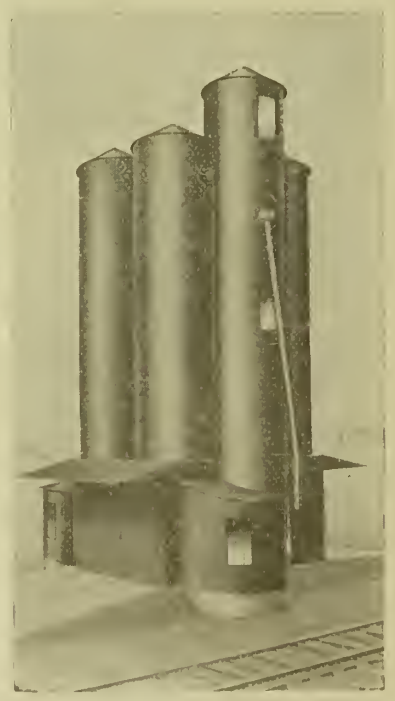

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Through the representatives of the following companies and this Department, FREE advice can be obtained regarding proper Fire Prevention.

Millers National Ins. Co., Chicago, Ill.
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Western Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Canton, Ohio.
Texas Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Fort Worth, Texas.
Penn. Millers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Lansing, Mich.
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

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Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1916.

Following the easier tendency in wheat last week, flour was a shade lower, though some of the millers were slow to follow the fluctuations in grain However, sales of flour were made at prices 10c to 15c per bbl. lower than for the preceding week. Southern buyers are satisfied to await developments in the market, and are taking flour in only sufficient quantity to meet their needs. The general tone of business was quiet last week. Ordinarily, at this time of the year buyers are inclined to take care of their needs for 30 to 60 days, but this is not the case at present, there being extremely light bookings for future delivery. The sales booked last week were far below the amount of output. Doubtless some buyers remember that they were purchasers last year at this time, when the record price since the was made, following which there was a slump in prices. Wheat was some easier, with No. 2 red quoted in this market at $1.40, and price irregular.

Minnesota and Southwestern flour was some easier, in sympathy with the wheat market. Commission men reported business quiet.

Millfeed is in moderate demand, the consuming demand being sufficient to prevent accumulations of stocks at the mills. Prices show no material changes.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $6.75@6.85; standard, $6.50@6.60; half patents, $6.30@6.40; low grades, $5.75@6; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—$5.90@6.15.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—$6.90 $7.15.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Soft winter wheat bran, $21.50@22.50; mixed feed, $23@24; standard shorts or middlings, $26@28.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at end of week amounted to 43,500 bbls., against 43,000 at end of preceding week.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 168 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 574,000 bus.; corn, 406,000 bus.; oats, 488,500 bus.

Grain and milling interests have been much interested in the hearing before Congress on the Rainey bill to remove the tax on mixed flour. E M. Kelly, president of Southeastern Millers' Association; J. B. McLemore, secretary, and E. C. Faircloth, of the Cherokee Mills, were in Washington last week to register a protest with the Ways and Means Committee of Congress in behalf of Southeastern milling interests.

On petition of the Ford Milling Co. and Nashville Roller Mills, the Interstate Commerce Commission has entered an order restraining several Southeastern railroads from withdrawing the shipping-in transit privilege on mixed flour. The order restrains the withdrawal of the privilege until June 6, pending hearing of the complaint on the merits.

The Lone Mountain Milling Co., Lone Mountain, Tenn., announces plans for rebuilding its plant, which was destroyed by fire some time ago. The company will build a brick structure to cost $4,000 to $6,000 and install a plant with a daily capacity of 100 bbls. of flour and 400 bags of corn meal. The company's plan is to rebuild the plant without delay.

William J. Wilson of Shane Bros. & Wilson, accompanied by his family, has gone to the Pacific Coast on a pleasure trip.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 7, 1916.

About all the buying this week in the flour line was of second-hand cars and mostly owned by bakeries who had too much flour booked for their wants in the time it is contracted to come out. They have been getting about 50@75c less than mill limits. But this stock is now about cleaned up, so we must expect some buying from the mills to start in the next week.

There is a big difference between prices different mills are making for shipment—as much as 50c a bbl. for the same grade flour.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$6.40@7.05; straight, $6.15@6.40; clear, $5.75@6.15; low grade, in jute, $3.50@4.55.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$6.35@6.75; straight, $5.95@6.25; clear, $5.65@5.95; extra, $5.10@5.30.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$6.25@6.75; straight, $5.95@6.25; clear, $5.50@5.95.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.50@6.05; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.50@6.05.

Spring Feeds, in 100-lb. sacks. Red dog, $30.50@31.50; flour middlings, $28.75@29.50; standard middlings, $25.25@25.50; bran, $24.25@24.75; Kansas middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $28.50@29.50; bran, $24.25@24.50; winter middlings, in bulk, $27.50@27.75; bran, $24.25@24.50.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Exports from Philadelphia since Jan. 1 amount to 1,775,741 bus.

Frank Sours, a miller of Stockertown, Pa., died. He operated a mill there for years.

John Washburn, James Ford Belland and H. E. Hughes, of Minneapolis; H. C. Stebbins and William S. Weiss, of Red Wing, Minn., and F. Hutchinson, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., were visitors in Philadelphia.

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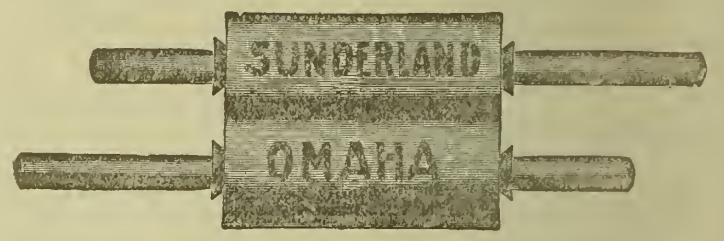

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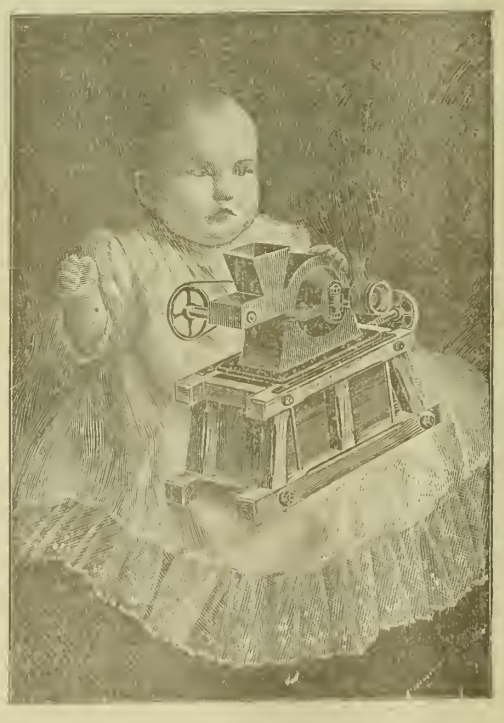

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We have built over 100 Alfalfa and Feed Mixing Plants

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WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 7, 1916.

Alfalfa meal and mixed feed trade in the last week showed a decrease in volume, as compared with the business of the preceding week. Reports on the volume of sales varied, but the total business fell off moderately. Offerings were free, with the inferior quality of supplies among the bearish influences. Prices were unchanged to lower.

Receipts of meal from interior points were quite liberal. Kansas and Oklahoma mills were reported operating on good runs despite unsettled weather. Colorado mills also reported activity in operations, but their output still moved on old orders to a large extent. From Wyoming and Idaho complaints were heard here as to the interference of heavy snows. This is affecting the northern territory which the mills of that section usually provide with meal. The bulk of the arrivals here graded No. 2, with little choice or No. 1 arriving. Some distributors claimed that the inferiority of some of the meal which arrived on the market was a bearish factor. It was generally agreed, however, that the lack of molasses was the most serious trade influence. Choice was offered on a wider range, one large broker quoting down to $19. No. 2 was offered down to $13.50. The top quotations were unchanged.

Mixers were again restricted by the short supplies of molasses and the exceptionally high prices which they are compelled to ask for their products. Competition of millfeeds was admitted as a restricting influence. Besides, mixers again showed no inclination to contract ahead, their molasses deliveries being uncertain. Prices were strong to a shade higher in sympathy with the molasses market. Sales were only scattered.

Alfalfa hay ruled strong at the close of the week Saturday after having scored an advance of 50c a ton. Present alfalfa prices, with a top of $17.50 for choice, are the highest on the 1915 crop. The receipts showed a moderate decrease, while demand was general, with the South an important buyer.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@21; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $13.50@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $22.50@25; standard, $21.50@23.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.50@27.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $16.50@17.50; No. 1, $15@16; standard, $11.50@14.50; No. 2, $9@11; No. 3, $6@8.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7, 1916.

Conditions in the Western milling states are combining to advance the market on alfalfa meal and alfalfa mixed feeds. Continued lighter shipments and inability of mills to obtain alfalfa hay freely resulted in advances of more than $1 per ton on alfalfa meal in the local market last week. Alfalfa mixed feeds were advanced correspondingly and present prices are now at the top level of the crop year. Blackstrap molasses is also strong in tone and with coarse grains at high levels indications are that the next few months will witness a general advance in alfalfa meal and mixed feeds as is generally the case from the middle of February to the end of the crop year.

The low point on alfalfa meal was fixed from a bottom of $14.50 on No. 1 meal to $16 per ton. Better quality No. 2 meal sold up to $17 per ton in 100-lb. burlap bags. No. 1 meal also advanced during the week and is now quoted at a range of $19 to $20 per ton, while choice meal is quoted at an even premium of $2 per ton over No. 1, or at a range of $21 to $22 per ton in new bags. Local jobbers are asking a premium of at least $1 per ton for March shipment meal, while mills are indisposed to quote for shipment after March 15.

The indications are that good quality alfalfa meal will be very scarce in the closing months of the crop year. The present premium of $2 per ton is larger than normal and millers anticipate that this premium will be larger as the season advances. A difference of $6 per ton now prevails between the low point on No. 2 and the high point of choice meal.

Mixed feed manufacturers are doing a fair business. A favorable development is the advancing prices for bran and other millfeeds. However, cottonseed feeds are sharply lower, which offsets the effect of the strength in millfeed markets.

Demand for alfalfa mixed feeds is principally for quick shipment. Mills are maintaining full time operations, at least those mills with old orders are running full time. Best demand is from the South and Southeast, although fair sales are being made to immediate states and to Eastern markets. Buyers are not taking anything except for prompt shipment. There is no disposition to buy heavily because of the mild weather.

Molasses mixed feeds were also higher during the week. Grain molasses mixtures are quoted up to a top of $30 per ton in 100-lb. burlap bags, while molasses alfalfa feeds are selling up to $27 per ton, sacked. Grain dry mixtures are selling on same basis as molassess grain mixed feed.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 7, 1916.

Alfalfa and alfalfa products had a good sale last week for everything except stock molasses mixed feeds. The cold weather caused a strong call for alfalfa hay and mixed feed, and there would have been a big sale of the molasses mixed if it could be had. This, of course, is now an old story—how the war keeps the molasses prices soaring—but it is a sad story for the local mixed feed men who have built up a molasses feed business and have to revamp all their plans. Resumption of mule boat sailings out of New Orleans caused a big alfalfa hay and timothy business and prices were up $1 to $1.50 a ton on the strength of it and scarcity of choice peagreen alfalfa hay. When getable, choice alfalfa hay was worth $21 to $22 a ton, with off-colors going down to $19 to $20 for primes. Meal was up to $23 to $24 per ton for choice and No. 1, ranging down to $21 to $22 for primes and No. 2s. Grain mixed feeds were quoted at $25 to $33 per ton, according to quality and grade, with no prices for molasses mixed feeds. Prices as high as 22c to 23c per gallon were offered for blackstraps here last week, which 12 months ago would have gone begging at 4c to 6c.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 7, 1916.

There was a general improvement in the alfalfa market in the past week Mills operated more freely and buying was more liberal than at any time in the previous month. Prices were firm to a shade higher. This improvement was attributed to the seasonable weather, as well as the arrival of a supply of molasses. There was a fair business consummated in the mixed feeds. Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at $21@22.50, a rise of $1 per ton; No. 1, $17@18.50; No. 2, $14.50@16; No 1 molasses alfalfa feed, $22.75@23.50; No. 2, $21@22; grain molasses alfalfa feed, $27.50@28.50; alfalfa grain feed, dry, is quoted at $27@28 per ton.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1916.

An advance has occurred in the alfalfa market during the last week and prices show considerably more firmness. Trade is reported quiet in most grades. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22.50, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25.50 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $27.50.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

H. B. Allen, of the Wichita Alfalfa Stock Food Co., was fatally injured in a railroad accident, Jan. 26, at Wichita. Mr. Allen was well known in the alfalfa feed markets of the Southwest.

The Oklahoma state board of agriculture reports 49 per cent of the 1915 alfalfa crop still on farms of Oklahoma. It places the average price of the hay in the state last month at $9.79 a ton, compared with $8.90 a ton last October.

O. E. Moon, of the Emporia Mill & Elevator Co., Emporia, Kan., visited with the alfalfa feed trade in Kansas City last week. Mr. Moon said there is more alfalfa on farms in the Emporia district than the mill of his company can grind in two years. "I do not believe there are five carloads in all of this hay which will grade No. 1," said Mr. Moon. "The Emporia district suffered heavy losses from excessive moisture on alfalfa last year."

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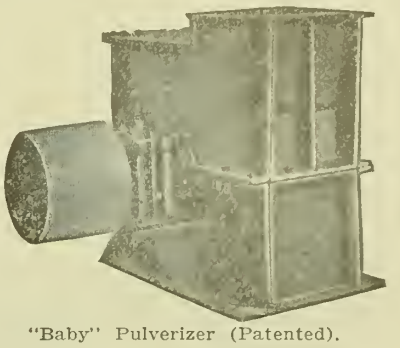
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POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, West Salem, Ohio.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill from 50 to 300 bbl. capacity by a first-class miller, one who can build up your trade, if it takes quality to do it. Have my own tools and keep mill in good repair. Am married, with small family; speak German and am strictly sober; 35 years of age. Can come on 30 days' notice. I am not out of employment, but wish to change for good reasons. Will furnish references as to character and ability. Address Box 327, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as miller in mill from 40 to 300 bbl. Will go anywhere at once. Do my own millwright work. Can handle any place in a mill. Would consider operating a mill on shares. Do not use liquor. State wages to save time. References furnished. Address T. A. McWilliams, Cottage Grove, Tenn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A thoroughly sober, industrious and capable man for taking charge of the manufacturing end, also to be conversant with the selling end of a molasses and poultry feed business. No has-beens need apply. Plant being arranged for turning out about 10 cars of molasses and poultry feed of the very best grades per day. Advise present position, full qualifications, age and references, also salary desired. Box 325, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—An experienced engineer to take care of a 50 h. p. Collins engine. Good salary and steady position to right man. Address Herreid Milling Co., Herreid, S. D.

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A large hard winter mill needs high-class salesmen for these states. These are good positions which will carry proper salaries to the right men. Price-getters and real producers only need apply. Tell us briefly about yourself. You know what we ought to know. Show us what you have done. Deal in results produced. Send a recent photograph. Box 330, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Or lease, or would consider selling half interest, 150-bbl. flour and corn meal mill, 40-ton grinding and mixing plant and 25-ton ice plant, all in good condition and located well for supplies of wheat, corn and alfalfa. Will sell each separate if desired. For description and information, address A. M. Floersch, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE—One of the best corn milling and feed mixing propositions in the South. Corn milling machinery, alfalfa feed mixing machinery, molasses tanks, etc., etc. Spur track, electric power and lights, steam boiler and heating pipes. Located on the main line of one of the South's best railroads and in the best and most popular city on the Gulf Coast. Own the entire mill property, land, buildings and equipment; no incumbrances. Will sell at much less than value. Reason for selling, death of managing partner. Address Box 329, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

ONE-HALF INTEREST FOR SALE—My corn and saw mill; plenty of space for a flour mill; a good wheat and corn country; no other mill near. Address W. S. Rommans, Middletown, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Machinery from 100-bbl. flour mill, good condition, in steady operation, best of reasons for selling. Address Cloverland Milling & Supply Co., Gladstone, Michigan.

FOR SALE, TRADE OR RENT—75-bbl. mill in good county-seat town; 3,000 population. Only mill in town: running and doing fair business; good chance for a man with small capital. J. L. Saunders, Jr., Council Grove, Kan.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, one secondhand 11x24 Murray-Corliss engine, in excellent condition. For particulars address Gibbon Roller Mills, Gibbon, Kan.

GENERAL NOTES.

Henry Cjoehnk was elected president of the Champion Feed Milling Co., Clinton, Ia, at the annual meeting held there.

Albert C. Krumm & Sons, Philadelphia, died last week, at the age of 68 years. Mr. Krumm was a pioneer in the macaroni and noodle business in America. He was a large buyer of flour.

The Globe Elevator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., which manufactures feeds and also handles flour at wholesale, is to establish an office on the ground floor of the Chamber of Commerce on February 1.

Kansas City received 1,013 cars of alfalfa hay in January. In the month of January, 1915, the alfalfa receipts in Kansas City were 8,835 cars, the heaviest in the history of that market for a month. The receipts last December were 1,285 cars. The arrivals last month were the lightest since last October, when only 694 cars were received.

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Accepts the Nomination

Samuel Plant, of St. Louis, Is Only Candidate for President of the Millers' National Federation.

Samuel Plant, of the George P. Plant Milling Co., of St. Louis, will undoubtedly be elected president of the Millers' National Federation at the annual election which will soon be held by mail ballot. The committee on nominations recently reported the names of Robert R. Clark, of St. Joseph, and Samuel P. Plant, and the withdrawal of Mr. Clark assures the election of Mr. Plant.

Of the third generation of the Plant family in milling in St. Louis, Mr. Plant is splendidly qualified by inheritance and personal abilities to lead the millers of the United States in their national organization. He has been a conspicuous success as a mill manager and has inconspicuously but effectively served the milling industry whenever called upon in important matters. He has been a director in the Millers' National Fire Insurance Co. and the Millers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co. for a number of years.

St. Louis and winter wheat millers will be honored by the election of Mr. Plant as president of the federation, and are to be congratulated that Mr. Plant has been persuaded to acceept the nomination.

Lighter Stocks at Chicago.

The New Century Co., Chicago, Ill.: "We do not believe that flour stocks, on an average, are 60 per cent of a year ago.

"Flour buyers supplied their needs materially under present ruling values and were forced by the mills to order flour out and have been working on this now for some weeks, and will have something of an accumulation left. But as a general proposition they have, and have had, but very little confidence in the market, and have not made fresh purchases. There is only an occasional car ought to complete their stocks.

"In my judgment, there should be other liberal buying done in this market within the next 30 to 45 days, and I believe this will be necessary to keep business in operation.—C. B. Spaulding."

Flour Stocks at Selma, Ala.

A careful review of this market on the flour situation reveals that Selma has between 12,000 and 15,000 bbls. of flour coming on old contracts, as against about 25,000 bbls. at this time last year. Several jobbers have more flour booked this year than last, but the majority have less. Stocks on hand are about the same as a year ago, due to the fact that considerable flour was booked here early in the season for shipment by Jan. 1 and has not taken out, owing to dull trade.

A. J. Atkins, of the V. B. Atkins Grocery & Commission Co., says that, while his firm has only about one-third as much flour in stock and bought on contract as last year, he does not anticipate much demand. The boll weevil ravages in the cotton fields last year reduced the yield to about one-third of a crop. Added to that, a much larger corn crop was grown in this section, and, as the negroes (who constitute about 75 per cent of the population in the Selma territory) have no money and have corn, they are making out on cornbread largely this season.

W. C. Agee, of the firm of R. H. & W. C. Agee, says the demand for flour in this section will be governed largely by prices; that last year, when flour was abnormally high, the demand was cut right off, and that should prices again soar the demand will be even less than at present.

D. W. Ward, of W. L. Ward & Sons, says he does not expect more than 60 per cent of a normal demand. Too much corn in the country and merchants are not willing to advance farmers, except in a restricted way, because of the boll weevil menace to cotton crops.

Possible Green Bug Infestation.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1916.

A serious infestation of Southwestern grain fields by the spring grain aphis, or green bug, as it is popularly termed, is possible the coming spring, according to a circular recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The pest has appeared in grain fields in Tennessee, Oklahoma, Kansas and Northeastern New Mexico, and it is probable that it is also in Southern Missouri and Arkansas.

The danger of the insects doing serious damage in the spring depends largely upon temperature conditions up to the middle of April. If the weather is warm enough to permit the green bug to breed and at the same time sufficiently low to prevent its principal natural enemy—a minute black four-winged fly—from developing, a serious outbreak over large areas may be expected.

The circular advises grain growers in all the states where the pest has made its appearance to watch their fields closely. The first sign of an approaching outbreak is the appearance of spots, usually circular, where the color of the growing grain has changed from green to yellow. It is from these spots that the green bug spreads over the remainder of the field. The spots should be plowed under deeply and the ground harrowed and rolled, or the pest may be effectively destroyed by spreading straw over the infested patches and burning it.

SAMUEL P. PLANT, OF ST. LOUIS,
Nominated for President of the Millers' National Federation.

5000 Millers at St. Louis

This Will Be Working Slogan of F. O. M. A.—Committee Now Making Definite Arrangements.

E. T. Bauer, president, and J. A. Wells, secretary, of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America, have been in St. Louis during the past week arranging for the twenty-first annual convention of the F. O. M. A. The Coliseum Building has been definitely secured for the week of May 29 to June 3, 1916, and the attendance of 5,000 millers and members of allied interests is expected on this occasion.

The Manufacturers' Auxiliary of the F. O. M. A. is arranging for the fifth exhibit of flour and cereal mill machinery, and this is expected to be the largest and most interesting exposition of milling machinery ever held. There were no machinery exhibits at the convention at Cincinnati last year, and for this reason it is expected that manufacturers will all decide to exhibit at St. Louis this year, as its central location and other advantages lead them to believe the largest number of millers will attend than at any previous convention.

President William C. Essmueller has called a meeting of all allied interests in St. Louis at the Marquette Hotel on Tuesday evening, Feb. 15, for the purpose of organizing committees and making preliminary arrangements for the machinery exposition. President Bauer and Secretary Wells will attend this meeting.

Wheat Irregular in Southwest.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 15, 1916.

Weather conditions in the Southwest have improved for the new wheat crop. Temperatures are milder this morning generally in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma. According to the United States Weather Bureau office here, climatic conditions indicate that the lowest temperatures of the winter have been passed and that no more severe or prolonged cold spells will be witnessed. There is some nervousness over the possibility of damage from intermittent freezing and thawing, but the Weather Bureau's forecasts are reassuring in this respect.

Milder temperatures the last few days have caused the covering of ice over Kansas wheat fields to disappear. There is an abundance of moisture in the ground, except in portions of the western end of the state.

Oklahoma and Texas sent a number of complaints yesterday and this morning on their wheat. Commissioner Fred W. Davis, of the Texas Department of Agriculture, Austin, reports damage to wheat from severe weather in nearly every county in the state of any important in the production of that cereal. Sherman and Gainesville, in Texas, report some wheat being plowed up. Barley and rye seed inquiries were received from these points by Kansas City seed dealers, who say the fields will be replanted. Moisture conditions in Oklahoma and Texas are much less favorable than those in Kansas.

While the milder weather means muddy roads and probably will restrict the movement of wheat from farms, the expectation here is for continued heavy receipts. Railroads are still suffering from a lack of cars, but the weather is such that they can handle their available equipment to better advantage now.

REGARDING ADVERTISERS — As Milling and Grain News is discriminating in the character of advertisements it publishes, our readers may have perfect confidence in the firms and individuals represented therein. We exclude all advertising of questionable character or of irresponsible concerns.

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WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

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All Present—but the Corpse.

A few years ago, when the high cost of living began its peregrinations, the cry went up that the jobber was "non est" and that his speedy exit from the commercial world was the next turn in the Whirligig of Time. He was the man, it was claimed, that was the cause of the increased expenses of the "common peepul." "Away with him. Away with him!' 'they cried with one accord. Some of them even went so far as to prepare for the "wake." There were to be great doings. Jollification and jubilation were to be rampant.

But they are still waiting for the big event. Everything is ready but the corpse.

He is still doing business at the old stand.

While it is to be admitted that in late years the jobber has lost some of his importance in the distribution of merchandise and products, it is not to be taken by any means as an indication that his usefulness has ceased.

The question naturally arises, however, as to whether he himself is responsible for the devclopments or whether general conditions are causing the change.

There is one thing certain, and this is that there must be some justification for the criticism which has developed, or else it would not be so prevalent. Not only has the jobber been criticised by the primary sellers, but he has also been the recipient of a great deal of abuse originating among the retailers.

Let us visualize a little and see if we can help solve the problem, which is of vast importance to those interested in the distribution of products.

The primary purpose of the jobber and his value and usefulness in the scheme of distribution is as a reservoir for merchandise—that is, buying in quantities from the manufacturer and giving every aid possible to keep up a continuous production and to always have on hand a sufficient supply to take care of the fluctuating demand among the retailers. When the jobbing business was at its best this was the jobber's duty.

But circumstances over which the jobber has had no control have changed conditions, and it is possibly these changes in conditions and the subsequent change in the jobbing business have brought about the criticism. For one thing, for the past five years the jobber has not been buying in large quantities. He has purchased irregularly, and then only to meet the current demand. Quite often he has required shipments which are no more nor less than that which would have been ordered by an ordinary retailer.

In a great many instances the jobber has allowed his stocks to run down to the lowest limit, and, instead of purchasing for six months or longer, and in this manner giving the manufacturer something to figure his production upon, has purchased from week to week and in small quantities.

In spite of this, the jobber expects to obtain relatively as low prices as he did formerly. He has lost sight of the fact that, while these save extra costs of doing business, the manufacturer has had to use great ingenuity to keep down the total expenses in other directions and the amount saved in these directions really belongs to the manufacturer's profit.

From the jobber's standpoint, this method of purchase has been desirable. It does not require over one-half of the capital formerly employed, there are a greater number of turnovers and a larger profit, relatively, upon the smaller amount of money invested. These conditions have prevailed for the past five years, at least, and, while it is not certain that they will continue, the jobber has had whatever advantage there has been in this method of purchasing, to the disadvantage of the manufacturer.

In boom times it will be impossible for the jobber to purchase in small quantities or for him to carry as small a stock as has been the case, and some of the former conditions may be again noted. When these conditions develop, as they assuredly will, the jobber will be more necessary than he is today.

If business, however, is to continue to fluctuate the way it does at present, the jobber is likely to be less necessary. But, as far as the actual consumption of goods is concerned, an actual increase or decrease by consumers is felt much sooner than formerly by the manufacturers.

There has not been as much advantage recently in selling the jobber as there might have been, if quantity distribution on any one order be considered. The retailers have recognized these conditions and are familiar with the fact that the jobber is purchasing in small quantities and taking fewer chances than the retailers themselves are. All of which in turn has produced a more co-operative spirit among the retailers, a good thing from their standpoint, but a mighty bad one from the jobber's standpoint.

From these conditions has sprung a retailers' co-operative buying movement that has practically spread over the entire country, to the detriment of the jobbing trade. While it may yet be too early to determine whether these organizations are here to stay, records so far have shown that comparatively few of them have had any great success.

Distribution today is not small—in fact, it is probably as large as at any previous time—but it is being done in small quantities and is largely unsatisfactory and the jobber is responsible for it. Therefore, he is criticised. He is turning over his capital more often and relatively making a bigger profit, while the retailer is not turning over his capital as often as in the past, due to the varied requirements of the consumers. The jobber's costs of doing business have declined relatively, while the retailer's have increased. Hence, it is only natural for the retailer to object to the situation and to make no attempt to evolve some method which will be to his own advantage.

During the next few years, however, there are big questions along this line that will be settled one way or another. At the present these questions are merely in the experimental stage of being answered. In some instances manufacturers are trying to determine whether they are willing to develop a practically new organization and become acquainted with entirely new buyers. Others are attempting to start dealing direct with retailers as a side issue and allow it to grow, rather than eliminate entirely the business done with the jobbers.

The situation is one that will be worth while watching.

Quality and Service, Too.

Quality is not everything. Service counts, too.

Millers are discovering the truth of these two statements more than ever today. At one time a miller with high-quality flour did not have to worry about his trade. Quality was the argument which he used to win new trade and quality flour was the principal factor in keeping old customers. But there are innumerable quality flours on the market today, and each brand has been favored by regular customers. Certainly it is an achievement for the milling industry when bakers and other large flour buyers say that quality in flour is one of the lesser important arguments in their eyes. It is service that counts now.

Of course, quality is important, and without quality there can be no success in milling. The milling industry has so perfected the manufacturing process that white flour today is almost synonymous with the highest quality. When quality becomes as common as it is in the flour milling business, then new sales arguments enter. And service seems to be the most important at this time.

Service does not mean premiums, for the milling industry has not shown a favorable attitude toward premiums as a general rule. But service to bakers in the form of hel ful suggestions and ideas on the be methods to work flour, and service the housewife in the form of baki recipes—these are some of the selli arguments being used today by mi ers to obtain ne wtrade. Quality is secondary consideration only becau quality is not a curiosity in flour.

One of the largest milling co panies in this country maintains bakery trade because of its so-call bakery department. In selling a bak flour this mill guarantees that t baker will not have trouble with t flour and will obtain the maximu results, because some of the best perts in the country are employed the mill to serve the baker and show him how to obtain maximu results. This is Service with a ca tal S.

Service also includes the distri tion of cook books, because this one of the most practical ways a m er can reach a housewife to tell h what is wrong with her baking me ods. But another kind of service th is finding quite general use is the given a new customer by a mill helping him place flour among hou wives. One of the largest mills the Southwest has in its employ large number of women demonst tors who are experts in the art a science of baking bread. These wo en are sent to the stores of all n customers and will sometimes spe several weeks in such a store. Eve customer who buys a sack of the n flour can have the services of t demonstrator in her home to sh the housewife how to bake bread wi the new flour. This has proven ve successful as a new business "gette

In fact, service takes many differe forms, but it means help to the flo buyer. And the present-day mill who offers service in connection wi quality is the successful miller. one prominent miller says:

"Quality, quality, quality has be the great howl of the American ma ufacturer for years, and, while an sential in the conduct of any bu ness, quality alone cannot mainta business relations. The question service has come into prominen and millers are now beginning to a preciate what it means to give se ice to the flour buyer."

Mixed-Flour Revenue Income.

Tax collections under the mixe flour law for December, 1915, amou ed to $198.50, compared with $195. in December, 1914, an increase $2.95, according to figures made pu lic by the Internal Revenue Burc today. Mixed-flour tax receipts f the six months ending with Dec. 1915, amounted to $1,930.20, compar with $2,062.49 for a similar period 1914, a decrease of $132.29.

Imagination in Business

An Interesting Address by H. H. Bigelow, President Brown & Bigelow, St. Paul, Minn.

To my mind, there is no business subject as interesting as that played by imagination in business. It is the mainspring of every enterprise, of which window-dressing, store methods and advertising are but cogs in the wheel.

Imagination, as applied to business, is the power of building mental pictures of conditions that do not now exist. It is a prime requisite for success and the lack of it makes more mediocre business men than all other things combined.

Most business men are too closely engrossed with the work immediately at hand to dream dreams of the future; too busily engaged in details to take a day or a week off to attend a business convention where they can stand back and look at themselves and their business and determine whether they are building on a predetermined plan or just going around in an aimless circle.

Every business every day is going forward or backward. Nothing in this world stands still, and nothing goes forward by chance. Business success is attained only as the result of a plan carefully worked out, with a distinct goal in the imagination toward which it is building.

The man who succeeds in the long run, and whose success is no accident, is the man who, in his imagination, has charted his course long before. He is the man who makes plans and then works to the plans. I do not care whether he be a vendor of peanuts or a builder of locomotives.

The imagination of too many business men, as applied to their business, extends only to the achievements of their competitors. They lack the plan of visualizing for themselves. They must see their ideals already achieved by someone else. As a stream seldom rises higher than its source, so they are content to be an imitation of their worthy competitors, but the real man is the one who can think and plan for himself. To these the possibilities of success are unlimited.

I recently read with great interest the life of Donald A. Smith, afterward Lord Strathcona, who recently died at 90 years of age, the most successful business man in Canada, and who did more for the development of that great country than any other man.

At 20 years of age he came from England and entered the service of the Hudson Bay Co. as a clerk, and was sent to the bleak coast of Labrador, one of the poorest posts of that wonderful company. He remained there for 20 years, and with wonderful vision developed that country. From a post trading merchandise for a few furs his vision saw the possibilities of that northern land. He developed the fur trade, he developed the fisheries, he started a canning industry, shipping canned salmon to England; developed the mineral resources and even attempted agriculture to the extent of raising cattle and vegetables for the needs of those living there. He made of Labrador one of the most successful territories of the Hudson Bay Co.

His imagination and power for concentrated efforts called him later to the building of railroads and the settling of the great Northwest in Canada.

Again, in our town of St. Paul, we have one whom we think is the greatest living business man on this continent, whose one greatest characteristic is his great imagination, his power of looking into the future and planning and building along certain definite lines.

Think of the power of imagination that must have been within the mind of James J. Hill when, 40 years ago, he traveled the wilderness from St. Paul to the Pacific Coast, 1,500 miles, on horseback. He must have seen in his imagination fertile fields being tilled, cities built, mines giving up their wealth, all contributing their quota of freight to make a success of his business—railroading.

In his imagination all these things existed years before they became realities. In his master mind I have no doubt that there now exists images, real in his imagination, toward which he is building, but whose fruition may be left to others to complete.

Few have the power of imagination combined with constructive ability to make dreams of this size come true, yet most of us have the power of imagination necessary to succeed in our chosen work if we will to do so.

No homesteader ever built a shack without its shape, size or something about it existing in the imagination of the builder. No world-renowned edifice was ever erected without its every detail existing definitely and positively in the mind of some individual before the first shovelful of dirt was turned. No mammoth business was ever builded without somewhere a master mind in whose imagination it existed. If someone would but have laid bare the innermost mind of that master of merchandisers, Marshall Field, it would probably have been found that for more than 50 years he had a definite plan of development in business and that he worked toward the plan.

So in developing a comparatively small business one must have the power of self-analysis. He must build for the future. He must have in his imagination a standard of ethics. He must have in his mind a store other than the reality, in which he mentally dwells and toward which his life's work is to make a reality.

What people think they are, in their heart of hearts, they most always are. An ideal once thoroughly fixed in our minds is at first a reality to us alone, but if long continued it becomes a reality to others, and then you have arrived, for if you think a certain thing is so and everyone else thinks the same way, and there is no difference of opinion, it is a reality.

A store has a personality all its own, just as positive as that of any individual. The personality of your store is the sum total or composite of all those people who make it up.

If at heart you are honest, if you are generous, if you strive to render a real service, then all these things become the personality of the store. If you aspire to have the biggest and best store in your city this aspiration becomes known as the aspiration of your store as expressed by your clerks, by your family, by your friends, and even your enemies feel that your store is destined to become the biggest and best store in your town.

No man ever built the best business in his town who did not really want to, and want to for some time before it became a reality. Nor did any man ever do so actuated solely by his desire to make money. The one thing that makes a business grow and prosper is the love of your work, the joy of succeeding, apart from the financial reward.

I have no time for the man who says he does not like his business, and whose sole motive in business is to make a living for himself and family. He lacks imagination of the possibilities of his business, with the result that, hating his business, his business hates him and give him only an indifferent living, the least that can be given him and keep him at work.

Think it over. Do you crowd Christmas presents on the clerk who hates your business, who hates you and only works because he has to or starve?

So I say that the formula for the successful merchandiser is the same as for all earthly endeavors. Love your business and the work which you are here to perform; be endowed with an imagination that can build an ideal for you to work toward, and then be blessed with a continuity of purpose that can and will make your dreams come true.

Thousands of years ago, Scripture tells us, it was said, "Where there is no vision people perish."

In leaving this convention let us get a new vision, a real vision of the wonderful work that you and I are called upon to perform. Let us glorify our earthly mission and make of it a real life work, with gladness in our hearts and a clear vision in our heads. Let us determine that during the new year we will be real business builders, entitled to the pay of master builders.

What the Millers Are Doing.

The Crete Mills, Crete, Neb.: "We are running full time. Flour business is good locally, but demand from other sections is light. Wheat area is about the same as last year."

Garrison Valley Mills, Wartrace, Tenn.: "We are running 12 hours, while demand from Eastern markets is strong. There is a good demand for deferred shipment, as well as prompt movement. Millfeed is good sale."

Fremont Milling Co., Fremont, Neb: "We are running 17 hours Flour business is good generally. Our Southern and Eastern demand is in satisfactory volume. Buyers are also taking for deferred shipment. Millfeed is strong. Wheat area is about five per cent less than last year, according to our reports."

Walhalla Roller Mill Co., Walhalla, N. D.: "We are operating mill 10 hours. Flour trade is slow locally and demand from Eastern markets is also unsatisfactory. Wheat area is 10 per cent more than last year's acreage."

Peru Milling Co., Peru, Ind.: "We are operating mill half time. Flour business is fair, while local demand is good. Our Eastern and Southern trade is buying on a very small scale. We are not selling for deferred shipment. Millfeed is lower and slow sale. Our wheat area is fully 25 per cent less than last year, but is normal for this section."

The Baden Mills Co., Winfield, Kan.: "Running mill 11 hours. Flour business ordinary. Eastern markets are slow buyers. Southern markets slow. Some inquiry for deferred shipment. Millfeed is in fair demand. Area to wheat, compared with last year, 85 per cent."

The Blaker Milling Co., Pleasanton, Kan.: "Mill running 24 hours. Flour business is fairly good. Southern markets slow. Millfeed quiet. Wheat area same as last year."

Self-Rising Transit Rules.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1916.

Thse Interstate Commerce Commission has checked the attempt of the Louisville & Nashville and the Tennessee Central railroads to put into effect increased milling-in-transit rates on self-rising flour at Nashville, Tenn. The commission has suspended until June 5 tariffs of these carriers canceling the application of certain transit rules at Nashville which will result in increased charges. An investigation into the reasonableness of the cancellation will be made. The commission says:

"The suspended items provide for the amendment of transit rules which permit flour drawn into Nashville, Tenn., from Ohio and Mississippi River crossings to be converted into self-rising flour and reshipped at through rates in effect via Nashville to Southern points. The suspended items cancel the application of such transit rules as to traffic destined to certain territory."

Points for the Miller

Current Wheat Supplies Bear Closer Watching Than Usual for the Manufacturer of Flour

By Professor A. W. Estabrook of the Estabrook Flour Laboratories, Kansas City, Missouri.

In other years it has been usual for the new wheat to exhibit very poor baking qualities during the early months of the crop and year to increase gradually in the baking value during the year, but the present season is an unusual one and the new wheat flour seems to have exhibited its best baking qualities at the beginning of the season, and as the season advanced there has been more and more difficulty in getting the flour to bake up into good bread. This is due to the fact that the wheat has been very wet and in the presence of this moisture a continual chemical change has been going on, principally the changing of starch into reducing sugars and the breaking down of the gluten into soluble proteins Wheat badly affected by moisture will show sprouts and can be easily recognized.

Much of the wheat which is damaged has not proceeded quite to this point, but exhibits a swollen, spongy, gray, bleached appearance and really does not look as bad as it is. Many millers make the mistake of considering this wheat of good milling value. Wheat of this character makes flour which is characterized by two species of unsoundness. These flours carry usually a straw, weed or ground odor, but very few show a musty odor. Perhaps the worst complaint of all against Southwestern flours this season is a tendency for the loaf to remain too moist in the crumb after baking. The loaves raise well and have a fine appearance, show a rich brown crust, but when cold and cut have the dough like appearance in the center of the loaf. This is caused by the gluten deteriorating into soluble protein and by the high per cent of reducing sugars which have been formed in the wheat. The high per cent of sugar is responsible for the thick, dark brown crust which quickly forms when the loaf is placed in the oven, and this crust seemingly insulates the loaf so that it is impossible to bake it dry, and after the loaf is removed from the oven it will frequently remain warm in the center even over night.

The best way to avoid this trouble is by milling a sample of flour from your wheat on an experimental mill and making a baking test on this flour before grinding a large quantity of the wheat. Another method of getting at the unsoundness of wheat, which can be done quicker is to determine the amount of soluble solids on the wheat and also wash out the gluten and to determine its stability by allowing it to stand in water for several hours. By taking these precautions a great deal of trouble can be avoided by rejecting wheat which does not show proper tests.

If, however, the flour is already made and in the hands of the consumer, some directions for using same will help the consumer to get good bread where with handling it in the ordinary methods, the flour would prove unsatisfactory.

The fermenting period should be shortened to about four hours. The dough should not exceed a temperature of 77 F. Good results can be gotten with no sugar at all and no malt extract should be used. The amount of salt should be increased from what was used last year. By observing these precautions, excellent bread can be made from flour which would not make an edible loaf at all by formulas used in former years.

Several mills have reported the fact that flour shipped by them showed

(Continued on Page 16.)

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 14, 1916.

Flour business with mills of Kansas City and the Southwest in the last week was irregular, but on the whole the volume of sales did not show any increase from that of the preceding week. Millers in some cases noted improvement in bookings, but there were others who complained of even smaller sales than in the dull market of the previous week.

Prices were reduced about 20c on patents and straights. The prevailing quotations on patents at the close of last week were $5.70 to $6, jute, Kansas City. Straights closed at $5.40 to $5.60. Quotations varied more than for some time, owing to the sharper fluctuations in wheat.

The lower levels of prices helped trade with some millers. There was evidence of a damper on the business of resellers at the lower quotations, but additional competition from this source was reported in the East especially. Some buyers who have been watching the wheat market closely also made purchases on the assumption that breaks in prices have heretofore been followed by advances. On the other hand, many buyers indicated that they expected further declines and withheld fresh buying except to meet immediate requirements.

Clears appeared to be in good demand in the East. The Central states were limited buyers. First clear flour closed between $4.95 and $5.30. Second ruled between $4.15 and $4.70 at the close of the week.

Shortage of cars was a more important factor in the market than at any other time this season. Difficulty was mentioned more generally by local and interior mills in obtaining enough equipment with which to move flour ordered out by buyers. Shipping directions came to mills in fair volume. More consideration was given to slacking of operations than at any other time this year owing to the quietness of the market and the car situation.

Export business was dull. Mills either reported very little foreign inquiry or said bids were out of line, especially from the United Kingdom. There is, however, still confidence in a liberal export business. The advances which advices from the East indicated in the ocean freight rates, however, were not encouraging. The congestion at export ports is being relieved. Besides, foreign exchange rates are steadier than in a long time.

* * *

Sales of soft wheat flour were of larger volume. The South was a better buyer, and the inquiries to mills raised hopes of still further improvement in the market so far as requirements of buyers are concerned. Soft wheat patents were quoted as high as $6.10.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, February-Maarch shipment, $5.40 @5.80; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.95@5.30; second clear, $4.15@4.70.

Lower Prices in Millfeed Trade.

After a fortnight of good business, the millfeed market reacted slightly last week. The volume of sales fell off from the preceding two weeks and declines were the rule in prices. Conditions were still favorable for consumption, however.

Bran closed at 93@94c, a decline of 2@3c. Businss with the East fell off sharply. The local trade furnished the best outlet. The Southeast appeared to be filled up for the present, having made liberal purchases recently. Mills continued to offer freely. Deferred business was of light volume on the whole. Sales of bran for April shipment at $1 and for May shipment at $1.03 to $1.05 were reported through the Kansas City market.

The heavier shorts enjoyed a good market. Other grades were slow. Brown shorts closed at $1@1.03, gray at $1.06@1.10, and white at $1.15. Local territory furnished the principal outlet, but the Southeast and Central states were also among the buyers. The improved tone of the hog market, together with increased supplies of these animals on farms, is being felt as a factor in the trade in shorts. Interior mills are finding a better outlet for their shorts in their vicinities than usual.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 93@94c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, $1@1.03; gray shorts, $1.06@1.10; fancy white middlings, $1.25; red dog, $1.40@1.45.

Car Shortage Reduces Movement.

Kansas City grain receivers estimate that the volume of grain offered for shipment to the Kansas City market would result in daily receipts of 1,000 cars if railroads were able to supply all the cars ordered. Shortage of cars is restricting the movement of all grains in the Southwest, as well as deliveries of flour. Despite the lack of cars, the receipts of wheat in Kansas City last week increased, amounting to 1,112 cars. The receipts of the preceding week were 1,082 cars; year ago, 413 cars; two years ago, 387 cars.

Cash wheat prices on the Kansas City market showed further declines, the week closing with losses of 1c to 7c. Soft wheat showed more weakness than hard. Quotations at the close of the week, on the preceding Saturday and a year ago, respectively, were as follows in Kansas City: No. 2 hard, $1.20@1.28, $1.25@1.32 and $1.48@$1.49; No. 3 hard, $1.15@1.26, $1.20@1.30 and $1.37@148; No. 4 hard, $1.04@1.16, $1.05@1.20 and $1.46@1.47; No. 2 soft, $1.24@1.30, $1.30@1.36 and $1.49@1.50; No. 3 soft, $1.17@1.27, $1.22@1.34 and $1.48@1.49.

Stocks of wheat increased slightly in Kansas City in the last week. The total holdings Saturday were 9,050,043 bus., an increase of 39,967 bus. for the week. The total stocks a year ago were 4,985,156 bus.

During the week the Santa Fe railroad announced the removal of its embargo on wheat against Galveston. There were additional workings of wheat for export from Kansas City via Galveston. Reports also indicated a better traffic condition at the Atlantic seaboard, although advices as to ocean freight room noted a decrease in offerings.

Receipts of corn increased sharply. Cash prices fell ½c to 1½c, to 70@70½c for No. 2 mixed. A year ago No. 2 mixed was worth 73@74c. Much complaint was made locally as to the softness of corn receipts. The week's arrivals were 721 cars, compared with 492 the preceding week and 907 a year ago.

Oats receipts in Kansas City for the week were 87 cars, against 58 the preceding week and 145 a year ago.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Flour output of Kansas City mills increased 3,900 bbls. during the past week, the total production amounting to 71,200 bls., compared with 67,300 bbls. in the preceding week and 54,500 bbls. in the same week last year. Soft wheat flour output included in the total amounted to 6,000 bbls. Increased output is accounted for by resumption of operations by one mill, which had been closed down in preceding week.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.60@6 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.40@5.80; first clear, $4.95@5.30; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.80@6.10 per bbl.; soft clear, jute, $5@5.35; corn meal, 30c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.50@4.70 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.40@4.60; wheat graham flour in small sacks, $5.60@5.95 per bbl.; whole wheat flour in 98s and 140s, $5.35@5.95; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $4.80 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 93@94c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.40@1.45; white shorts, $1.06 up.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6.20@6.30 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6@6.10; bran, 98c@$1.03 per bbl.; millrun, $1.05@1.10; gray shorts, $1.15@1.20; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $6.10@6.70 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $6.15@6.40; bran, $1@1.05; mixed feed, $1.10@1.15; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 30@32c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.30@1.40.

Arkansas—Soft wheat high patent, $6.30@6.60 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $6.20@6.50; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, $1.05 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.60@7 per bbl.; hard wheat bran, $1.20 per 100; shorts, $1.45; flour, high patent, $6.10@6.45 per bbl.; @6.50 per bbl.; hard winter patent, meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Alva Roller Mills, Alva, Ok., has sold its elevators at May and Dunlap, Ok., to the L. C. Street Grain Co., Woodward, Ok.

Otto Swaller, manager of the Williamson Milling Co., Clay Center, Kan., was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week.

Dorchester Milling Co., Muskogee, Ok., was incorporated by Charles P. Gotwals, F. P. Thompson and W. E. Disney, of Muskogee. Capital stock is $20,000.

The automobile show in Kansas City last week drew a large number of country millers to this market. Prosperous millers are always interested in new styles of automobiles.

Farmers near Albert, Kan., have purchased the Arnold mill and elevator and organized a co-operative association which will run it. John Cook has been elected president of the association and Louis Mausolf is manager. Floyd Arnold, who built the mill, will be miller.

The Arkansas Valley Milling Co., Muskogee, Ok., has been incorporate by D. N. Fink, E. D. Sweeney an Ernest Cook. The company has lease the old Midland mill and elevato and equipment, and will start this wee under the management of C. J. Wol ver, to do a general milling busines

The Hugoton Elevator & Warehous Co., Hutchinson, Kan., has let co tracts for the erection of new elevato at Sublette and Satanta, in Southwes Kansas, on the Dodge City & Cimarro Valley line. Capacity of each will l 15,000 bus. The firm will have eigl elevators and a storage capacity 150,000 bus.

"Wheat has been damaged in ou country," said Frank O'Neal, of th Holland-O'Neal Milling Co., Mou Vernon, Mo., on the Kansas City Boa of Trade last week. "The plant ha been smothered in a great many place and I think that there is insect dan age. Flour trade is improving. Bu ers in the South are showing increase interest at this time."

J. A. Tindal, of the Ozark Wate Mills, Ozark, Mo., was a visitor i Kansas City last week. "Flour trad is improving and will be normal soon said Mr. Tindal. "Yes, I think the has been considerable damage t wheat in Southwestern Missouri. Lea ing farmers in our section say tha there is considerable Hessian fly i festations and the ice coating ha smothered the plant in some fields."

S. M. Lewis, sales manager of th Kimball Milling Co., Kansas City, r ports improved flour trade on the d clines in the market. "Flour buye believe that the small declines in th market will be followed by sharp a vances," said Mr. Lewis. "This ha been the case in the past sever months and I think that larger sale last week were due to the feelin among flour buyers that the currer declines will be followed by a rea tion."

C. E. Curran, of the Concordia Mil ing Co., Concordia, Kan., who was visitor on the Kansas City Board Trade last week, said flour trade i not quite as active as several week ago. "We are running 18 hours," sai Mr. Curran, "and have a pretty goo demand from Northern Missouri an Kansas points. I don't believe whea has been damaged so far, althoug there are scattered reports of the plan being smothered to death by the ic covering. Our acreage is large an certaintly there is plenty of moistur in the soil."

A. W. Estabrook, official flour in spector of the Kansas City Board o Trade, says that a number of Kansa mills have avoided difficulty over un sound flour by having their produc stopped in Knasas City for inspectio "A large number of mills doing bus ness in Chicago," said Mr. Estabrook "are selling on a basis of Kansas Cit inspection, which is not as stringen as Chicago inspection. Kansas Cit mills are having a large part of th cars moving East inspected befor shipment from mill. This has been trouble saver. I have not found single car of unsound flour and mill avoid inspection at Eastern market by furnishing buyers with the officia inspection certificate of the Kansa City Flour Inspection Department."

Kansas City Grinding & Corrugating Co.

16th & Walnut Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

Exclusive Roll Grinder to the largest mills in Kansas City. Refers you to John Schramm of The Kansas Flour Mills Co., Henry Vilm of the Southwestern Milling Co., and Henry Schroeder of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 14, 1916.

Unsettled conditions in wheat tended to make flour business generally dull. Practically all sales were for single carlots, and generally for quick shipment. The East and South were lifeless, buyings showing very little interest in new offerings. Resellers were still active to some extent, but the continued declines in the market limited reselling, as mills were in a great many instances able to meet the prices on distress flour. However, with the market lacking in stability, there was no disposition at all on the part of the trade to take for more than immediate needs. In fact, mills reported some ditficulty in obtaining shipping instructions on old contracts, as buyers are not inclined to order out on the weak market.

Prices made net reductions of about 20c per bbl. on both hard and soft wheat during the week. At the outset this week mills held prices firmly, and advances in a few instances of 10c per bbl were quoted by hard winter wheat mills Soft wheat flour was mostly unchanged in price today. Best hard winter wheat patents are now quoted at a range of $5.75 to $6 per bbl. in cotton sacks, St. Louis basis, while established brands of soft winter wheat patents are quoted at $5.85 to $6.25 per bbl., sacked, St. Louis.

Interior mills are asking a wide range of prices for established brands, quotations for quick shipment being $6.60 to $7.40 per bbl., cotton sacks, prompt movement.

Large buyers seemed even more disinterested in new offerings of flour during the past week. Mills were able to do very little in Eastern markets, and it is estimated that average of sales made last week was less than 40 per cent of full-time run. Mills were not able to maintain operations and many of the larger plants shut down to half-time runs because of slow shipping instructions and scarcity of new orders.

Even export business was lacking. Mills made very few sales for foreign account. The largest order placed during the week was for 5,000 sacks through a seaboard connection. However, the final destination of this lot is unknown. A few sales were also made to the West Indies and to Central American countries, but demand from these countries was also very light and volume of sales much smaller than in preceding week.

With export business light, clears and low grade were slow sale and generally weaker. Mills are generally over-supplied with clear flour, and showed a disposition to lower prices in order to effect sales. However, local blenders and exporters did not show any interest in clears even at reduced prices. Soft wheat clear and hard wheat clear were equally a drug on the market. Top on hard wheat clear for the week was $4.80 per bbl., sacked. However, most sales were made at $4.40 to $4.50 per bbl., sacked, net to buyer. Soft wheat clear was generally offered at a range of $4.50 to $4.85 per bbl.. sacked. Extra fancy soft wheat flour was freely offered at $5.15 to $5.25 per bbl., sacked, 30 to 60 days' shipment.

Sales of Kansas and spring wheat flours in the local market last week were very light. Large bakers here are bearish on the future situation and are not anticipating needs. In fact, most of the trade is limiting purchases to 30-day needs. Considerable reselling is limiting new sales by Southwestern mills. But most of the flour being purchased is the Southwestern product, as prices are considerably under spring wheat mill limits. Some quotations on best hard winter wheat patents by Southwestern mills are as much as 40c to 60c per bbl. lower than same grades of spring wheat flour.

Millfeed Is Weaker.

A reduced demand had a weakening effect on millfeed prices, notwithstanding smaller operations by mills and lighter offerings on the market. Mills were able to dispose of a large part of their output in mixed cars and at mill door, but this did not seem to help the market, for offerings from the Southwest continued large and it was probably the weak tone in that section which caused the declines here.

Shorts were just as weak as bran, and brown shorts were exceptionally slow sale. In fact, buyers had to cut prices in order to move brown shorts on track here.

Bran sold during the week at $1.01 to $1.02 for hard wheat and $1.02 to $1.03 for soft wheat bran in new burlap sacks, St. Louis basis. Brown shorts were offered as low as $1.12 per 100 lbs., while the better grade of gray shorts was easily obtainable at $1.15 to $1.18 per 100 lbs.

Mills are not storing feed at this time, and with the mild winter there is no disposition on the part of the buying trade to take for more than current needs. Although operations of mills are on a very light scale, the small offerings seem ample for needs of the trade.

Receipts of millfeed in St. Louis last week amounted to 42,200 sacks during the past week, compared with 26,670 sacks in the preceding week and 27,990 sacks same week last year. Shipments were 23,830 sacks, against 22,610 sacks in week before and 17,050 sacks in corresponding week last year.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.85@6.10; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $4.50@4.90; extra fancy, $5.15@5.35; low grade, $3.75@4.25. Interior mills quote established patent at $6.60@7.40; extra fancy, $5.55@5.90; low grade, $4.70@4.80.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $5.75@6; straight, $5.50@5.80; clear, $4.40@4.80; low grade, $3.75@4.40.

Spring Patent (in jute)—At $6.25@6.60; 95 per cent, $6@6.35; first clear, $5.30@5.60.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.75 and dark at $5.50 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, $1.01@1.02; soft bran, $1.02@1.03; shorts, $1.12@1.18; middlings, $1.20@1.40; white hominy feed, $26 per ton; oats feed, $15.50. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.07@1.08 and middlings at $1.25@1.40.

Missouri-Illinois Mill Reports.

The Glasgow Milling Co., Glasgow, Mo.: "We are running the mill 12 hours. Flour business is slow. Local demand is fair to good. Southern markets are buying very slowly. Nothing doing in Eastern markets. Millfeed is in good demand."

Columbia Star Milling Co., Columbia, Ill.: "Running about half time; flour business very dull; fair locally; Eastern markets dull, also Southern markets. Millfeed is active. Wheat area, compared with last year, 75 per cent."

Carlyle Milling Co., Carlyle, Ill.: "Mill running 12 hours; flour business slow deferred shipment slow. Millfeed is fair. Wheat area, compared with that of last year, is 90 per cent."

Blake Milling Co., Edwardsville, Ill.: "Running 18 hours daily; business quiet, also locally; some inquiry from Eastern markets; Southern markets quiet; nothing for deferred shipment. Millfeed is fair. Wheat area, compared with that of last year, is 85 per cent."

Fayette Mill & Mercantile Co., Fayette, Mo.: "Running 12 hours. Flour business is good locally, both for prompt and deferred shipment. Millfeed is good sale. Area to wheat, compared with last year, shows reduction of 15 per cent."

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

The Curtis Milling Co., Altopass, Ill., increased its capital stock from $25,000 to $75,000.

The Crete Grain Co., of Crete, Mo., was organized last week. Principals are William Seggebruch, Ed. Koelling and John Piepenbrink, Jr.

Reports from Illinois, received by Perrine & Co., Chicago, indicate the fear of serious damage to winter wheat through a large part of the red wheat territory.

The flour mill at Du Quoin, Ill., which has been in court litigation for some time, has been purchased by Henry Zacher, of De Soto, and will be placed in operation at once.

Total wheat received last week was 752,731 bus., the week before 545,658 bus. and for the same week last year 533,400 bus. Wheat shipped last week was 481,640 bus., the week before 690,590 bus. and same week last year 608,480 bus.

W. W. Pollock, of Mexico, Mo., has been appointed as the Missouri Grain Dealers' Association board of directors. Mr. Pollock is one of the most active members in the Missouri Grain Dealers' Association.

J. P. Waldman has resigned as superintendent of the Pinckneyville Milling Co., Pinckneyville, Ill., and has accepted a position as traveling representative for the Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co., of St. Louis.

Flour shipments last week amounted to 109,700 bbls., the previous week 707,390 bbls. and for the same week last year 93,090 bbls. Total amount of flour received last week was 80,460 bbls., the previous week 85,790 bbls. and the same week last year 53,620 bbls.

Charles R. Decker, of the Milwaukee Bag Co., was in St. Louis during the past week, on his way home from Kansas City, from attending the funeral of his father at Keokuk, Ia. Mr. Decker has been at the Milwaukee office since the first of the year, on account of the illness of President F. W. Mann, of the Milwaukee Bag Co.

David H. Wiegmann, sales manager of the Charles Tiedemann Milling Co., O'Fallon, Ill., left this week on a three weeks' business trip to the South and Southeast. Mr. Wiegmann writes that the Collinsville (Ill.) mill of the company will be shut down about April 1, when necessary repairs to convert the plant into a hard wheat mill will be started.

Members of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association will meet in the Pierce Building today to hear the report of E. F. Schoening, representative of the millers at the mixed-flour hearings in Washington. Other matters will be taken up at this meeting. The committee on advertising of the association will also meet on Tuesday.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 14, 1916.

The flour demand has dropped off about 25 per cent from last week, and, while mills report a lot of inquiries, they are all the way from 10c to 20c out of line. Some sales were made to Arkansas last week, also cables to the East and Southeast, but as a rule the demand has dropped off considerably. Mills, however, continue to run full time on old bookings and are well bocked up. So far there has been no trouble in getting shipping orders. A few sales have been made for export to foreign governments. Mills quote from $6.30 to $6.50 for best grades or well-known brands.

The cash wheat situation is not so strong. Receipts continue to hold up. There are several hundred cars of grain in the Wichita yards that have been consigned during the high price, and dealers are still holding on to them, with hopes of a recovery in the market. Sales were made during the week around $1.25 basis, Kansas City, for No. 3 wheat. Mills have not been taking on much wheat at present prices, although the grain is of better quality than has been received for some time. Country dealers are paying the farmers in the neighborhood of $1.12 to $1.15, basis No. 2, but very little wheat is coming in from the country, owing to roads being impassable.

The feed market has fallen into a slump. Straight bran is selling around 95c, basis Kansas City rate points, and millrun about 10c higher. Shorts seem to be the weakest feed, with not much demand, and prices for brown shorts from $1.10 to $1.25.

WICHITA NOTES.

D. McKinstry, of the Perry Milling Co., Perry, Ok., spent a few days in Wichita last week.

J. B. Hupp, general manager of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Wichita, spent a day in Topeka and Kansas City last week.

Oral argument on the minimum weight case which was recently tried or heard in Kansas City has been set for Washington, March 10. It has not been decided definitely who will appear for the millers.

Charles L. Roos, of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, and A. J. Hunt, of the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan., who have been in the East for the past three weeks, arrived home this week. They attended the conference in Washington on the mixed-flour law.

The Oklahoma Millers' Association has filed a protest against the increase in export rates on wheat from the northwestern part of Oklahoma to Galveston, amounting to one cent per 100 lbs. They state that it is discriminatory and unreasonable. The advance is on the lines of the Santa Fe, Rock Island and Orient.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patent was issued this week to a Minnesota inventor, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: L. L. McLeod, St. Paul, Minn., exhaust pump for milking machines.

HINRICHS Gustavus D., LL. D., M. D. Carl G., Ph. C., M. S. **LABORATORIES**

Our tests on wheat show the percentage of sound gluten, and enable the miller to produce flour of uniform strength and quality.

Fully equipped laboratory for analysis of Foods, Drugs, Water and all commercial products.

4106-10 Shenandoah Ave. ST. LOUIS, MO.

New York

New York, Feb. 14, 1916.

Flour trade in this market continued unsatisfactory during the past week, as reselling was still in evidence on rather a large scale at prices with which mills could not compete. It is rather surprising to the trade, where all this cheap flour is coming from, but it is quite apparent that a large portion of it is moving from country points in Eastern states, and this leads to the inference that mills must have heavily oversold the country trade in the fall. In addition to the reselling by country trade, a number of bakers here are also sacrificing purchases which they made when the market was $1.50 per bbl. lower than it is now, and they are taking a good margin of profit even when underselling the present market from 50c to 75c per bbl. It is quite evident from this that the trade is decidedly bearish and feels positive that they will find it possible in the near future to make purchases at prices radically under present mill limits to take the place of the flour they are now reselling. Reselling is naturally disturbing to the market in no small degree, but in the end it will be far better to have this cheap stuff cleaned up and out of the way.

Mills generally held spring patents during the week at prices ranging from $6.25 to $6.50 jute for 60 and 90-day shipment. Resales of standard brands were offered freely at $6 jute, for immediate shipment, 60-day movement and delivery from spot stock. There was practically no business done by the mills, but sales were of fairly large quantity.

Kansas straights were quoted at $6 to $6.25 jutes by mills, with no business being reported on same. Reselling, however, at prices ranging from $5.75 to $5.90 jute was in considerable volume.

Spring wheat clears were in no demand whatsoever and were being rather pressed for sale by mills at lower prices. Standard brands were generally held at $5.60 to $5.75 jute, with some mills even offering as low as $5.40 jute. There was no call for Kansas clear and prices were quoted at $5.25 to $5.75 jutes.

Soft winter straights were held at $5.90 to $6.15 in jutes, with business practically at a standstill.

Millfeed prices were steadily held at previous week's levels, with a moderate business transacted.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.50@6.75; straight, $6.30@6 50; clear, $5.65@6; low grade, $4.50@5, jutes.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $6.30@6.50; straight, $5.90@6.15; clear, $5.30@5.60; low grade, $4.70@5.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, $6.35@6.60; straight, $6@6.25; clear, $5.25@5.75.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse, Western spring, to arrive, $24.50; standard middlings, $27; flour middlings, $29; red dog, to arrive, $33; oil meal, $40.50@41; city bulk bran, $23.50; in 100-lb. sacks, $25; middlings, $24@32; red dog flour, $33.

NEW YORK NOTES.

L. E. Broenniman, of the Broenniman Co., Inc., New York, was married on last Saturday, Feb. 12, to Miss Jessie Miller Killough at the home of the bride, at Hummelstown, Pa.

The proposed amendment to the rules raising the commission rate on lots of wheat less than 5,000 bus. was defeated by a vote of 206 to 181.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 14, 1916.

The Chicago flour situation is practically unchanged and it was almost impossible to consummate any volume of new business the past week, due to the competition afforded by resellers. City retailers report a better demand for family flour, but bakery business continues quiet. While it cannot be said that there is an utter stagnation in the demand, the presence of resellers in the market is evident and there are complaints from all quarters of the marked tendency of buyers to hang back in giving directions. There is a more or less scattered business of small volume to meet immediate requirements, but buyers are inclined to be bearish in their views as regards the future trend of the market, and seem disposed to hold out for the establishment of lower levels. At present prices the baker's margin of profit is small, and the only condition that would prove an incentive to load up would be the certainty of higher levels for the old crop. It is an acknowledged fact, however, that stocks in second hands are light and an increased demand is anticipated in the near future.

Northwestern mills did a fair business in the local market on patent and straight. Clear was weak and there were liberal offerings of this grade for both immediate and deferred shipment. The surplus of second clear is practically cleaned up, and it is now almost impossible to buy this grade in quantities for shipment prior to May.

Practically all of the larger Southwestern mills are sold ahead for the next 30 days on both patent and clear. Considering the erratic market, the discount on this flour is so far below that of the Northwest that buyers are showing a preference for the Southwestern flour. Only an occasional car of second clear is offered.

The soft winter wheat situation is unchanged from last week. A few large sales were made to the cracker trade, but the buying was not general.

The rye market continues to advance daily. Dark rye is still in good demand and bringing good values, but there is not a very urgent demand for patent white rye.

Millfeed demand is fair. Offerings are small and prices held firm.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $7.30; standard patent, $6.20@6.40; first clear, $5.20@5.40; second clear, $3.75@4.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $590@6; straight, $5.80@5.90; clear, $4.90@5.10.

Kansas Soft Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $6@6.10; straight, $5.90@6; clear, $4.90@5.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $6.60@6.70; straight, $6.30@6.40; clear, $4.90@5.20; No. 1 semolina, $6.80@6.90; No. 2 semolina, $6.70@6.80.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $22@22.25; middlings, $23.50; red dog, $32.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.40@5.60; dark, $4.90@5.

CHICAGO NOTES.

E. S. Conklin, of the Marcellus Milling Co., Marcellus, Mich., was in Chicago last week.

Lee W. Partridge and W. C. Foley have been elected to membership on the Chicago Board of Trade.

A committee of Chicago Board of Trade members will receive contributions for sufferers from flood devastation in Arkansas. President Griffin has appointed the following to act as a committee: E. A. Nickells, J. H. Jones, C. H. Sullivan, H. B. Shaw, C. H. ReQua, F. B. Rice, W. N. Eckhardt, J. M. McClean and Stuart Logan.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa, Feb. 14, 1916.

This has been a poor week for new bookings of flour by mill representatives. Plenty of offers have been made, but they have been considerably under mill limits. Stocks are getting low and some buying will have to be done soon, but it looks as if the lower-priced mills will get the business, as there is a range of almost $1 per bbl. between prices of different mills for the same grade of flour. A great many large dealers have sold at much under what they can buy for today and are trying hard to place orders without a loss. Mills are also hungry for orders, but up to new have been slow in cutting their asking prices.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$6.15@6.65; straight, $5.90@6.15; clear, $5.50@6.05; low grade, in jute, $3.50@4.55.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$6.35@6.60; straight, $5.95@6.25; clear, $5.75@5.90; extra, $5.10@5.30.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$6.15@6.30; straight, $5.90@6.10; clear, $5.50@5.75.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.50@6.05; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.50@6.05.

Spring Feeds, in 100-lb. sacks. Red dog, $30.50@31.50; flour middlings, $28.75@29.50; standard middlings, $26.25@26.50; bran, $25.25@25.75; Kansas middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $29.50@29.75; bran, $25.25@25.50; winter middlings, in bulk, $28.50@28.75; bran, $25.25@25.50.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Exports of wheat since Jan. 1 from Philadelphia amount to 3,933,552 bus.

Stocks of flour in Philadelphia Feb. 1 were 163,425 bbls., about 50,000 bbls. above normal.

Phillip Kolb, aged 87 years, died in Tamaqua, Pa. Mr. Kolb was a large flour buyer, being a wholesale grocer for years.

The Agricultural Department of Pennsylvania has entered suit against 14 feed and flour dealers for selling adulterated goods.

L. B. Lund and H. H. Hanneman, of Minneapolis; J. Douglas Dundas, of Milwaukee, and W. S. Moore, of Duluth, were visiting the Philadelphia trade last week.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 14, 1916.

Indiana mills were mostly running on old contracts. This relieved conditions considerably after several dull weeks. New business was reported here and there, but was not large. Prices weakened somewhat during the week.

Indiana patents range from $5.80 to $6. Kansas flour prices range along with Indiana, but only a small movement is reported.

Feed demand locally is good, with prices at $24 in bulk at the mill. In carload lots feed brings $20.50@21.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.80@6; straight, $5.50@5.70; clear, $5.25@5.45. Quotations are in jute; wood 200c higher.

Kansas Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.80@6.

Millfeed—$20.50@21 in carload lots; $24 in bulk at mill.

INDIANA NOTES.

The following have been elected to membership in the Indianapolis Board of Trade: William H. Abraham, William W. Piel and O. L. Montgomery, Indianapolis; C. W. Urmston, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. B. Cohee, Frankfort, Ind.; A. E. Reynolds, Crawfordsville, Ind., and Harry H. Bingham and F. N. Hartwell, of Louisville, Ky.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 14, 1916.

Continued declines in flour prices helped the volume of new sales consummated in Iowa during the past week. Buyers have been waiting for lower prices and there are a great many dealers who are still withholding purchases. However, a large part of the trade believes that the market may react and have entered the market for carlots and in some instances have contracted their needs for 60 and 90 days.

Net declines of about 20c per bbl. were scored during the week. The closing days witnessed the most buying, particularly by large jobbers who have let their stocks run down. Most new orders were for established brands, indicating that the bakery trade is still staying out of the market and trying to get along with present supplies.

Because of the further declines, reselling did not affect the market to any great extent. Mills were able to meet resellers' prices in a great many instances. Best Kansas patents sold during the week at a range of $6.25 to $6.75 per bbl., sacked, quick shipment. Nebraska mills were asking practically the same range as Kansas and were getting a good part of the business. Spring wheat mills are still asking a big premium over Southwestern flour and due to this are not getting much new business, although considerable Northwestern flour is moving in the state on old contracts. Best spring wheat patents are worth up to $7.25 per bbl., sacked.

Stocks of flour in Iowa are lighter than normal for this time of the year and it is expected that dealers will soon start buying their needs ahead, although this disposition is not at all apparent now.

Iowa mills are averaging half time. A number of the larger mills are still running full time on old orders, but their new sales do not amount to half of their output. Best demand for Iowa flour is within the state, although fair sales are being made to Eastern points. Iowa mill prices are in line with Southwestern and spring wheat quotations.

Millfeed continues strong and further advances of 50c per ton were marked up. Practically all of the foreign feed moving in the state is coming from the Southwest and with the demand improving and that section the only source of outside supply, prices are steadily advancing. Supplies of millfeed in the state, particularly bran, are light, and there is good buying on part of the carlot trade. Nebraska mills are shipping a large part of their surplus to Iowa, generally in mixed cars of bran and shorts. Bran is generally quoted at a range of $22 to $23.50 per ton, sacked, delivered any part of the state. Shorts are worth from $23.50 to $27.50 per ton.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—$6.25@$6.75; straight, $6.10@6.60; fancy clear, $5.25@5.70; second clear, $4.60@5.10.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $6.75@7.25; standard patent, $6.50@7; clear, $5.10@5.55.

Millfeed—Bran, $22@23.50 per ton; shorts, $23.50@26 for gray and $27@27.50 for white; flour middlings, $28@29.

IOWA NOTES.

Iowa millers are decided supporters of the Millers' National Federation in opposing any changes in the mixed flour law. Although Iowa is one of the largest corn states and millers are large grinders of corn, many feel that commercial mixing of corn flour and wheat flour would prove disastrous to the wheat milling industry.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 14, 1916.

Flour business in Southeastern territory was almost at a standstill last week, on account of the uncertainty of the market. Quotations were practically nominal, on account of the sharp fluctuations in the price of wheat, with prices generally about 15c per bbl. lower, though asking prices were unchanged at some of the mills. Neither buyers nor millers seem to regard this as an auspicious time for the closing of any large business. Current business is of light volume, and mention is made of resales of flour by those who have made contracts at lower levels. As a result of this situation millers have been showing disposition to force buyers to give shipping instructions on contracts, under penalty of cancellation. Just now there are no signs of any change in the situation.

Commission men report business in Minnesota and Southwestern flour as very quiet, with prices about 20c per bbl. lower.

Wheat showed a decline last week of 4c to 5c per bu. No. 2 red wheat was quoted in the local market around $1.36. A feature of interest to the millers was offering of local wheat at prices ranging from $1.25 to $1.35 in cars at the country stations. This is the first time local holders have shown inclination to separate from the grain for some weeks, and indicates that they are desirous of closing out before the influence of the new crop becomes effective.

No important change was noted in millfeed, but, as output has been curtailed, stocks are not showing accumulation and millers look for values to be maintained.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $6.65; standard, $6.45; half patents, $6.35; low grades, $5.65@6; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—$5.80@6.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—$6.70@6.90.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Soft winter wheat bran, $22@23; mixed feed, $23@24; standard shorts or middlings, $26@28.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 14, 1916.

The flour, feed and grain business has been very good the past week. That is, as far as jobbers selling to retailers is concerned. But the jobbers have bought practically nothing from mills, on account of the unsettled conditions in the market. There was a good demand for flour and all kinds of wheat feeds, also all kinds of corn feeds as well. Incidentally the fact that quite a few manufacturers of molasses mixed feeds are practically out of business on account of scarcity of molasses will have a lot to do with the demand for other feeds.

Flour quotations are as follows: Highest Illinois patent, wood basis, $7.45; high patent, $6.80; straight, $6.55; highest Colorado, $6.05, basis cotton.

Bran is quoted at $21.50; shorts, $24.50; corn bran, $22.50@24; corn chops, $28.50.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

The Southeastern Millers' Association has been called to meet in Louisville Feb. 15 to consider routine business.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at end of week amounted to 47,000 bbls., against 43,500 bbls. at end of previous week.

The U. S. Feed Co., Memphis, Tenn., has enlarged its business. They have taken offices in the Memphis Trust Building.

E. E. Anderson, one of the latest recruits to the grain business in Memphis, reports that business has been very good, considering the unsettled market the past 10 days.

J. N. Moore, of J. N. Moore & Sons, Artesia, N. M., has opened a sales office in Memphis for Southeastern business.

The Bluff City Grain Co. was organized here recently to do a general grain business, under the management of J. W. Jefferson, Jr.

E. E. Laurent, of Dunlop Milling Co., Clarksville, Tenn., and R. L. McKinney, of the Columbia Mill & Elevator Co., Columbia, Tenn., were visitors in Nashville last week.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows receipt of 162 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at end of week were as follows: Wheat, 554,000 bus.; corn, 429,000; oats, 469,000 bus.

A. L. Gilster, Southern representative for the Buena Vista Milling Co., Chester, and the Steeleville Milling Co., Steeleville, Ill., spent Saturday in Memphis, looking after business. Mr. Gilster reports that he finds the trade carrying heavy stocks and are also well booked up on contracts. Mr. Gilster left Saturday night for Chester.

Farabee-Hamner Co. is the style of a new brokerage firm organized at Memphis, Tenn. They will have offices in the Falls Building and will do a general commission business. Mr. Farabee was formerly connected with Roberts & Hamner Grain Co. for several years. Mr. Hamner was also with the Roberts & Hamner Grain Co. for a long time.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Feb. 14, 1916.

With spring-like weather this week, farmers have been preparing their lands for spring planting. This has put a little more life in business generally, but the demand for flour and feedstuffs is not normal. Considerable corn is still in the country and negroes are using home-ground meal for bread, but more flour has been shipped out the past week than for some time.

Alabama River steamers brought in about 4,000 sacks of grain and feedstuffs from Mobile this week. The major portion of this was shipped direct from Memphis, via rail and steamer, because of the large differential in rates to Mobile and Selma. Selma merchants are routing everything possible this way.

Selma Market Prices.

Following prices obtain in Selma today, viz:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (196-lb. wood)—Superlative patent, $7.25; premium patent, $6.75; standard patent, $6.35@6.50.

Nebraska and Kansas Flour (98-lb. cotton)—Fancy family patent, $6.35@6.50; best bakers' patent, $6.35; standard patent, $5.95.

Corn Products—Standard bolted meal, prompt shipment, 96-lb. sacks, $1.53; deferred shipments $1.58, February basis, 2c monthly carrying charge thereafter; No. 2 corn chop, 100-lb. sacks, $1.55; pearl grits, 96-lb. sacks, $1.72.

Millfeeds (100-lb. sacks)—Soft winter wheat bran, $24.50 ton; shorts, $27 ton.

GENERAL NOTES.

J. D. Gibbey, who was formerly manager of the Chesbro Milling Co., Salamanca, N. Y., has been appointed trustee of the affairs of the company, which recently went into bankruptcy. A meeting of the creditors was held last week and it was reported that about 25 per cent would be realized. Debts amount to $18,000, and nominal assets, including bills receivable and mill site, are $8,000.

It is reported that the new lake flour line to take the place of the old ones, which were driven out of business by the Interstate Commerce Commission, has been organized by W. J. Conners, of Buffalo. It will include the larger vessels of the New York Central, Pennsylvania and Erie lines formerly in operation.

Wheat movement is very light in Iowa. Mills are grinding a large percentage of spring wheat. However, due to the premium for spring wheat over hard winter wheat, mills are using a smaller percentage of the Northwestern grain in their milling mixtures.

As yet there are no signs of damage to winter wheat in Iowa. A few scattered advices say the plant has been smothered, but these are the only adverse reports that are coming in.

"That's steel"

Wabash steel cars are armor-clad, built of heavy steel plates, bolt-riveted to a massive steel frame of 68 tons—roof, walls, floor, all are steel.

Steel cars not only provide more security, but they ride smoother, because of their heavy weight; and steel construction allows more room in the aisles and between seats, and more ventilation space overhead.

WABASH to Chicago

Four Trains Daily

Lv. St. Louis 9:01 a. m., *12:05 noon. *9:17 p. m., 11:55 p. m.
Ar. Chicago 4:53 p. m., 7:45 p.m., 7:00 a. m., 7:40 a. m.

(*Steel cars on these trains.)

The 9:01 a.m. and 9:17 p.m. trains leave St. Louis by way of Delmar av. Station, leaving there at 9:15 a.m. and 9:32 p.m.

Tickets: 8th and Olive—Union Sta. and Delmar Ave.

J. D. McNamara, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis.

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 14, 1916.

Improvement was the rule in the market for corn products in the last week. The South sent more inquiries, and there was increased evidence of the likelihood of a general business with that section in the near future. As corn declined, quotations of millers were reduced.

Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana were buyers of corn meal. The Southeast was not in the market, this being ascribed partly to the fact that Tennessee still has some of its 1915 crop on hand for distribution in that section. There is also evident the availability of some home-grown corn in Texas, but less competition is reported from this source than at any other time on the new crop.

Cream corn meal closed the week at $3.05@3.15. Standard was quoted at $2.85@2.95. No. 2 mixed chop ruled between $1.32½ and $1.35½, declining as much as 4c.

The business in chop, according to reports of Missouri River millers, was of fair volume and scattered. Locally the best reports as to outside buying were made on the Florida and Alabama markets.

Weakness ruled in the cash corn market, although the week witnessed considerable irregularity. Receipts locally and at other primary markets increased, and, in consequence, prices receded. Local elevator stocks increased moderately. The Northern states are still taking corn here, but their purchases are light. The trade expects a continued liberal movement to market, but it is not overlooking the fact that muddy roads may check farm deliveries. No. 2 mixed corn was worth 70@70½c a bu. here at the close of last week, compared with a top of 71c a week ago. No. 2 white closed at 71@71½c, a decline of 1@1½c. No. 2 yellow receded 1c, closing at 71@71½c.

Complaint is heard in the trade of the softness of the offerings of corn in this section. Excessive moisture recently is responsible for this in a large measure. The softness of farm holdings of the grain is undoubtedly encouraging producers to sell more freely, and this is one of the explanations for the larger movement. Another reason is the unsatisfactory cattle market, which has reduced consumption in this territory rather sharply.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.05@3.15 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.15@3.25 per bbl.; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.32½@1.35½ per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1@1.05 per 100.

Bufalo, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1916.

The corn products market is holding firm and unchanged at last week's prices. Trade is on only a moderate scale. Offerings of corn here are large, and most of the receipts are of low grade. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $29.75 per ton; corn meal feed, $32; cracked corn, $33; granulated corn meal, $1.95 per 100 lbs.; cream boiled meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $2.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 14, 1916.

Corn goods quotations were off 5@10c per bbl. last week through Louisiana and Mississippi. Local jobbers are stocked up and Western corn is a drug on the market. One lot of 50,000 bus. is here awaiting a chance for export and no ships in sight, except a few sent by the British Admiralty to load provisions and mules. Ruling quotations on corn goods, f. o. b. New Orleans, basis 98-lb. cotton or jute, were: Cream meal, $3.40@3.50; standard meal, $3.20@3.30; grits, $3.60@3.70; hominy, $3.65@3.75; unbolted meal, $26@27 per ton; cracked corn, $1.30@1.35 per 100 lbs.; No. 2 yellow, native, 68@75c per bu.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 14, 1916.

The corn market displayed less energy for the week just closed. Receipts were moderate and not up to expectations as to quality or quantity, and followed by a sharp decline in price. Present conditions would suggest a further liquidation, with a corresponding lowering of values. Hominy feed, white, was quoted at $27.50@27 per ton; white corn meal, $1.95 in 100-lb. sacks; yellow corn meal, $1.90 in 100-lb. sacks; gluten feed, $26.75 per ton; gluten meal, $25.50@$26.50 per ton; corn oil meal cake, $28.

New York, Feb. 14, 1916.

Corn goods prices were practically unchanged during the week, although firmly held. Business was rather slow.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.60 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.90; hominy, $4.05@4.20; granulated yellow, $4.05@4.20; corn flour, $1.85@1.95. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.99@2.02; grits, $2@2.03; flakes, $2.35.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 14, 1916.

Corn products held generally steady last week. There was no material change in price of corn, which was quoted 74@76c here. Corn meal was steady at $1.65@1.75 per 96-lb. bag, with corn mills reporting seasonable consuming demand.

Filed Brief in Minimum Case.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1916.

The Kansas City Millers' Club has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a brief in support of its petition asking that a uniform minimum carload weight on flour and other grain products be established by the commission in the territory comprising the states of Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas and Wisconsin. The club has brought a complaint against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and connecting carriers, in which it is charged that minimum weights in these states range from 24,000 to 30,000 lbs., compared with the 40,000-lb. minimum weight applying on similar shipments from Missouri River crossings to destinations east of the Ohio. The brief points out that the variety of minimum weights in this territory results in grave discrimination when the interstate minimum weights are compared with the intrastate requirements and also with the weights applying to the Eastern markets.

What the Mills Are Doing.

The St. John Mills, St. John, Kan.: "Running 24 hours; business good locally; Eastern markets good; millfeed fair; area to wheat, compared with last year, 90 per cent."

The Lee-Warren Milling Co., Salina, Kan.: "Running 24 hours. Business is good in all but Southern markets. Millfeed is in good demand. Area to wheat, compared with last year, 80 to 90 per cent."

Durst Bros., Danbury, Ia.: "Running mill 12 hours; flour business poor; for deferred shipment fair; millfeed good; area to wheat, compared with last year, 75 per cent."

Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kan.: "Running mill 24 hours. Flour business is fair; Eastern markets fair; Southern markets light; millfeed in fair demand. Area to wheat, compared with last year, 10 per cent less."

Miller to Federal Reserve Board.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1916.

One of the leading millers of the Southwest has entered official life with the appointment by the Federal Reserve Board of W. B. Newsome, of Dalas, Tex., as a government director of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas. Mr. Newsome succeeds Edward Rotan. He formerly was president of the Collin County National Bank, of McKinley, Tex., and now is active in the Collin County Mill & Elevator Co., at McKinley the Burris Mill & Elevator Co., at Fort Worth, and the Morton Milling Co., at Dallas.

Hearing on Gulf Export Rates.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1916.

A hearing on export grain rates to Gulf ports has been set by the Interstate Commerce Commission for March 8 at Oklahoma City, before Examiner Marshall.

The growth in the business of the A. W. Estabrook laboratory has been almost phenomenal in the year just closed. We number practically every mill in the Southwest among our customers.

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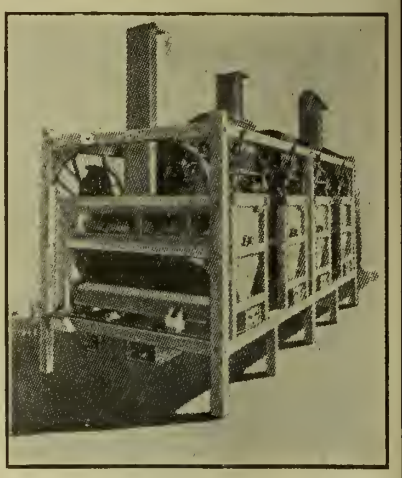

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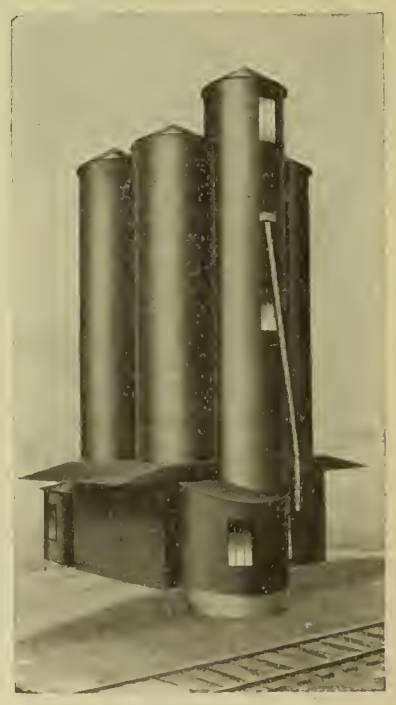

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 14, 1916.

The uncertainty of the wheat market is still holding back buyers, and, while local trade is all that can be expected at this time of year, out-of-state business is disappointing. Many inquiries were received and much correspondence done as a result, but few bookings were made—just a few scattered orders to keep up supplies. The wheat market here closed 4½c under last week's quotation, and Omaha millers have reduced prices to $6.20 per bbl. Interior mills quote from $6.20 to $7.

Millers are pressing millfeed on the market. Saturday bran was sold sacked, f. o. b. Omaha, at $18.40, although general quotations by jobbers range from $18.60 to $19. Shorts are quoted from $21.20 to $22, according to quality. There was a fair demand, and with a continuance of the cold weather the demand will doubtless be greater. Interior mills held bran at mill door and in mixed carlots from $20 to $21, and shorts $24 to $25.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—Patent, $6@6.20; straight, $5.80@6. Interior mills—Patent, $6.20@7; straight, $6@6.80.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—$18.40@19; shorts, $21.20@22. Interior mills—Bran, $20@21; shorts, $24@25.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

C. D. Snyder & Son have opened a feed store at Gering, Neb.

Machinery for the Dodge Milling Co., Dodge, Neb., is being installed and the plant will be ready for operation in a few weeks.

Robert Griffin has taken the position as head miller in the Franklin Milling Co., Franklin, Neb., having resigned his position with the Naponee, Neb. mill.

Kern & Hudnall is a new firm doing business on the Omaha Grain Exchange. Members are C. E. Kern and E. G. Hudnall. Each has been successfully engaged in the brokerage business in Omaha. They will do a general commission business.

A telegram from the Nebraska State Railway Commission to the Interstate Commerce Commission, apropos of shortage of several thousand grain cars in this state Jan. 26, is reported to have stirred up the situation somewhat, furnishing an added incentive for railroad men to help the shortage.

The Beaver City Milling Co., one mile west of Beaver City, Neb., was completely destroyed by fire on Feb. 5. The loss to the owner, E. C. Carter, was $15,000. The fire was probably started by a hot box. The mill was built in 1879 and was one of the oldest structures in Furras County. Nothing definite has been decided on as to rebuilding.

The West Point Milling Co., which was sold under a decree of foreclosure some months ago and purchased by W. T. S. Neligh and others, is about to be reorganized. Stock is now being subscribed with a view of incorporation, and a provisional board of directors has been elected. This board consists of W. T. S. Neligh, Herman Zeplin, John Elsisinger, Jr., E. J. DeVall, Chris Schinstock, Paul Stufer and Felix Givens.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1916.

Flour trade is dull and prices are holding at a strong figure. Millers say a break would probably bring in some business, as flour bought some weeks ago is nearing exhaustion. Some business was done on the decline early last week, but not to the extent looked for. Prices are now so high that purchasers are tempted to engage in reselling, and it is said quite a little of this is being done. Kansas flour agencies are reporting a fair demand, but not quite so good as a short time ago.

Very little is being done in the millfeed trade. Buyers are now waiting to clean up their stocks, as they bought a fairly large amount of feed when the market started to advance. Prices have declined and are now called weak. Oil meal has shown a decline, while gluten feed is steady.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7.50@7.75 in wood; clear, $6.50; low grade, $5.50.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $6.50@6.65 in cotton; straight, $6.15@6.25; first clear, $5.60@5.75.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7.25@7.50 in wood; pastry, $6.75@7; low grade, $5.25.

Rye Flour—$6.15@6.25.

Millfeed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $23; standard middlings, $24; red dog flour, $30; oil meal, $36; gluten feed, $30.25.

BUFFALO NOTES.

The 1915 flour production of Buffalo mills and one or two nearby mills owned here was 5,917,794 bbls., as compared with 5,718,850 the previous year. The figures are probably the largest in the history of the local flour trade.

Visitors to the Corn Exchange last week included the following members of the Boston feed trade: Seth Catlin, Charles M. Cox, J. Jackson and A. T. Safford. Claude Colton, an Oswegatchie (N. Y.) feed dealer, was also registered.

A verdict of no cause of action was brought in last week in a case of the Thompson Milling Co., Lockport, N. Y., against F. W. Potter & Co., millers of Churchville, N. Y. The case was over delivery of a car of wheat and the amount involved was $530.

The New York State Millers' Association has issued a bulletin on the mixed-flour law. Millers are urged to give the matter prompt attention, in order that the present law may not be repealed or amended in any way. The bulletin says the milling trade does not want its product adulterated with cornstarch, and it is stated that, even though the package be so marked, the consumer would be deceived.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Feb. 14, 1916.

Flour prices were down 20c per bbl. last week from the previous week, and the market was stagnant for both domestic and export. Mexican money has ceased to have purchasing power. Consequently, Mexican exports were curtailed, and Guatemala is in almost as bad a fix. Cuba, Nicaragua, Honduras and Panama were the only purchasers, and their orders were slim. Nothing went to the United Kingdom. Embargoes on flour were made for export in some instances and this caused panicky conditions. Distress flour in Kansas hard wheat export straights was offered in small and large lots at 30@65c under market quotations, so no one would buy until some definite idea could be had on how much spot flour there was and how much lower the market quotations could be forced.

As one broker remarked, "We might as well be on a holiday, for all the sales we are making. Quotations mean nothing when no one knows how much spot flour there is here. No bakers will buy, and those who do cannot be induced to consider mill values. We are no worse off than New York and Norfolk for bottoms, and that is the secret of our stagnation. We cannot get rid of our export stocks."

Nominal quotations for Kansas high patents ranged from $5.85 to $6 in 98-lb. cottons, with clears at $5.10@5.20. Second-hand flour was freely quoted at $5.10 for export straights. Minneapolis mills were practically out of the market, with high patents at $6.50@6.60, cottons, and others in proportion.

Soft winter wheat flour was in no better shape, though the quantity of spots did not seem to be so large for the Missouri and Illinois product. High patents were quoted at $6.40@6.60, wood basis, with cottons 20@30c under. Export patents were quoted at $5.80 and clears at $5.30, wood.

A good demand for bran developed, with hard wheat bran quoted at $1.12@1.13 and soft 1c higher.

POINTS FOR THE MILLER.

(Continued from Page 9.)

good baking qualities even after it was delivered to the customer and after a few weeks, was returned as unsatisfactory. This is particularly true of flour moving South and is, no doubt, due to the fact that the flour being rather high in moisture when sent to a warmer climate, deteriorates to a considrable extent. It would be advisable to keep the moisture content of flour as low as is consistent with good milling.

Indications at present are that when warmer weather comes there will be more trouble with flour than at present. It is also very possible that with the arrival of warm weather that there will be much rope in bread, as the conditions of the wheat seem about right to develop this disease in bread.

It is not advisable at this time to try to get too much flour from the wheat. A yield of 4.40 will frequently produce a flour with good baking qualities and show no unsoundness, while a yield of 4.30 will produce a flour of poor baking qualities and decided unsoundness.

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 14, 1916.

A fair business was transacted in alfalfa meal and mixed feeds on the local market in the last week. The market on meal started rather quiet, but towards the close some improvement in demand was manifest. Mixed feed sales were again restricted by the scarcity of mixed feeds. Prices were mostly unchanged.

The East appeared to be the best buyer of meal, although demand on the whole was quite general. The Southeast showed least interest in new buying, having made liberal purchases recently. That consumption is liberal in the Southeast is indicated by the fact that shipping directions on old orders came in freely from that section. Besides, one of the largest alfalfa hay orders of the winter on the Kansas City market was placed during the week by a Birmingham mill, this purchase amounting to more than 700 cars. The movement indicated that mills in Colorado and other states are still working in a number of cases on old orders. Several sales were made by interior mills during the week for deferred shipment on a liberal scale.

While weather conditions were favorable to their trade, the alfalfa mixed feed handlers again complained of inability to obtain a liberal volume of orders owing to the effects of the high prices ruling for molasses. Besides, deliveries of molasses on old contracts were not as free as expected. The South was about the best buyer all week.

Alfalfa hay trade, which had exhibited bullishness the last fortnight, developed some weakness on account of increased arrivals. The recent advance in market to a top of $17.50 and corresponding rises in other grades brought out increased offerings, but the quality was poor. The week closed, as a result, with accumulations of lower grades. Dealers say they are unable to obtain enough good alfalfa with which to supply the demand coming from the South alone.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@21; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $13.50@@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $22.50@25; standard, $21.50@23.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.50@27.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $16.50@17.50; No. 1, $15@16; standard, $11.50@14.50; No. 2, $9@11; No. 3, $6@8.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 14, 1916.

Steady prices were quoted in the alfalfa meal and mixed feed market during the past week. Volume of sales on both alfalfa meal and molasses mixed feeds showed little change for the week, demand being in small lots altogether and generally for prompt shipment. Most of the large mixers locally have contracted for their supplies of meal ahead and in a great many instances find that their early purchases of meal are too large for their present requirements. This has been due to the comparatively light sales of mixed feeds so far this year, but with the present improved demand for molasses feeds from all sections, mixers are beginning to store alfalfa meal for future requirements, particularly in May and June, when supplies become scarce.

Local brokers and jobbers are quoting current prices on meal for shipment up to May 1. Generally, a premium of $1.50 to $2 per ton is quoted for May shipment, but mills in Western states are willing to contract for February, March and April movement on a current basis.

Mills in Colorado advise that they are having some difficulty in obtaining shipping instructions. Considerable meal is being moved to central markets and being stored there, as a great many mills have most of their warehouse space filled up with hay.

Choice meal continues a scarce article and is quoted at $21 to $22 per ton in new bags, St. Louis basis. In some instances, sellers have been able to obtain $22.50 per ton for choice meal. No. 1 meal is not in very liberal supply and is quoted at a range of $19 to $20 per ton, sacked. No. 2 meal continues to predominate in the supplies, both in new receipts and in warehouse stocks and is quoted as low as $14.50 per ton and up to $16.

Demand for mixed feeds is improving, the South and Southeast being a larger buyer. However, volume of sales is still smaller than a year ago. Practically all new sales are for quick shipment and generally in single carlots. Buyers show no disposition to contract ahead, particularly with the weather mild and the tendency in the corn market weak. Supplies of roughage on farms are still large and even with severe weather it is felt that the consumption of commercial mixed feeds would not be up to normal. Smaller supplies of millfeeds and resultant higher prices are considered favorable influances in the market, but as yet have had no material effect. Best grain mixed molasses alfalfa feeds are quoted at a range of $28 to $29.50 per ton, new sacks, quick shipment. Molasses alfala feed is held at $24 to $26.50 per ton for No. 1 and $23 to $24.50 for standard grade. Grain dry mixed feed is in very light inquiry. Quotations range up to $30 per ton.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 14, 1916.

With a general embargo on hay and some 300 carloads of native lespedeza offering for market, the price of alfalfa hay was off last week from $1 to $1.50 per ton. This, of course, applied to the under-grade and off-color deliveries which have been crowding into the railroad warehouses, and not to the very scarce choice peagreen alfalfa. Meal was in the same boat with the alfalfa hay, most of the dealers being overstocked. Mixed feed dealers are faced with another peril in the threatened advance of rates from New Orleans to the Carolinas and the Southeast generally, which ranges from five to eight cents per 100, and which gives Memphis mixed-feed manufacturers such a differential against New Orleans, Vicksburg, Natchez and Baton Rouge that the local producers would have to withdraw from the Southeast. The plea for the suspension of the rate was heard before Special Examiner Eddy, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, here last week, and the joint traffic bureau made a strong case. The provisional suspension of the rate was made until March 31. Ruling quotations on alfalfa hay, basis f. o. b. New Orleans, were $18 to $22 per ton, with meal $20@23 and mixed feed $25@33.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1916.

The alfalfa market is steady, but quiet, the buying being mostly of a hand-to-mouth character. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22.50, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25.50 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $27.50.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 14, 1916.

The week just closed showed a marked decrease in business in the alalfa market, as compared with the previous week. Offerings were liberal, but on account of the uncertainty of obtaining molasses buyers are not as keen about purchasing as they usually are at this season. Prices ruled steady to weak. There was only a small volume of business consummated in mixed feeds. on account of the high prices ruling at the present time. Choice meal is being quoted at $20@22.50, the bottom price $1 lower than last week; No. 1, $17@18.50; No. 2, $14@16. No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed is quoted at $22.50@23; No. 2, $21@21.50; grain molasses alfalfa feed, $27.50@28.50. Alfalfa grain feed, dry, is quoted $27@28 per ton.

Alfalfa Products Market Outlook.

The present and probable immediate future conditions in the alfalfa meal market are decidedly unfavorable, owing to, the unprecedented advance in the price of molasses. Unless some relief appears not at present in sight, the mixed-feed industry in the United States will have to reorganize its entire basic principles, as a very large per cent of the mixed-feed manufacturers are at present basing their output upon a molasses or molasses-alfalfa foundation.

Molasses is quoted today at many times its value a year ago, and, excepting those manufacturers who are running on old contracts, present prices prohibit the use of molasses for mixed feeds.

All this is going to have, when molasses contracts expire, a very decided effect on the demand for alfalfa meal, and consequently on its price.

There has been a shortage of quality stuff all this present winter, and fairly high prices have been realized for choice goods. This quality has, however, very largely gone to the poultry people and the quantity has been negligible.—The Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

H. A. Cord has resigned as manager of the Dodge City Alfalfa Milling Co., Dodge City, Kan. His successor has not been chosen yet.

The Avondale Alfalfa Milling Co. will construct an alfalfa mill at Crowley, Crowley County, Colo. It will be ready to run about Aug. 1.

The Shelton Alfalfa Meal Mill, Shelton, Neb., is running again after being idle for more than a week, caused by a breakdown. A new improved grinder has been installed.

It is stated that one manufacturer of mixed feeds in Kansas City was offered a bonus of $110,000 by a New Orleans concern if it would absolve that company from a molasses contract. This is an indication of the rapidly advancing prices for blackstrap molasses.

H. G. Strafford has accepted the management of the Wheatland Alfalfa Milling Co., Wheatland, Wyo., having assumed charge last week. Nixon C. Elliott, who has been managing the enterprise, has returned to Colorado, where he will attend to his other business enterprises.

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Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze
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It may be worth your while to communicate *now* with
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CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

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POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, West Salem, Ohio.

WANTED—Position as miller in mill from 40 to 300 bbl. Will go anywhere at once. Do my own millwright work. Can handle any place in a mill. Would consider operating a mill on shares. Do not use liquor. State wages to save time. References furnished. Address T. A. McWilliams, Cottage Grove, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as head miller with some reliable company. Prefer position where I can in time, and after satisfactory trial, obtain interest in the business. I am 39 years old and single, and have had 18 years' experience with both spring and winter wheat in mills of 100 to 200 bbls. capacity. No old, worn-out mills considered at any price, unless the owner is willing to make good. Speak German. State wages to save time. Address Box 3311, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A thoroughly sober, industrious and capable man for taking charge of the manufacturing end, also to be conversant with the selling end of a molasses and poultry feed business. No has-beens need apply. Plant being arranged for turning out about 10 cars of molasses and poultry feed of the very best grades per day. Advise present position, full qualifications, age and references, also salary desired. Box 325, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—An experienced engineer to take care of a 50 h. p. Collins engine. Good salary and steady position to right man. Address Herreid Milling Co., Herreid, S. D.

MISSOURI
IOWA
WISCONSIN

A large hard winter mill needs high-class salesmen for these states. These are good positions which will carry proper salaries to the right men. Price-getters and real producers only need apply. Tell us briefly about yourself. You know what we ought to know. Show us what you have done. Deal in results produced. Send a recent photograph. Box 330, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 60-bbl. mill located in a thriving Nebraska town. Modern machinery recently overhauled. New 50 h. p. oil engine. This property was secured in settling an estate and I will sell cheap. Address Clark W. Yates, Geneva, Neb.

FOR SALE—One of the best corn milling and feed mixing propositions in the South. Corn milling machinery, alfalfa feed mixing machinery, molasses tanks, etc., etc. Spur track, electric power and lights, steam boiler and heating pipes. Located on the main line of one of the South's best railroads and in the best and most popular city on the Gulf Coast. Own the entire mill property, land, buildings and equipment; no incumbrances. Will sell at much less than value Reason for selling, death of managing partner. Address Box 329, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Machinery from 100-bbl. flour mill, good condition, in steady operation, best of reasons for selling. Address Cloverland Milling & Supply Co., Gladstone, Michigan.

FOR SALE, TRADE OR RENT—75-bbl. mill in good county-seat town; 3,000 population. Only mill in town; running and doing fair business; good chance for a man with small capital. J. L. Saunders, Jr., Council Grove, Kan.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: J. Greifenhagen, Randolph, S. D., trace carrier; W. Jelseme, Worthing, S. D., check row attachment for planters; J. J. Kovar, Dodge Center, Minn., spring toothed harrow; T Martin, Minneapolis, Minn., shock loader.

GENERAL NOTES.

James A. Patten, the Chicago wheat operator, was a visitor in New York during the week.

C. E. Gwinn, of the Gwinn Milling Co., Columbus, O., was a visitor on New York 'Change during the week.

Dwight K. Yerxa, of Yerxa, Andrews & Thurston, Minneapolis, was a Chicago visitor the latter part of the week.

Two fires broke out this week in the Millbourne Mills, Philadelphia, belonging to Shane Bros. & Wilson. They are making flour for France and the report is that the fires were of incendiary origin.

Fay H. Ball, of the milling firm of Griggs & Ball, East Aurora, N. Y., has been elected a director of the First National Bank there, while Abbott S. Griggs, his partner, has been elected president.

L. S. Meyer of the John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., came to Kansas City last Thursday to compare the wheat being received on the Board of Trade with the supplies offered in his territory. He found very little difference in the average of the grading. "Flour trade gives promise of improvement," said Mr. Meyer. "I feel uncertain as to the condition of growing wheat. There is much ice on fields."

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Re-sellers Are in Control

Stocks of Distress Flour Seem Inexhaustible — Brokers and Jobbers Write of Conditions.

Resellers are in control of all the principal flour markets in the country. It seems that the quantity of "distress" flours at principal centers is inexhaustible, for resellers have been in control of the markets for some time, yet their supplies still seem to be large. Brokers and jobbers in different markets have sent the following views on their local conditions:

A. P. Youngblood, Inc., New York, N. Y.: "The trade here is generally bearish. Most of the bakers have contracts four to six months ahead, but jobbers have very little flour bought. "Export business is good when freight room can be obtained, but ocean rates are almost prohibitive and space hard to get."

* * *

Gross & Co., New York, N. Y.: Flour stocks in New York at the present time seem to he considerahly more plentiful than they have been for some months past. As a matter of fact, while a few weeks ago spot flour was in much demand, the same does not seem to have demand at all. "We might also advise there is considerable flour in New York at the present time, brought here intended originally for export, for which ocean room was not available, and this flour is being resold in this market at prices considerably under mill quotations."

* * *

E. E. Dawson, Boston, Mass.: "In my opinion, the stocks of flour in Boston are under the average. "Regarding the general opinion of the trade as to present prices. as near as I can gauge it the attitude of buyers is that price is high, and, while it may go higher, they feel they would not be justified in buying ahead of their present requirements at the current level. That, at least, is the opinion I get from the people with whom I come in contact. "At present trade is extremely dull."

* * *

V. Thompson Co., Chicago, Ill.: "It is our opinion that the jobbing and also the retail bakers' trade are well supplied for their immediate needs, and the demand for flour the past few weeks has not been up to normal. "There is considerable reselling of flour bought on a much lower hasis than present prices, which enables them to sell under present mill prices. It we think this stuff is now ahout of the market, and we are looking for a better demand in a short time."

* * *

Nevins Kirkpatrick, New Orleans, La.: "Flour stocks here are heavier than last year, and the market for millers is demoralized on account of large amounts of distress flour in railroad warehouses and in jobbers' hands. Then, too, bakers and cracker men are overstocked and are willing to let go at 30c to 60c and sometimes per bbl. under mill quotations. I know one cracker baker who has 1000 bbls. for sale; another who has 600 bbls. Bread bakers are stocked ahead up to May and June, with some having contracts for July, carrying them over to the new crop. They are also offering to sell at ridiculously low prices, considering conditions. "Big wholesale grocers and exporters are offering flour bought for export to Mexico, which they cannot sell. Mexican money is worthless, the exchange being 25 to 35 for one. Vera Cruz and Havana warehouses are filled. No bottoms are obtainable for flour to Europe or the United Kingdom. I cannot see any chance for flour sales here for a long time to come."

* * *

John E. Koerner, New Orleans, La.: "We have enough flour for 60 days without going into the market. Others I know have contracts running up to May and June, some to July. Bakers and cracker factories are overstocked. I would hesitate to say how much distress flour there is here. Without any trouhle I can account for 2,000 bhls. at one bakery, 500 at a railroad, 1,750 in one lot at Stuyvesant docks and perhaps as much at Chalmette. and that doesn't account for scattered carlots I could hear of if I was in the market. This is all underselling the mills anywhere from 50c to $1 per bhl. The stocks on tracks are far ahead of this time last year. There are lots of small jobbers who have made contracts 'right' for spring delivery, and they are reselling wherever they can at prices 50c to 60c under the market, taking their 20c to 30c per bbl. without turning a hair. That's the whole trouhle. Exports are stopped and the flour on tracks and in warehouses and what has been contracted for must be taken up before new business can move. Then there are mills who have flour here on consignment for export that they would be glad to move at cut rates. They are selling through local jobbers 50c to 60c under the market. They cannot do otherwise."

* * *

Horace L. Pitcher, New Orleans, La.: "Flour stocks here in the hands of jobbers, while not large, are ample for their requirements. Bakers seem to be pretty well stocked up and have contracts ahead.

"The feeling on the present prices is that they are too high, owing to the fact that exports on hoth flour and wheat have not been as heavy as last year, due to the inability of exporters to get bottoms. This being the case, they seem to think that the present prices are abnormal.

"The trade, however, seems good on flour at present prices, and were it not for the fact that most of the larger buyers have contracts ahead still due more husiness could he secured."

* * *

John F. Morrissey, flour broker, St. Louis: "I have been offered more than 10 cars of flour by bakers and small distributors in the last few days here for resale. There is considerable flour to come on contracts for which bakers have been unable to obtain extensions. In such cases this flour is heing offered for resale at as much as 50c under mill prices. Most of the trade here is carrying fair stocks, and it seems that when a baker is in the market he can obtain his needs through purchases of 'distress' flour.

"It will take perhaps a month for this surplus flour to be cleaned up. I believe the last half of March will witness good buying direct from mills."

The Book flour mill, on the Little Conestoga Creek, near Lancaster, Pa., will be dismantled and turned into a bathing establishment.

Status of the Rainey Bill.

Hearings were held before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives for a full week. Final briefs have been filed by both sides and the subject is now under consideration hy the Ways and Means Committee. You have been furnished with a convenient directory of members of Congress, in which is a list of members of Ways and Means Committee. Millers should not relax in their efforts to prevent the passage of the Rainey bill (H. R. 9409), and they should again remind their Representative in Congress that they are unalterably opposed to its passage. Should it be reported out of committee you will be advised, and it will require the hardest kind of work to prevent its passage. Keep informed and be ready to do your part.—Bulletin of A. P. Husband, secretary Millers' National Federation.

Topeka (Kan.) Miller Dies.

Josiah Pierson Griswold, owner of the Shawnee Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., died at his home in Topeka Sunday morning, Feb. 20. Mr. Griswold was 73 years old and had been a miller in Topeka since 1871, when he established the Shawnee Milling Co., with J. M. Shellabarger as a partner.

Mr. Griswold was born in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 9, 1842. He first entered the milling business at the age of 17 and was connected with various mills. When he moved West, he started in the milling business for himself. In the last few years he had been an invalid, but had always taken an active interest in the Shawnee Milling Co. and in civic affairs.

ST. LOUIS TO THE FRONT.

Plans Considered to Entertain 5,000 Millers at Exposition.

The first meeting of the Manufacturers' Auxiliary of the F. O. M. A., held last week, indicated a great deal of interest in the fifth machinery exposition, to be held at St. Louis in connection with the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the F. O. M. A. from May 29 to June 3. President Essmueller has already received numerous applications for space, both from St. Louis and Eastern machinery manufacturers.

President E. T. Bauer, Wichita, Kan., and Secretary J. A. Wells, Kent, O., spent several days in St. Louis, and both expressed their appreciation of the interest and co-operation shown in St. Louis toward making a success of the convention and exposition. A splendid start was made at the preliminary meeting of the auxiliary in subscriptions to the guarantee fund to finance the exposition and entertainment features which were outlined.

A number of chairmen of committees were appointed as follows: Publicity, W. B. Burns; banquet, Paul Laidley; hotels, John Watkins. The members of these committees and others are under consideration. The officers of the Manufacturers' Auxiliary, which comprise the executive committee, are: President, William Essmueller; secretary, F. E. Eichler; treasurer, John Cornelius. The members of the auxiliary include all the important manufacturers and mill supply companies in the United States. The Merchants' Exchange, the St. Louis Grain Club and the St Louis Millers' Club are interested in the convention and will assist in the entertainment features.

Lower Rates to Coast

Secretary Topping, of the Southwestern Millers' League, Secures Reduction to the Pacific Coast.

After two years of continuous effort, Secretary Topping, of the Southwestern Millers' League, was successful last week in obtaining some relief for millers from the present high rates prevailing on flour from Southwestern points to California terminals Transcontinental lines have decided to adopt a scale of rates on flour with a minimum of 60,000 lbs. This represents an increase in the minimum of 10,000 lbs., but this increase will not affect the trade of millers on the coast.

The rate on flour to California terminals will be 65c per 100 lbs. and the wheat rate will be 58c. This represents a reduction of 10c per 100 lbs. Group D points on the coast will pay a charge of 75c per 100 lbs.; Group E, 70c, and Group F and west, 65c. The 65c rate also applies on direct intermediate points. Rates to points on branch lines will be the local rate plus the junction rate, with the present charges as a maximum.

While Southwestern millers need a lower rate than 65c, the present tariffs will offer considerable relief from the old charges and will give millers a chance to regain some of their trade lost as a result of the increased charges.

Jacob Kauffman Is Dead.

Jacob Kauffman, pioneer miller, died in St. Louis last week after a three weeks' illness. Mr. Kauffman was 94 years old. He had been retired for several years. He was superintendent of the Bethaldo, Ill., mill for 15 years. He is survived by four sons, F. E. Kauffman, of the Bernet, Craft & Kautfman Milling Co., St. Louis; Henry C. Kauffman, of the Bison Mill & Elevator Co., Bison, Kan.; M. L. Kauffman, superintendent of the Langenberg Milling Co., Republic, Mo., and Edwin N. Kauffman, of Wymore, Neb. Two daughters also survive.

Wins Milling School Scholarship.

Manhattan, Kan., Feb. 21, 1916.

Jefferson H. Flora, of Manhattan; Joseph A. Novak, of Ellsworth, Kan., and John H. Welsh, of Kansas City, Mo., have been awarded the scholarship at the Kansas State Agricultural College provided by the Kansas Flour Mills Co. in milling industry. The value of the scholarship is $200. The Kansas State Agricultural College is one of only three institutions in America offering an extended course in the milling industry.

Severe Damage in Texas.

H. B. Dorsey, secretary of the Texas Grain Dealers' Association, reports 67 per cent damage to wheat and almost a failure of winter oats in Northern Texas from various causes, chiefly freezing. In Central Texas the damage is said to be 30 per cent to wheat and 54 per cent to oats; in Northwest Texas 45 per cent to wheat and 92 per cent to oats; in the Panhandle, 55 per cent to wheat and 33 per cent to oats.

The Baltimore & Ohio has put an embargo on all grains to Baltimore. Until this week Baltimore was about the only Atlantic port not having an embargo of some kind.

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WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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Time to Build Cars.

Something must be done to eliminate the car shortage problem. Millers are unanimous that the shortage in railroad equipment over the entire country may cause serious financial losses to the grain and flour trade. That the shortage in box cars is severe is indicated in the reports from the Southwest that mills have been compelled to shut down to half-time operations in some instances because equipment for loading flour is unobtainable. This condition is not only true of the Southwest but the spring wheat section is complaining of a lack of cars and the soft winter wheat states are having some difficulty in shipping because railroads have not a sufficient number of cars.

It seems that the railroads of this country are not in a position to handle an abnormal movement of freight. Notwithstanding all the precautions taken by the carriers to avoid a car shortage, almost every year witnesses this evil. Railroads ask shippers to load cars heavily, and make dozens of suggestions, each one of which is expected to help relieve the car shortage question. In fact, catalogues of advice on how to help relieve a car shortage are distributed to practically every shipper in the United States. With the situation more serious than ever now, perhaps it is time for the shipper to tell the railroads how to relieve a car shortage.

Milling and Grain News does not pretend to be an efficiency expert on the car shortage problem, but it believes, with many millers and grain shippers, that the car shortage problem may be solved by building more freight cars.

Statistics of new equipment built by railroads in the last few years show that the increase in the number of box cars has been much slower than the increase in tonnage handled in the United States. Railroads pleaded that their freight rates did not return them a profit consequently, they did not add to their equipment. However, many advances have recently been allowed the carriers.

In 1915 new railroad mileage in the United States was smaller than in any previous twelvemonth of the past two score years. Additions to equipment of all kinds were also practically negligible. Now that railroads have been granted advances in a great many sections with their tonnage greater and their profits larger than for a number of years, why would it not be a good plan to make 1916 a record year in additions to box car and engine equipment? There is need for this, as indicated by the severe car shortage confronting the grain-producing sections of the country and the large industries of the East. Railroads should, therefore, plan now to increase their equipment so that they will be in shape to handle an abnormally large movement of any commodity without general complaint of car shortage.

The Nebraska State Railroad Commission protested to the Interstate Commerce Commission that the shortage of cars in that state was causing severe loss to shippers. It is said this protest accomplished some good Perhaps the Interstate Commerce Commission can suggest to railroads that, in view of the general car shortage, the building of more box cars is logical. The Interstate Commerce Commission has wide influence, and a suggestion from that body would probably be seriously considered by railroads. The elimination of the recurring car shortage problem would be a definite step toward perfection in railroad operation.

The attitude of shippers toward railroads has changed somewhat in the last few years. Shippers have not always been particularly antagonistic to advances in rates when such advances were necessary for the welfare of the carriers. So it is time for railroads to reciprocate this good feeling. This can be done by building more equipment and avoiding losses on the part of shippers through car shortage

Solving the Troubles of the Miller.

Probably in no other year has wheat quality varied as much as during the present season. With the varying quality there has been a large percentage of low-grade wheat. Conditions during the harvesting season of 1915 were unusual, as the oldest farmers could hardly recall a previous season which had been so wet. The difficulties of millers increased, for various estimates placed the quantity of "milling" wheat in the total crop at from one-fourth to one-half of the harvest, while few were so optimistic as to estimate that three-fourths of the crop was fit for milling purposes. At the outset of the harvest season it was no easy matter to pick choice wheat for milling. This is still true. In this extraordinary situation science has helped the miller mightily

It has not been so many years ago that a laboratory adjunct to a flour mill was almost unknown. Even the commercial laboratory was patronized lightly. Millers of the old school looked at wheat, smelled it and probably chewed a few grains to determine whether the grain was fit for "My Best Flour." But it soon became apparent that this method of selecting a supply of raw grain was uncertain. A few years of bad harvests and the increasing demand from particular bakers for uniform flour made necessary a change. The commercial laboratory paved the way for this in a satisfactory manner. Then came the private laboratory of the large miller. But the work of laboratories became so exact, the demand for tests so general, that it is now possible for any miller, large or small, to avail himself of the work of the laboratory. And the present-day miller recognizes that the work of the laboratory in finding solutions for milling puzzles cannot be over-estimated. In fact, the mills of today with private laboratories and the small millers who use the commercial laboratories make them prominent selling arguments.

There are a large number of mills that supply salesmen daily with laboratory tests of flour. These tests are shown not only to the baker, but to the jobber and the grocer. The latter will at least successfully convey to the housewife the information he gained from the salesman who explained the laboratory tests. The mill with the private laboratory tests every car of wheat before milling, and the exact methods in the laboratory determine the "milling" value of the grain. The "smelling" process of the old-fashioned miller has been supplanted by the scientific work of the chemist.

With the big call today for uniform flour, for flour that does not necessitate changes in baking methods every time a new car is received by the baker, the miller who makes use of the facilities of the laboratory possesses a decided advantage over the less progressive miller. However, the great value of the laboratory to a mill has not yet been demonstrated wholly. It appears, from the proposed action of the federal Committee on Flour Standards, such standards will be on a laboratory test basis. The worth of a laboratory then will be greatly enhanced. If federal standards are not adopted the chemists whose labors are confined to problems of the flour industry will have ample recognition by the time full light is thrown on their valuable work in connection with the milling of the 1915 crop.

Milling in Grand Opera.

After-thoughts of a correspondent for the "millin-press" from attending the performance of a grand opera troupe.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Grynd N. Phlower (bass), a busy dusty miller.

Cellin A. Bility (baritone), his sales manager.

Cissie Lighttouch (soprano), the stenographer.

Chorus of clerks, under millers, oilers, sackers and other mill workers.

Time—Unlimited.

Scene—A milling office.

At rise of curtain the miller is discovered opening a stack of mail lying on the desk. Around him are grouped the various members of the office force, wearing expectant faces. He opens a letter and holds it aloft.

Miller: An inquiry for a car of flour.

Chorus: He has an inquiry; he has an inquiry—an inquiry for a car-r-r-r of flour-r-r-r.

Sales Manager: Shall we wire him good people; shall we wire him?

Chorus: Yes, we will wire him wire him, wir-r-r-re him.

Miller: Make the price right, for our enemies are also after him.

Sales Manager: Never fear, never fear, good sir; the rocks shall be our limit, our l-i-m-i-t.

Stenographer: And I will type the wire, type the wire, type the w-i-r-e (Dances to following refrain.)

Chorus:

Watch the nimble fingers fly,
As they cross the "t"s and dot the "i,"
For she's an expert typist,
Never yet been kissed.
Alas! what has she missed.
But we couldn't do without her.

Sales Manager: No, we couldn't do without her.

Chorus: See, they could not do without her.

(Note: It was originally intended to send a day letter, but so much time has already been taken up that a night letter will have to be substituted. Art before business, you know.)

Clerk: Hush, hush, I pray. Here comes the little boy in blue to take the message off for you.

Chorus (as messenger boy enters) Here comes the boy, here comes the boy that will take the message for us Oh, thrice blessed boy, do not delay but on your way, on your way.

Miller: Good folk, the deed is done

Sales Manager and Chorus: Yes the deed is done—the d-e-e-d i d-o-n-e.

For a few minutes the stage is darkened to represent the passing of the night. Curtain then rises on the same scene, showing early morning.

Chorus: O glorious morn, 'Tis the morn of our fate, for soon it will be known. (They dance until interrupted by entrance of messenger boy. The reply, the reply, the reply is here

Miller: Yes, the reply is here (Tears it open and reads.)

Sales Manager: What does he say What does he say?

Chorus: Oh, what does he say What does the s-a-a-a-y?

Miller: He accepts for 90 days' delivery.

Chorus: Oh, joy! Oh, joy! He has accepted. We are a merry throng (The whole bunch dance.)

Miller: But to work, to work to get the order ready,
For the time is short and we must labor steady.

(Note: By the rate the matter has already progressed, it is possible that it may be ready in 90 days. Let's hope so, at any rate.)

Chorus: Yes, to work, to work; we are going to work.

(All disperse to their various tasks and curtain falls.)

Standard Laboratory Tests

American Association of Cereal Chemists Adopts Uniform Methods for Protein and Ash Determination.

The American Association of Cereal Chemists held a wid-winter meeting at Wichita, Kan., Feb. 4 and 5 to discuss and adopt methods for several laboratory tests. Peculiar conditions of the 1915 wheat crop have necessitated the use of many tests which ordinarily have had more scientific than practical value.

The water soluble solids, reducing sugars and acidity are the most important determinations to be made this year, as indicating the extent of damage to wheat by the wet harvest

For practical purposes in milling work, these tests must be done rapidly, as no benefit can be derived if the knowledge is obtained after the wheat is "ground up and shipped out." Formerly it has been customary to extend these tests over a period of two or three days, but for comparative purposes a method has been adopted by the association whereby they can be done within six hours, accurately enough to suit the purpose.

The crude fiber determination was reported on by an investigating committee, and from their results a shorter and more simple method was adopted.

A uniform dish and method for moisture determination was adopted, also a uniform baking formula, based on two barrels of flour, with a scale of one gram to one pound, and conforming closely to a regular bakery system.

The following resolution was adopted by the association, in view of the numerous cases that have arisen wherein two laboratories do not check on protein (gluten) determinations, due to different methods:

"Whereas, the nitrogenous bodies present in flour and wheat, commonly called 'gluten,' are not to be obtained as 'gluten' in pure form, due to impurities and imperfections in washing out the mass, and

"Whereas, the protein bodies that 'gluten' was supposed to represent can be accurately determined by chemical means in pure state, be it

"Resolved, That these nitrogenous bodies be determined and reported as protein, and the term 'gluten' be discontinued; protein to be the amount of nitrogen multiplied by the factor 5.7; the protein on wheat to be determined upon the whole wheat meal."

Generally speaking, the cereal chemists are now using similar methods in all of their work, so that the past troubles in checking results are reduced to a minimum.

This association, formed in May, 1915, for the purpose of standardizing laboratory methods and collaborating in the search for new ones and improvements, has doubled its membership in eight months and accomplished a great deal in satisfying its ideals. At present it has adopted uniform methods for the following determinations: Moisture, ash, protein, water soluble solids, acidity, reducing sugars, crude fiber, fat and a uniform baking formula.

The following are members of the association: C. F. Buck, Kansas Flour Mills Co., Enterprise, Kan.; J. M. Hogan, Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo.; A. A. Jones, Canadian & El Reno Mills, El Reno, Ok.; R. A. Lusk, Rea-Patterson Mills, Coffeyville, Kan.; R. W. Mitchell, D. S. Jackman and Ralph Potts, Kansas Milling Co, Wichita, Kan.; C. J. Patterson, Ismert-Hincke, Kansas City, Mo.; P. M. Patterson, Kelly & Monarch Mills, Hutchinson, Kan.; A. R. Sasse, Southwestern Flour Mills, Kansas City, Mo.; E. G. Wahlin, Oklahoma Laboratories, Kansas City, Mo.; H. E. Weaver, Larabee Flour Mills, Hutchinson, Kan.; A. W. Estabrook, Estabrook Laboratories, Kansas City, Mo.; J. F. Wihlfahrt, Fleischmann Yeast Co., and R. M. French, French-Pancoast Laboratories, New York, N. Y.; F. D. Porter, Fort Worth Laboratories, Fort Worth, Tex.; F. H. Loomis, Wichita Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.; B. E. Kepner, Maple Leaf Milling Co., Port Colbourne, Ont.; Gordon Auld, Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb.; C. R. Southwell, Wichita Flour Mills, Wichita, Kan.; L. R. Olsen, Royal Milling Co., Great Falls, Mont.; L. E. Westman, Laboratory Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Canada.

No definite time or place was named for the June meeting, but St. Louis and Kansas City are under consideration. It is likely that the meeting may be held in St. Louis the last week in May, when the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America will hold their 1916 convention.

May Lose Brazil Flour Trade.

Millers of the United States are in danger of losing their export trade to Brazil. Because they believe American flour and other American products imported by Brazil are crippling home industries, Brazilian business interests have asked the federal Senate to build up the tariff wall and keep United States millers and other manufacturers from running away with the Brazilian market.

Certain American goods now pay 20 per cent less import duty into Brazil than is paid on the same class of goods imported from other countries. Flour is one of these commodities. This favor is shown to these American goods because the United States abandoned the idea of charging a 3c duty on coffee imported into the United States from Brazil.

The Brazilian flour millers and the Commercial Association of Brazil now say this agreement is working great benefit to the United States and great harm to Brazil. They say coffee prices are so high that Brazil can choose its market, and that therefore Brazil will be able to dispose of its coffee in the United States, whether it is taxed or not, and that, therefore, it is useless to continue the agreement and let the United States manufacturers gobble up all the domestic trade of Brazil in other lines. In proof of their contention the millers cite figures to show that since the agreement was made importations of American flour have jumped from 54,000,000 lbs. in 1906 to 152,000,000 in 1914.

The appeal before the federal Senate is only for a higher flour tariff, but should the millers get the tariff raised on flour efforts will be made to revise the tariff upward on other articles.

American interests in Brazil and Brazilian business men are watching the millers' fight closely. Practically all the Brazilian flour mills are working on British capital, but they are influential in the commercial organizations of the country. American flour has enjoyed a 20 per cent lower tariff in Brazil than any other imported flour and is even said to be far under the price of the domestic product.

Canada Defeats Reciprocity.

The Canadian government last week declared against any arrangement for free wheat imports between Canada and the United States. J. J. Turiff, a Liberal member, moved in Parliament that the Canadian duty of 15c a bu. on wheat be removed to bring into effect the countervailing provision of the Underwood tariff law providing that Canadian wheat be admitted to the United States free of duty as soon as Canada gave free admission to American wheat. Mr Turiff said that the American duty of 19c per bu. kept Western Canadian farmers out of a profitable market.

Speaking for the government, Finance Minister White asked Parliament to vote down Mr. Turiff's resolution on the ground that it had not been shown that the benefit of free admission of Canadian wheat to the American market was sufficient to justify a departure from the Canadian policy of protecting agriculture.

He asserted that a free wheat arrangement with the United States was incompatible with a mutual British imperial tariff preference, which it was hoped might be arranged after the close of the war, with all British possessions participating.

What the Mills Are Doing.

Alliance Milling Co., Denton, Tex.: "Running the mill 24 hours. Flour business is good, with local demand fair. We are not doing much for deferred shipment. Millfeed trade is in fair volume. Wheat area here is about same as last year."

W. T. Besser, Greencastle, Ind.: "We are running five days a week. Flour business is good locally, but there is no outside demand. Millfeed is slow sale for this time of the year. Wheat area is only about half of last year's acreage."

Star Milling Co., Aurora, Ind.: "Operating mill 10 hours. Flour business is improving to some extent. Local demand is fair and we are receiving some inquiries from the East and the South. New sales are for both prompt and deferred movement. Millfeed demand is better and prices are somewhat stronger. Wheat area shows loss of 25 per cent."

The Cherokee Mills, Cherokee, Ok.: "We are running mill full time. Flour business is in fair volume. Local demand is fair, but Eastern markets are slow buyers. Demand from the South seems to be largely for low grades. Inquiry for deferred movement is slow. Millfeed is good sale. Wheat area is 10 per cent less than last year."

The Alva Roller Mills, Alva, Ok.: "Running mill full time. Flour business is fair. There is not much demand from Eastern markets. All sales now are for 15 to 20 days' shipment. Millfeed is in only fair request."

Wellington Milling & Elevator Co., Wellington, Kan.: "Running mill full time. Flour business has been good for the past several months, but is slowing up now. Eastern markets are slow and we have a very light demand from the South. There is a good inquiry for deferred shipment. Millfeed demand is fair."

Claro Milling Co., Waseca, Minn.: "Flour business is dull. Local demand is fair, but Eastern markets are quiet. There is a fair inquiry for deferred shipment, but prices are low. Millfeed is good sale."

Alma Roller Mills, Alma, Mich.: "Operating mill 10 hours. Flour business is fair locally and to Eastern markets. Not much inquiry for deferred shipment. Millfeed is good sale. Our wheat area is 75 per cent of last year's acreage."

H. Niemoller & Sons, Wakefield, Kan.: "Running mill 11 hours. Flour business is good locally and we have a fair demand from Eastern markets. Millfeed demand is urgent and we can hardly supply local needs. Wheat area is 20 per cent less than last year."

Jansen Milling Co., Jansen, Neb.: "Running 11 to 15 hours. Flour business is fair, with most of our output moving locally. There is a small inquiry from the East. Nothing for deferred shipment. Millfeed is fair sale. Wheat area is 10 per cent less than last year."

Greeley Milling Co., Greeley, Neb.: "We are running 10 hours. Flour business is good locally. No outside demand. Millfeed demand is good. Wheat area is about the same as last year, in our estimation."

Serious Shortage of Cars

Railroads in Southwest Cannot Supply Orders for Equipment—Mills Compelled to Reduce Output.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 21, 1916.

Railroads of the Southwest are experiencing the most serious shortage of cars for this season of the year in history. Practically every railroad entering the Kansas City market is without an adequate supply of cars to handle the freight being tendered. The Rock Island, for example, reports that the orders in its hands now in Kansas City alone indicate a shortage locally of 250 freight cars. The Missouri Pacific reports the car situation such that it is several hundred cars behind orders. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas reports that it is barely able to fill all orders. The Burlington and Union Pacific are also short. The Santa Fe is said to be in relatively the best condition as regards cars, but it, too, is not comfortably supplied.

A typical explanation of the present situation, as made by the Missouri Pacific Railroad, follows: "The East is holding hundreds of freight cars which belong to the Southwest. This is because of the serious congestion at ports of export. Besides, the grain movement is extraordinary, due to the lateness of the 1915 wheat harvest. We are working our repair shops to capacity, and practically all of our cars are now in good condition. The grain and flour interests who are suffering from the present lack of equipment are co-operating to improve conditions. While the loading of a car to capacity and its prompt movement may appear as only a small matter to an individual shipper, this means much to a railroad with 500 shippers of this class. We do not anticipate any improvement in the car supply situation for some time."

The Missouri Pacific now has an embargo in effect against hay to the Kansas City market. Another factor in the shortage is the lack of storage facilities in Kansas City for all of the mixed lots of grain which have been coming here.

Grain and flour trade interests who have been looking into railroad conditions quietly are inclined to blame the carriers in part for the present car shortage, because they assert not all of the lines have been repairing their equipment as rapidly as their capacity warranted. However, every railroad official here questioned on this phase of the shortage declared that shops are now running full time. But railroads are not building new cars in proportion to increase in annual tonnage.

Mills in Kansas City and in interior points of the Southwest, including Western Kansas, have been and are still affected seriously by the lack of cars. One of the most successful mills in Western Kansas reported last week that it was forced to reduce its operations to half time, owing to inability to obtain cars to move the flour which it has sold. For weeks now the receipts of grain in Kansas City have been reduced by the failure of railroads to provide all the cars ordered. Corn and wheat have been piled on the ground at some railroad stations pending the filling of car orders.

In the last week the car situation increased in seriousness. This is due partly to the fact that the approach of spring usually is accompanied by enlargement of freight tonnage in agricultural regions.

The Speck's Mill Co., Tiffin, O.: "We are operating mill eight hours. Flour business is dull locally, where all our flour moves. Wheat area is 75 per cent of last year's acreage."

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 21, 1916.

Although wheat prices fluctuated within narrower ranges, losing much of their recent erratic tendencies, flour trade with mills of Kansas City and the Southwest failed to improve in the last week. On the whole business was dull.

It was estimated locally at the close of the week that the new business of Kansas City mills was less than 50 per cent of their output. Interior mill reports varied on trade, a few noting improvement, but they, too, sold much less than their output. Shipping directions came in quite freely, but there was again considerable restriction on account of the shortage of cars. Kansas and local mills are suffering from a lack of cars, the situation here being such that some millers are going out on railroad yards personally in an endeavor to obtain necessary equipment to fill orders.

Prices were 20c to 30c lower. Patents closed at $5.40 to $5.90, jute, Kansas City, while straights ruled between $5.10 to $5.60.

In the East, particularly, resellers were again adverse factors in the trade for the mills of the Southwest. It was asserted by salesmen reporting to mills here that resellers were under-quoting the regular market as much as 25@50c in some cases. Another adverse influence in the domestic trade was the lack of confidence in current values among many buyers. The enlarged movement of wheat from Argentine, according to some mills, furnished foundation for a renewal of hopes among buyers in local and Eastern territory for a lower market in the near future. The millers adhering to this view expressed the opinion that perhaps trade would improve little until the effect of the larger marketings by the Southern hemisphere became more apparent.

New business in Kansas City, it was reported by most millers, was mostly to meet immediate requirements and in established brands. The export branch of the market was quiet so far as fresh sales are concerned. A diminution in foreign interest was noted. Besides, it was claimed that bids from United Kingdom buyers were more than a shilling out of line. The two large Southwestern mills which received Dutch contracts for 65,000 bags of straights began arrangements for shipping, as this flour will begin to go to Atlantic Coast ports this week. The flour will be shipped in 110-lb. sacks.

Clears did not meet as broad a market as in the preceding week. Prices were mostly lower, with firsts at $4.50 to $5.15 and second clear between $4 and $4.50.

* * *

With prices about 10c lower, soft wheat flour was quiet. The volume of business was not equal to that of the previous week. The lower prices, together with the recessions which were scored in soft wheat prices on the cash market, tended to induce buyers to postpone purchases. Millers say a steadier marketing in wheat is needed to bring activity to the trade. The South's wants for the season, it is believed, promise to be in excess of those of a year ago.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, February-March shipment, $5.10@5.70; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.50@5.15; second clear, $4@4.50.

Millfeed Prices Again Lower.

Further recessions were the rule in the market for millfeed. Demand for bran and shorts slackened, and the best business reported was in local territory. Milder weather was an important factor in the trade.

Among the other developments of interest in the market was the announcement of the suspension of horse and mule buying by agents of the British government. The British horse and mule buying had created a very heavy demand for bran in Kansas City, as large quantities were used to feed the animals assembled at nearby and local points, notably Lathrop, Mo. It is rumored that the British agents are planning to make further purchases of horses and mules in Argentine.

Bran closed the week at a range of 91c to 92c. The close a week ago was 93c to 94c; two weeks ago, 95@97c. Some mills reported no difficulty in disposing of their current output, but the majority indicated a slow market, with the East and Southeast taking little. A number of mills in the Southwest are well sold up on bran, hence the offerings were hardly as free as in preceding weeks.

Shorts were offered liberally. The Southeast displayed practically no interest in offerings, while other outside territories did not make any liberal purchases. The sales made were mainly to local and nearby states. Brown shorts ruled between $1@1.05, practically unchanged; gray, $1.05@1.08, and white at $1.12@1.15.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 92@94c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, $1@1.05; gray shorts, $105@1.08; fancy white middlings, $1.25; red dog, $1.40@1.45.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.40@5.80 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.20@5.60; first clear, $4.75@5.10; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.65@6 per bbl.; soft clear, jute, $4.80@5.20; corn meal, 30c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.50@4.70 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.40@4.60; wheat graham flour in small sacks, $5.60@5.95 per bbl.; whole wheat flour in 98s and 140s, $5.35@5.95; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $4.80 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 91@92c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.40@1.45; white shorts, $1.06 up.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6.20@6.30 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6@6.10; bran, 95c@$1 per bbl.; millrun, $1.05@1.08; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $6.10@6.70 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $6.15@6.40; bran, 95c@$1; mixed mill run bran, $1.05@1.10; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 33@34c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.40@1.45.

Arkansas—Soft wheat high patent, $6.30@6.60 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $6.20@6.50; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, $1.05 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.60@7 per bbl.; hard wheat bran, $1.20 per 100; shorts, $1.45; flour, high patent, $6.10@6.45 per bbl.; @6.50 per bbl.; hard winter patent, meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Despite car shortage, receipts of wheat on the Kansas City market increased to 1,396 cars, compared with 859 the preceding week and 400 a year ago. Two years ago the same week wheat receipts were 317 cars. The week's movement included arrivals a week ago Saturday which were not sold because of a holiday. The receipts the preceding week, including Saturday's arrivals, were 1,082 cars instead of 859.

At the close of the week exporters were the principal buyers. The quiet of the last few weeks in flour trade affected the demand from mills. Quality of the hard wheat offerings on the whole improved, but the supply of soft wheat, which increased considerably, included very much inferior grain.

Stocks in Kansas City elevators decreased 120,252 bus. for the week, to 8,929,791 bus. in the face of the larger arrivals. The outgo is believed to have been largely for export, and this movement is expected to continue. Wheat stocks in Kansas City a year ago were 4,135,375 bus.

On the cash market hard wheat declined mostly 1c to 4c, while soft wheat prices, due to pressure on the inferior offerings, lost as much as 7c. The week closed with a higher top on hard than on soft, a reversal of recent quotations. Prices Saturday, a week ago and a year, respectively, were as follows: No. 2 hard, $1.19@1.24, $1.20@1.28 and $1.55½@1.56½; No. 3 hard, $1.14@1.22, $1.15@1.26 and $1.54½; No. 4 hard, $1.06@1.15, $1.04@1.16 and $1.55; No. 2 soft, $1.19@1.23, $1.24@1.30 and $1.55@1.55½; No. 3 soft, $1.12@1.21, $1.17@1.27 and $1.52½@1.53½; No. 4 soft, $1.06@1.11, $1.04@1.18 and $1.52.

The week's corn receipts in Kansas City were 833 cars, compared with 586 the previous week and 490 a year ago. Some went to the South and some to Northern states, but demand was inactive.

Receipts of oats were 77 cars, compared with 72 cars the preceding week and 123 a year ago.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Mills of Kansas City made 69,200 bbls. of flour during the past week, compared with 71,200 the preceding week and 41,000 bbls. a year ago. The output included 6,000 bbls. of soft wheat flour, compared with 6,500 bbls. the preceding week and 8,000 a year ago.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

W. A. Lea, manager of the Fairbury Mill & Elevator Co., Fairbury, Neb., was a visitor on the Kansas City market last week. Mr. Lea reported flour trade good with his mill.

A stock company is being organized at Geneseo, Kan., to build a flour mill. A site on the Santa Fe and on the Missouri Pacific has been donated to the company. It is planned to erect a 200-bbl. plant ready for operation by June 1.

Joseph Geisel, of the Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis, spent several days last week on the Kansas City Board of Trade. Mr. Geisel said St. Louis mills have enjoyed a good business in flour.

The Jackson mill, at Cawker City, Kan., has been purchased by George W. Bemis, who will overhaul the plant and place it in operation. Mr. Bemis will probably operate the mill as the Jackson Milling Co. It will have 100 bbls. capacity.

The Yukon Mill & Grain Co., Yukon, Ok., expects to have its 500,000-bu. elevator ready to receive grain by June 1. Construction work has already been started. The plant will be of concrete construction and will be on the tank elevator plan.

Grain men at Enid, Ok., have formed a Board of Trade and are now receiving continuous wire quotations from Kansas City. The organization has 34 charter members. W. M. Randels is president; M. C. McCafferty, vice-president, and B. U. Feuquay, secretary-treasurer.

E. B. Russell, of the Russell Grain Co., Kansas City, was suddenly killed Sunday afternoon when the automobile which he was driving fell over an embankment about 50 feet high. Mr. Russell was a young man, 38 years old, and had been prominent in the Kansas City grain trade.

Shortage of cars and inadequate elevator storage at Cawker City, Kan., are indicated in photographs of two piles of grain containing 70,000 bus. of wheat and a like amount of corn. The photographs were sent to W. B. Lincoln, of the Neola Elevator Co., Kansas City, with the explanation that Kansas still has much wheat to ship.

The highest price ever paid for a membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade was obtained by Philip F. Cary last week, when he sold his certificate for $5,500, $250 more than the previous record. The membership was purchased by Harold F. Merrill, of the Terminal Elevators Co. Mr. Cary has not been active in the grain business for the past two or three years, owing to ill health.

The Equity Commission Co., Hutchinson, Kan., which is the central sales agency of the co-operative movement of farmers' elevators throughout Southwestern Kansas, has decided to erect a large elevator at Hutchinson. Charles G. Smith, manager of the company, says definite plans have have not yet been worked out, but the elevator will be a large one and will be ready to receive grain when the 1916 crop starts to move.

The Bulte Mills, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, and the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan., are engaged in filling orders for 65,000 bags of flour for the Dutch government. The Kansas Flour Mills Co. is credited with orders for 55,000 bags of 110 lbs. each and the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co. with 10,000 bags. The flour will be moved through Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newport News.

Everything You Need

We have a warehouse and keep a supply of all machinery. We specialize in Express shipments. Write or wire us your needs.

Kansas City Mill & Elevator Supply Co.

304 W. 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 21, 1916.

Irregularity in wheat continued to be felt adversely in flour trade. Volume of new flour sales made last week was very small and mills reported even less interest than in preceding week. Inquiry was of a very scattered character and practically altogether for single carlots. Mills did not sell half of a full-time output last week, and in a great many instances local millers claimed that their total sales did not amount to 25 per cent of possible weekly output. With this the case, many of the larger mills have been compelled to shut down to 12-hour operations, and a great many interior mills are running only three or four days during the week. A few mills still have old orders on books, which is enabling them to operate 24 hours, but these orders are being rapidly cleaned up.

Flour prices were sharply lower on Monday, closing as much as 20c off for the week on both hard winter and soft winter wheat brands. Best hard wheat patents are now quoted at a range of $5.55 to $5.90 per bbl., sacked, St. Louis. Soft winter wheat grades are quoted at practically the same range, although some mills are asking an even premium of 10c per bbl. for soft wheat flour over their hard winter wheat brands.

Resellers still wield an important influence in flour trade generally. One of the principal factors at this time indicates that mill business is light, because of the ability of buyers in all the large markets to purchase their requirements of flour at 20c to 50c per bbl. under mill quotations. It would seem that certain buyers contracted for three and four times their needs early in this crop year and are now reaping the benefits of such speculation to the detriment of the miller. Reselling has been a very important factor in Southern and Eastern markets. In fact, there is not a market of any size that has not been demoralized by offerings of distress flour at considerably under mill limits. Until all of this flour is cleaned up, new flour sales by millers will be at a minimum.

Demand from regular trade in the South for established brands is in small volume. Orders are being obtained slowly, but buyers generally are asking for quick shipment on new orders, indicating that their stocks are not heavy. Of course, a factor in the light buying at this time is the unsettled conditions in wheat and the uncertain price situation. With the market showing no definite trend, small-lot buyers feel that present conditions merit their purchasing only when stocks are exhausted. Southern Illinois and other nearby mills are asking a range of $6.50 to $7.25 for extreme short patents, 48-lb. sacks.

There is an over-abundance of clear on the market. With the export demands at a minimum and a very light inquiry from domestic markets for clear flour, mills are over-supplied, and prices on these second grades are showing some weakness. It is felt that a renewal of export demand is necessary for the elimination of the stagnant conditions in clear. Hard wheat first clear was offered as low as $4.40, but most sales were around $4.60 to $4.80 per bbl., jutes. Soft wheat clear is not offered so freely as hard and is quoted at a range of $4.50 to $4.95 per bbl., jutes, St. Louis basis.

Resellers were in control of the St. Louis market last week and practically all purchases by St. Louis bakers and jobbing trade were resales and were made at prices about 40c under mill quotations at times. Spring wheat flour is moving to this market freely on old contracts, but there is no inquiry at all on new business, due to discount at which Southwestern flour is available. However, very little Southwestern flour is being sold direct from mills, because of reselling by local trade. Best Kansas patents were quoted at a range of $5.50 to $6 per bbl., cotton sacks. Spring wheat flour was held at $6.20 to $6.50 per bbl. for patents, jute sacks.

Further Declines in Millfeed.

With the demand showing further reduction, millfeed prices displayed a weak tendency the entire week. Bran lost one to two cents per 100 lbs., while heavy grades of feed were as much as five cents lower. Sales of feed are very light and mills operating half time report some difficulty in disposing of their output. Shipments on the local market are too large for the demand. Consequently, there is an increased supply on local tracks and dealers are having more difficulty in placing consignments.

Quite a number of jobbers have resold bran to mills. These dealers contracted for February, March and April shipment bran, but have been unable to place the feed. In such instances the feed has been resold to mills at under original contract price.

The light inquiry for millfeeds is due partly to the mild weather. Practically all feedstuffs are without feature and the quantity moving into consuming channels is much less than normal. In fact, temperatures such as prevailed last week are rather exceptional for this time of year and are bound to reduce feed consumption.

Bran sold most of the week at $1 per 100 lbs. for hard wheat bran and up to $1.02 for soft wheat bran. Brown shorts were available as low as $1.05, while gray shorts were quoted up to $1.15 per 100 lbs.

Receipts of millfeed in St. Louis last week amounted to 33,770 sacks, compared with 42,250 sacks in preceding week and 32,740 sacks a year ago. Shipments were 32,340 sacks last week, 23,830 in preceding week and 21,040 year ago.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.65@6; straight, $5.40@5.65; clear, $4.40@4.80; extra fancy, $5@5.25; low grade, $3.75@4.25. Interior mills quote established patent at $6.50@7.25; extra fancy, $5.40@5.75; low grade, $4.50.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $5.50@5.90; straight, $5.30@5.75; clear, $4.40@4.75; low grade, $3.75@4.40.

Spring Patent (in jute)—At $6.20@6.40; 95 per cent, $5.90@6.10; first clear, $5.30@5.60.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.75 and dark at $5.50 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, $1; soft bran, $1.02; brown shorts, $1.05@1.10; gray shorts, $1.12@1.15; middlings, $1.20@1.35; white hominy feed, $26 per ton; oats feed, $16.50. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.05@1.08 and middlings at $1.25@1.40.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

The Exchange Elevator, operated by George Harsh & Co., St. Louis, has been declared a regular elevator under the rules of the Merchants' Exchange.

Peyton T. Carr, president of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., returned to St. Louis yesterday after a week's trip to New York.

A. C. Bernet, of the Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., St. Louis, spent several days in New York City and other Eastern markets last week.

The two mills at Murphysboro, Ill., were shut down the first week in February. A local flood affected the water works and the water supply of the mills was shut off.

P. J. Burford, who is installing a new 50-bbl. flour mill at Doniphan, Mo., will have his plant ready for operations in 30 days. Mr. Burford reports that the wheat area in his section is 25 to 50 per cent larger than a year ago.

At the annual meeting of the Richland Milling Co., Belleville, Ill., the following officers were elected: John Kloess, president; George Kloess, secretary, and John B. Kloess, treasurer and manager. The past year was a profitable one for the mill.

St. Louis millers, grain men and members of the Merchants' Exchange last week raised nearly $700 for the benefit of the flood sufferers in Arkansas. Eugene Smith, secretary of the exchange, says the fund will be available for immediate distribution.

Shipments of flour from St. Louis last week were 137,320 bbls., compared with 109,700 bbls. in the preceding week and 121,660 bbls. in the same week last year. Receipts were 119,030 bbls., against 50,460 bbls. a week ago and 59,330 bbls. same week last year.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis amounted to 1,268,841 bus., compared with 752,730 bus. in the week before and 465,600 bus. same week last year. Shipments were 592,150 bus., against 481,640 bus. in the preceding week and 643,940 bus. in the same week last year.

At a meeting of the creditors in Joplin of the Patterson Milling Co., Monett, Mo., it was decided to sell the mill and wind up the affairs of the company. H. A. Gardner was appointed trustee of the property and J. J. Davis, M. L. Coleman and Philip B. Davis were named appraisers. No date has been set for the sale.

J. H. Pendleton, of the Pendleton Grain Co., St. Louis, has returned from Kansas City, where he has been looking over the terminal elevators for ideas to be incorporated in the new elevator to be erected by his firm in St. Louis. The new elevator will probably be around 1,000,000-bu. capacity. The firm now operates two elevators here.

The Carter Commission Co., St. Louis, has filed articles of incorporation, with capital stock of $100,000. The business was formerly operated as a partnership. Thomas W. Carter holds 990 shares of stock and Joseph W. Lewis and Harry F. Beckman five shares each. The corporation will continue to maintain offices in the Merchants' Exchange.

Government experts of the national Department of Agriculture are watching wheat shipments. A car of wheat received from Idaho in St. Louis by the John Wahl Commission Co. and later sold the Pendleton Grain Co. was condemned as unfit for food purposes. The wheat originally graded No. 2, but on reinspection was marked sample grade. It contained a small amount of smut, but was not sprouted or bin burnt.

Resellers are active in the St. Louis market. Bakers and jobbers here have not been able to obtain extensions on contracts and have had to take flour for which they have no warehouse space and which they are not able to use for several months yet. Then, too, buyers feel bearish on the future and have been reselling this flour at 30c to 60c under mill quotations. Different bakers were offering 10 cars on resale Monday.

The branch office of Logan & Bryan, on the Merchants' Exchange, has inaugurated a campaign to put the St. Louis market "more on the map," and is sending out "ticker" quotations on St. Louis grain sales to many distant points. This is an innovation that should vastly help business in the local market. The service is being furnished to T. A. Grier & Co., Peoria, Ill.; J. H. Eversole, Champaign, Ill.; Worth Gyles Grain Co., Bloomington, Ill.; F. W. Hammer, Polo, Ill.; W. L. Lyons & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. T. Landis & Co., Nashville, Tenn; L. & B. Snow, Sheldon, Ill.; S. N. Morrow & Co., Clarksville, Tenn.; F. P. Smith & Co., Decatur, Ill., and Jacksonville, Ill.; Turner Hudnut & Co., Pekin, Ill.

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New! Fireproof! Every room with private bath, electric fan, circulating ice water, telephone.
FIFTEENTH AND LOCUST STS.
Rates $1.50 to $3.00
Hotel GARAGE Opposite.
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SOUTHWESTERN NEWS NOTES.

T. F. Hogan, of the Hogan Milling Co., Junction City, Kan., was a Kansas City visitor Saturday.

W. M. Evans, of the Star Milling Co., Mountain Grove, Mo., was on the Kansas City market Monday to purchase soft wheat.

L. E. Moses, president of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., left Friday night for California to attend a reunion of his brothers. There are seven brothers in the Moses family.

"Wheat was not damaged during the recent severe weather," said J. H. Karnes, of the Oswego Milling Co., Oswego, Kan., while in Kansas City at the opening of this week. "The outlook is for a good crop if present conditions are maintained. Flour trade is dull."

Petitions are being circulated in Hutchinson, Wichita and other Kansas points calling for a meeting of grain dealers to form a new association in opposition to the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, of which E. J. Smiley is secretary. The call says the new organization will secure adjustment of freight rates; regulate the distribution of cars in times of car shortage; secure uniform and satisfactory inspection of grain and have more co-operation between grain dealers and the various boards of trade of central, southern and western Kansas. No time is set for the organization meeting.

HINRICHS Gustavus D., LL. D., M. D. Carl G., Ph. C., M. S. **LABORATORIES**

Our tests on wheat show the percentage of sound gluten, and enable the miller to produce flour of uniform strength and quality.

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New York

New York, Feb. 21, 1916.

While there appeared to be a little more inquiry for flour during the past week. Still, on the whole, the situation seemed just about as demoralized as ever, with reselling at prices radically under mill limits. The extent of reselling is surely surprising, but it is now quite evident that the trade at points outside of New York were heavily oversold by mills last fall. Some buyers in this market are at the point now where they find it necessary to purchase flour to replenish stocks, and in some instances were able to make purchases during the week from mills at special price concessions, as all mills are now mighty anxious for new business. If this reselling would peter out there would no doubt be a good volume of sales by mills in this market, and it is only reasonable to figure that this condition which has ruled this market for the past 60 days is about to pass away.

Mills generally held spring patents at $6.25 to $6.50 in jutes for immediate and 60-day shipment, although some mills made prices as low as $6.15 jute for immediate shipment, in order to get business to keep their mills running. There was a moderate business turned over at the lower range of prices by mills. Resales were made as low as $5.90 jute on some standard brands, and up to $6.10 jute.

Some Southwestern mills were apparently rather anxious for business during the week, and reduced prices materially. Straights were offered by mills as low as $5.90 jute, and general range of prices was from this figure to $6.25 jute. A few sales were effected at the lower price mentioned, but business was exceptionally stagnant as a whole. Resales were made as low as $5.75 jute.

Demand for spring wheat clear was very slow, with mills apparently rather anxious to sell and willing to accept some rather low bids on same. Fancy brands were quoted at $5.65 to $6 in wood. Kansas clear was practically unchanged in price for the week. with demand very slack. Prices were held at $5.25 to $5.75 in jutes.

There was no improvement to note in the demand for soft winter wheat flour, and prices on straight were held at $5.90 to $6.15 in sacks.

Prices on Western millfeed to arrive were somewhat easier during the week, while city millfeed showed a somewhat firmer tone. Business, however, was quiet. City bran in bulk was held at $24 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.50@6.75; straight, $6.30@6 50; clear, $5.65@6; low grade, $4.50@5, jutes.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $6.30@6.50; straight, $5 90@6.15; clear, $5.30@5.60; low grade, $4.70@5.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, $6.35@6.60; straight, $5 90@6.25; clear, $5.25@5.75.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse, Western spring, to arrive, $23; standard middlings, $25; flour middlings, $28.50; red dog, to arrive, $33; oil meal, $38@39; city bulk bran, $24; in 100-lb. sacks, $25.50; middlings, $24@32; red dog flour, $33.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Among the visitors to the Exchange during the week were: A. C. Bernet, Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. L. Rodney, Abilene Flour Mills Co., Abilene, Kan., and William Beebe, Boston, Mass., representative Russell-Miller Milling Co.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 21, 1916.

General conditions surrounding the Chicago flour market remain unchanged. City family and bakery business continues quiet. Careful observance would indicate that the real trouble with the market is that resellers continue ruling factors and this condition has had the effect of delaying shipping instructions on old contracts, as well as preventing the perfection of any large volume of new sales. At the same time there is a feeling that this particular phase will be relieved very shortly, as spot stocks of this well-bought flour have gone into consumption very freely, although there is little likelihood of a broader market just at this time of the year, when readjustments of levels take place. Present high prices, coupled with the weakness in wheat, are the principal factors tending to create bearishness among buyers.

Northwestern mills had another dull week. Directions are scarce. Sales of patent for immediate shipment were light and only a small volume of first clear was sold for export. Second clear is offered more freely, and, while most of the mills are sold ahead on this grade, it is now possible to obtain some fair-sized quantities.

Southwestern mill agents report very light sales. There is absolutely no demand for patent or first clear. Second clear is practically unobtainable.

The decline in soft winter wheat flour was not reflected in renewed buying. However, stocks of this grade are known to be light, and there will undoubtedly be some good sales made in the very near future.

The rye market remains firm. There is a better demand for patent white rye and some liberal sales were made for deferred shipment. The demand for dark rye is very pressing, and at the present time millers are not in favor of selling ahead on this grade.

Inquiries in this market for export trade were very numerous, but the sales perfected were light and altogether the export business was unsatisfactory.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $7.30; standard patent, $6.10@6.40; first clear, $5.25@5 50; second clear, $3.60@3.90.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.60@5.90; straight, $5.40@5.60; clear, $4.75@5.

Kansas Soft Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.80@6; straight, $5.60@5.80; clear, $4.80@5.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $6.40@6.50; straight, $6.10@6.20; clear, $4.70@5; No. 1 semolina, $6.70@6.80; No. 2 semolina, $6.50@6.60.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $22@22.25; middlings, $23.50; red dog, $32.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.35@5.50; dark, $4.85@5.

CHICAGO NOTES.

The Wade Brokerage Co, 127 North Dearborn street, will act as millers' agents. E. P. Wade, organizer of this company, was connected with Sprague, Warner & Co., wholesale grocers, for 14 years.

If members of the Board of Trade vote to increase the commission on job lots of wheat it is expected efforts will be made to have small lot trading in corn and possibly in oats. There has been considerable talk of introducing trading in small lots of corn. It is understood there is nothing in the rules to prevent trades in lots of 1,000 bus. or more being made now, and it is claimed that this would be a convenience for receivers, who would be enabled to hedge carlots to better advantage than at present.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 21, 1916.

Flour prices weakened last week. Mills are reducing their running time, and if it were not for old orders on books they would have to shut down to half time. Millers have not experienced much trouble so far in obtaining shipping instructions. A few new inquiries have been received, but prices are out of line from 15c to 20c per bbl. Kansas patents are selling from $6.20 to $6.40, basis Missouri River rate points.

The cash wheat situation does not show much strength. Sales here averaged from $1.19 to $1.26 during the week. Mills did not seem to be strong bidders, exporters taking most of the wheat, and at prices as high as $1.31, basis No. 2. Export bids tonight are around $1.28, Galveston. Prices in the country have dropped off and farmers, as a rule, are not getting more than $1.10 for good No. 2 wheat. Receipts the past week have been large, 437 cars in Wichita, against 314 a year ago.

Feed seems to be weak. There is no demand to speak of and prices show a slight reduction from last week. Sales are being made around 95c, basis Kansas City. Shorts continue to be without any demand and prices range from $1.15 to $1.25, according to quality.

WICHITA NOTES.

A. Imboden, ot the Bemis Bro. Bag Co., Wichita, is taking a three weeks' vacation in New York and other Eastern points.

The N. Sauer Milling Co., of Cherryvale, Kan., will likely award contract this week for concrete tanks of 100,000-bu. capacity.

Charles L. Roos, of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, and A. J. Hunt, of the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, left Friday for New Orleans, where they will be witnesses in the export bill of lading hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission Monday, Feb. 21.

George Harbaugh, of the Alva Roller Mills, Alva, Ok., stopped off in Wichita on his way home from Kansas City. He reports the growing wheat to be in good condition around Alva and points covered by his line of 30 elevators. There was very little sleet in his section and there will be no damage at all from this source.

H. Works, of the Ellsworth Mill & Elevator Co., Ellsworth, Kan, spent a day in Wichita, and when asked regarding the condition of the growing wheat declared that, while they have had considerable sleet and snow in that section, he does not look for any particular damage. He reports flour trade very quiet—in fact, the worst they have had this year.

Among the visiting millers in Wichita the past week were W. G. Moodie, of the Wellington Milling & Elevator Co., Wellington; Charles Hunter, of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington: A. J. Hunt and Ralph Sowden, of the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City: Ross Stratton, of the Baden Mills Co., Winfield; M. B. McNair, of the Lyons Milling Co., Lyons. They all report a falling off in flour orders.

Millers of Kansas are well pleased with the showing made by Hon. Guy T. Helvering, Congressman from the Fifth District of Kansas, in helping the visiting flour millers get a fair hearing before the Committee on Ways and Means in Washington on the mixed-flour law. Messrs. Charles L. Roos and A. J. Hunt, who represented the Southwest, speak in very flattering terms of the treatment accorded them and other visiting millers by Mr. Helvering, and Kansas millers are to be congratulated on having a man such as Mr. Helvering in Congress.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 21, 1916.

Flour business was in small volume during the entire week. This was due to fluctuating prices and the marked weakness in the market at times. However, net advances of 10c per bbl. were scored in quotations for the week and some mills advanced prices 20c per bbl., claiming that the advance in wheat merited this advance on flour. New sales were altogether for single carlots and came principally from cotton sack grocery trade. Bakers were not interested at all and the little buying by this trade represented immediate needs. There is probably less inquiry for deferred shipment than at any other time on this crop, in fact there is less inquiry for either deferred or prompt shipment than at any time in the past four months.

Mills in the state are barely averaging half time operations. Demand is altogether local and there is very little flour moving outside the state on old contracts. Most of the smaller mills are operating 10 to 12 hours daily, while the larger plants are not operating more than 15 hours. Practically all old contracts are cleaned up and the present output is moving out on new sales. Iowa mills are quoting same prices as outside mills on both spring and winter wheat flour, but the trade in the state is not showing any interest at all and will probably not buy much flour until the market becomes more stable.

Kansas mills are now quoting best patents at a range of $6.35 to $6.85 per bbl. in sacks, delivered any part of the state. Northwestern mills are asking a premium of as much as 50c per bbl. over Kansas quotations, extreme short patents selling at $6.85 to $7.35 per bbl., sacked, prompt shipment. Nebraska mills are asking same level as Kansas for best patents and are doing a fair to good business in the state. Some of the larger Nebraska mills have had a good demand for flour from the larger jobbers in the state and also have been doing a good business with the single carlot trade.

Millfeed had a rather weak tone, but the demand continues good. Local mills find in some instances that they are unable to fill the demand at mill door and have been shipping in bran from the Southwest, where prices have been on the downgrade. Bran was probably 50c lower during the week and is now quoted at a range of $21.50 to $23 per ton, sacked, prompt shipment. Spot bran is quoted at the lowest level. Shorts are quoted around $25 per ton.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—$6.35@6 85; straight, $6.15@6.60; fancy clear, $5.25@5.70; second clear, $4.60@5.10.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $6.85@7.35; standard patent $6.60@7.10; clear, $5 10@5.55.

Millfeed—Bran, $21.50@23 per ton; shorts, $23.50@26 for gray and $27@27.50 for white; flour middlings, $28@29.

IOWA NOTES.

A. S. Culver & Son, Audubon, Ia. "We are running the mill 11 hours. Flour business is fair locally. We are not selling outside the state. No demand for deferred shipment. Our wheat area is 10 per cent less than last year."

Phoenix Milling Co., Davenport, Ia. "Operating mill 11 hours daily. Flour business is good locally, but is poor in Eastern markets and there is no demand for deferred shipment. Millfeed is in good demand. Wheat area shows loss of 20 per cent from last year."

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1916.

The flour market is as dull as for several weeks, and the only thing likely to bring in orders on any large scale is a decided change in prices. Buyers are all holding off as much as possible, in the expectation of lower prices, which causes business to be pretty much at a standstill, and the present month compares unfavorably with January in extent of sales. A good deal of reselling is said to have occurred recently, but stocks are not now large in buyers' hands anywhere, and a fairly good demand is looked for soon from exhaustion of supplies all around. Prices are about the same as last week in spring wheat flour, while Kansas is a little lower.

Millfeed demand is light and prices are declining. Transit bran is in rather plentiful supply. Standard middlings are holding firmer than bran, but not much stock is being sold Mills report the demand for all feeds smaller than usual for the season.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7.50@7.75 in wood; clear, $6.50; low grade, $5.50.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $6.30@6.50 in cotton; straight, $5.95@6.15; first clear, $5.50@5.65.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7.25@7.50 in wood; pastry, $6.75@7; low grade, $5.25.

Rye Flour—$6.15@6.25.

Millfeed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb.-sacks, $21.50; standard middlings, $23.50; red dog flour, $30; oil meal, $35; gluten feed, $30.25.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Roy S. Wilson, of the flour firm of Wilson Bros., Buffalo, is to be married on March 7 to Miss Maude Manuel, of Utica.

C. C. Smith, who has lately become representative of the Bemis Bro. Bag Co. in Western New York, is now located at 527 White Building.

N. M. Blackley, New York state representative of the Updike Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., was in Buffalo last week. He is now located in the Produce Exchange, New York.

Visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange the past week included: A. C Saxer, St. Louis; F. C. Hooke, Kansas City; William McKnight, Cleveland; E. Nattkemper, Indianapolis; W. S. Moore and J. M. Ball, Duluth.

Amos Anderson, an employe of the Nichols flour and feed mill, at Kennedy, N. Y., was killed on Feb. 16 by becoming entangled in machinery while at work. His body was found revolving around some shafting, and it is supposed he was trying to adjust a belt. He was 46 years old, unmarried, and leaves an aged mother.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 21, 1916.

Flour trade was not very active at the Nashville mills last week. Jobbers in the Southern territory continue to hold off on the unsettled conditions prevailing in the market and the high prices at which flour is selling. The most interesting feature is the resale of flour by buyers who made contracts 60 days ago and are able to undersell the mills on the present market. The mills report shipping instructions unsatisfactory, and business is extremely light. Millers see nothing in the market at present to warrant any expectations that business will become brisk at any time in the immediate future. While the tone of flour has shown no important change, prices were easier last week and slightly irregular. The market is unsettled, and in such shape that neither millers nor jobbers are pushing business on contracts for deferred shipment.

Wheat was some easier, though there was no great change in quotations last week. No. 2 red wheat was quoted $1 34. While there is not any definite information as to results of recent cold weather, it is the impression of millers that the growing wheat crop is in fairly good condition in Tennessee and Kentucky.

The situation continues quiet with commission men handling Kansas and Minnesota flour. Prices show little change, though there is a tendency of Kansas City flour to get closer in price to spring patents.

Millfeed has been generally quiet, with millers inclined to maintain prices on account of decreased output.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $6.65; standard, $6.45; half patents, $6.35; low grades, $5.65@6; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—$5.90@6.30.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—$6.70@6.90.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Soft winter wheat bran, $22@23; mixed feed, $23@24; standard shorts or middlings, $26@28.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at the end of the week amounted to 50,300 bbls., against 47,000 bbls. at end of preceding week.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows receipt of 199 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at end of week were as follows: Wheat, 548,500 bus.; corn, 427,000 bus.; oats, 473,000 bus.

The Southeastern Millers' Association held a meeting in Louisville Feb 15, with a large attendance. Routine business was transacted and a most satisfactory meeting was reported. E. M. Kelly, president, and J. B. McLemore, secretary, of this city, attended The opinion was expressed by the millers that present values of flour will be maintained, but the outlook was not regarded as bright for renewal of trade on active scale.

The Stockport Milling Company

Stockport, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1915.

Thomas McFeely Co.,
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Gentlemen:

We received your Middlings Finisher, have in installed and are well pleased with the work it is doing.

On a five minute test that was made with machine in use we made less Low Grade, two pounds less food and quality of flour just as good.

Wishing you success with your machines, we are,

Very truly yours,
The Stockport Mfg. Co.,
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Use Direct Heat for Drying

It is quicker, more reliable, less costly, than steam drying. The grain is dried more evenly because the constant stirring motion compels an equal amount of heat to reach each grain.

FITZ SPECIAL DRIERS will handle corn, wheat, oats, beans, or buckwheat, in a continuous stream. No waiting and no re-filling required. The price is mighty reasonable, too. Get our circulars.

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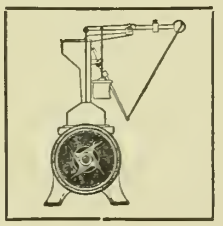
Common Sense Horizontal Wheat Steamer and Columbian First Break Feed Governor, Combined



The operation of this combination is so plainly shown in the cut that but little explanation is necessary.

The wheat enters the steamer from the governor, in a perfectly uniform stream and is carried through the steaming chamber by the spiral blades which revolve with sufficient velocity to keep it whirling around, each kernel being separated from every other kernel and completely enveloped in steam. The steamed wheat passes out at the spout and to the rolls, which also work on the stream.

The steaming chamber is surrounded by a heating jacket, in which steam is carried at boiler pressure, thus insuring a high degree of heat inside the steaming chamber.

The steamer is especially adapted for easy installation. It does not have to be cleaned out periodically. There are no traps, valves or springs inside to get out of order.

The temperature of the heating jacket is a great deal higher than that of the steaming chamber, usually about 130 degrees higher. This high temperature raises the temperature in the steaming chamber which insures dry steam and prevents condensation, resulting in better conditioned wheat. There is no rush of water from the steamer in starting as the high temperature of the jacket prevents condensation.

The Columbian First Break Feed Governor is so universally in use that nothing need be said in its praise.

The steamer and governor together make the most perfect governing and tempering combination possible.

Write for booklet.

Columbian Feed Governor Co.

104 North 2nd Street
Minneapolis, Minn.

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 21, 1916.

Kansas City and other Missouri River corn products mills succeeded in doing business over a wider territory in the South in the last week than at any other time on the 1915 crop. Texas was among the more prominent buyers. The market developments in the South brought out confident predictions of a general business in corn products in that section from local territory by the opening of March.

Competition was still felt by local mills with scattered holdings of native corn in the South, but this was less important than in months Naturally, there was an optimistic feeling over this phase of the trade, as Missouri River millers never felt more competition with home-grown corn in the South than in the present season. The season of increased consumption in the cotton states is at hand, and it is expected that the amount used there during the planting months will be in excess of that of a year ago.

Cream corn meal prices were firm to a shade stronger. Cream closed at a range of $3.05 to $3.20 and standard at $2.85 to $3. Pearl grits were quoted 10c higher than cream meal. Quotations on No. 2 mixed chop at the close of the week were at $1.32½ to $1.35½, practically the same as a week ago.

Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas were the principal buyers of meal The demand on the whole was fair for this season, and, while better than in any other week of the year, it was still claimed that the volume was not equal to earlier expectations. Corn chop business, which had been confined largely to Florida and Alabama and other scattered Southeastern trade, broadened so that Texas was included among the buyers.

Corn was unchanged to as much as 2c higher on the local cash market, with the main strength in white. Receipts of corn increased, but demand was only of moderate proportions. This is reflected by the fact that the Kansas City elevator stocks increased to a total which more than absorbed the enlarged arrivals. Kansas City elevators now hold more than 5,125,000 bus. of corn.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers, last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.05@3.20 per bbl.: pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.15@3.30 per bbl.; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.32½@1.35½ per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1@1.05 per 100.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1916.

Demand for corn products is light as compared with normal for this season and buyers are generally filling only their immediate wants. The market is easier than a week ago. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $29.50 per ton; corn feed meal, $31; cracked corn, $32; granulated corn, $1.90 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.90; white corn flour, $1.95.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 21, 1916.

There is practically no change in the corn products market. Prices are held firm at last week's levels. The strength of the corn market, as compared with the inferior character of receipts, shows a general sentiment that good prices will prevail for the balance of the crop.

Hominy feed, white, is quoted at $27.50@28 per ton; white corn meal, $1.95 in 100-lb. sacks; yellow corn meal, $1.90 in 100-lb. sacks; gluten feed, $26.75 per ton; gluten meal, $25.50@26.50 per ton; corn oil meal cake, $28.

New York, Feb. 21, 1916.

On some grades corn goods prices showed material advances during the week and the whole list was strong. Business was only moderate.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.80 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.90; hominy, $4.40@4.60; granulated yellow, $4.30; corn flour, $1.85@1.95. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.99@2.02; grits, $2@2.03; flakes, $2.35.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 20, 1916.

Corn products have ruled generally steady the past week. Fair demand is mentioned at the mills for corn meal. Corn is quoted at 74@76c, and corn meal in 96-lb. bags, $1.65@1.75 per bag.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 21, 1916.

Corn products declined 5c to 10c per bbl. last week. Farmers and planters continued running their stocks of corn to New Orleans for market, forcing prices down 3c to 5c a bushel, to avoid loss by overflow. Corn goods had a fair sale in scattered lots and the local sale was above the average. Exports were practically nil. Ruling prices for corn goods, f. o. b. New Orleans, in cottons and jutes, 98-lb. sacks, basis bbls., half and quarter bbls. were: Cream meal, $3.60@3.65 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.45@3.50; grits, $3.70@3.80; hominy, $3.75@3.85; cracked corn, $1.35@1.37 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $24@25 per ton.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Feb. 21, 1916.

First-hand sales of flour on the local market were reduced to a minimum last week by dealers in spots and second-hand distress flour. Mill agents were in the discard and no amount of legitimate reduction of present values could induce the local trade to look with favor on prices. Bearish jobbers were able to jockey quotations down 15c to 25c per bbl., but even that did not get business, as bakers, macaroni men and cracker factories were cutting prices 50c to 60c and sometimes $1 a bbl. on resales. Distress flour was everywhere in evidence.

Spring wheat flour was quoted around $6.60 for high patents. They were out of the market and mills made few attempts to get business. Kansas and Oklahoma quotations were more regular, but mill sales of these grades were few and small High patents were quoted at $6 per bbl. in cottons, with straights at $5.85 and clears at $5 to $5.25. Distress 95 per cent patents were sold at $5.10 to $5.20 and other grades in proportion.

Soft winter wheat flour was no better off. Straight patents were quoted at $6, with $5.60 for extra fancy and $5.25 for clears. Second-hand flour was selling from 60c to 70c per bbl. under these figures. Flood conditions in the Mississippi delta were causing stagnation in trade in those sections. Many orders were canceled on account of overflows.

Millfeed was active, with bran at $1.12 to $1.14 for soft wheat and hard wheats one cent less. There was a good demand for shorts, particularly brown shorts, and middlings at $1.20 to $1.25 per 100 lbs.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Kenesaw Mill & Elevator Co., Kenesaw, Neb., has been incorporated to do a general milling and grain business. It is likely that a new mill, probably of 100 bbls. capacity, will be erected. Principals in the company are Charles Moritz, S. A. Westing, L. L. Weaver, J. H. Augustine and Peter Augustine.

The Lincoln Commercial Club, Lincoln, Neb., is protesting rates on wheat from Montana and Idaho to Lincoln. It is claimed that the wheat rate to Omaha is only 30c per 100 lbs. from these states, while the rate to Lincoln, a shorter haul, is 37.65c. Nebraska mills are using large amounts of Montana and Idaho wheat this year and this rate differential has proven a burden to intermediate mills.

The growth in the business of the A. W. Estabrook laboratory has been almost phenomenal in the year just closed. We number practically every mill in the Southwest among our customers.

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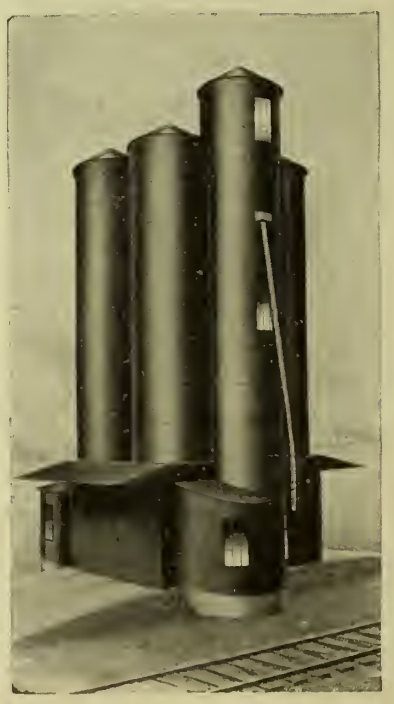

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Texas Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Fort Worth, Texas.
Penn. Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Lansing, Mich.
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 21, 1916.

Flour prices were 10c to 30c lower for the week, reflecting the weakness in wheat. Business continued in very small volume and mills were barely able to maintain half time operations. Practically all old orders are cleaned up. However, there are still a few mills in the state which are being operated full time.

Resellers are in control of the larger market and Nebraska mills are limited to family trade for new orders. This trade is buying very little at this time and is taking only when stocks are exhausted. With the market rather weak, buyers seem to think that further weakness will develop, and are consequently withholding purchases as long as possible.

Mills are doing practically nothing in Eastern markets. Quotations at times are as much as 50c under buyers' views in large Eastern centers. This represents the discount at which resellers are selling hard winter wheat flour. It seems that resellers are practicaly in control of every large market in the country, and with this distress flour being marketed at 50c under mill prices, it can readily be seen that mills have little chance of doing much business until this flour is cleaned up.

Omaha mills are asking $5.80 to $6 for best patents in cotton sacks. Straight grade is quoted at 2c per bbl. less. Interior mills quote patent $6 to $6.80 per bbl. sacked, delivered to any part of the state.

Millfeed prices continue weak, and demand is light. Mills are disposing of a large part of their output at mill door, but they report the demand for carlots very slow. Bran is worth a range of $18 to $19. Shorts are quoted $18 to $22, Omaha basis, sacked, carlots.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—Patent, $5.80@6; straight, $5.60@5.80. Interior mills—Patent, $6@6 80; straight, $5.80@6.60.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—$18@19; shorts, $21@22. Interior mills—Bran, $20@21; shorts, $24@25.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Lincoln Mills, Lincoln, Neb., has just installed an 80-horsepower oil engine and a corn sheller.

The Globe Mills, Broken Bow, Neb., has been incorporated. Thomas D. Taylor, Amy C. Taylor and C. W. Jones are the incorporators.

Julius Nielson has purchased the interest of Louis Riley in the Rushville Milling Co., Rushville, Neb., and is now sole owner of the property.

The Tangeman mill, at Talmage, Neb., is being dismantled by its owners. The mill has been idle for the past four years. It was built more than 25 years ago.

E. E. Neely, who has leased the Union Valley Roller Mills, Madison, Neb., from L. G. Bley, is overhauling the property and will place the mill in operation on March 1. The plant will be operated by water power.

Wheat movement in Nebraska is light at this time, due to muddy condition of roads. However, mills and elevators are well supplied with wheat. Many elevators are loaded with grain because of inability to obtain cars for shipping. Farmers are holding back considerable wheat, but indications are that the movement will be large as soon as condition of roads improves.

COLLECTIONS

We collect all your slow accounts. No collection, no fee. Refer to any mill in the state of Nebraska—any jobber in the city of Omaha. Write us for our special 2% collection plan.

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Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1916.

Reselling of flour continued this week. Some cars for shipment from the mill were also sold, but not for very far in the future. The trade is very bearish and looks for a big break soon in wheat.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$6.15@6.65; straight, $5.90@6.15; clear, $5.50@6.05; low grade, in jute, $3.50@4.55.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$6.25@6.50; straight, $5.90@6.15; clear, $5.65@5.80; extra, $5.10@5.30.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$6.15@6.30; straight, $5.90@6.10; clear, $5.50@5.75.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.50@6.05; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.50@6.05.

Spring Feeds, in 100-lb. sacks. Red dog, $30.50@31.50; flour middlings, $28.75@29.50; standard middlings, $26.25@26.50; bran, $25.25@25.75; Kansas middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $29.50@29.75; bran, $25.25@25.50; winter middlings, in bulk, $28.50@28.75; bran, $25.25@25.50.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Capt. M. W. Hearne, the oldest and most widely known flour miller in Delaware, died, aged 77 years.

Bartch Price, a grain and feed broker of Hazleton, Pa., was killed in an automobile accident last week.

J. M. Jenks, of Chiago, and A. Mennel, of Toledo, O., were visitors on the Philadelphia 'Change this week.

The Red Bank Flour Mills, New Bethlehem, Pa, burned with loss of $65,000. The owners of this mill were C. G. Gumbert, of New Bethlehem, and E. P. Reed, of Brookville, Pa.

C. B. Spaulding, general manager of the New Century Co., Chicago, has recovered from his recent illness and is again at his post.

Clement-Curtis Co. estimates grain reserves east of the Mississippi River at 16 per cent wheat, 40 per cent corn and 25 per cent oats.

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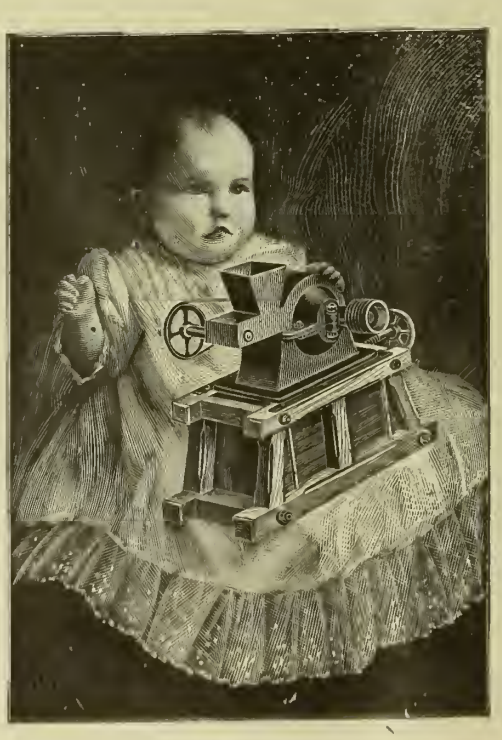

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WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 21. 1916.

Demand for alfalfa meal in the last week centered largely on No. 2. Even this grade was not generally active, although there was an increase in inquiries. Actual sales, however, reflected almost no improvement in the market from the fair trade conditions of the previous week. Choice and No. 1 meal were a little easier in price, choice being quoted down to $18.50. Difficulty in making sales at this level was reported. Other grades were little changed, although No. 2 was quoted a shade stronger.

The prominence of No. 2 meal in the market so far as demand is concerned was due to the same reasons that operated against general activity—the scarcity of molasses. With molasses extremely high and with mixers confronted with the necessity of reducing the cost of their feed as much as possible to compete with other products, No. 2 meal was sought for mixtures in preference to the higher grades. It was offered more freely than other grades, too.

A feature of the week's developments was the freer offerings by Colorado mills. Representatives of some of these plants were in Kansas City during the week disposing of their output, while some offerings were made to local handlers by mail. Shipping directions on old contracts were not free, and this is probably one of the reasons for the Colorado pressure to sell locally.

Inquiries for meal came here from the East and from the South. While purchases were made by both territories, the volume of business was not heavy. The spring-like weather which prevailed was a bearish influence. Temperatures were the mildest of the year, which naturally restricted consumption. On the other hand, the bright weather was favorable to milling operations.

Mixed described their trade as quiet. A typical report of the condition of the market follows: "We could do more business if the supply of molasses was not restricted. However, even molasses contracted weeks ago is slow in coming forward, so we are handicapped in taking orders and in competing with other feed manufacturers." Prices on mixed feeds were not changed.

Receipts of alfalfa hay increased, the week's arrivals, 345 cars, being the heaviest since last December. The best tone was on the higher grades, choice selling to a local dairyman as high as $18 a ton, or 50c above the nominal range. Prices on No. 2 and No. 3 were steady, but offerings of this class moved slowly. Kansas City dealers feel that a widening of the margin between the low and high grades is pending, as the cheaper hay is losing in demand.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked) — Choice, $18.50@21; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $14@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $22.50@25; standard, $21.50@23.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.50@27.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $16.50@17.50; No. 1, $15@16; standard, $11 50@14.50; No. 2, $9@11; No. 3, $6@8.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 21, 1916.

Conditions in alfalfa meal and mixed feeds show little change for the week. A weak tone prevails in alfalfa meal, while mills are not showing any disposition to quote molasses mixed feeds. The market on blackstrap molasses is advancing constantly and it is almost impossible to buy any molasses at this time. Quotations last week were on a basis of $29 to $34 per ton for cane blackstrap molasses, delivered St. Louis, while pre-war quotations were on a $11 per ton basis, St. Louis. With molasses on the present level, it is prohibitive to mix 40 per cent in alfalfa feeds. Feeders are unwilling to pay the price, consequently the output of molasses mixed feeds is smaller now than at any other time in the past two years. A few manufacturers of mixed feeds are fortunate in that they have contracts at cheap prices. But these mixers have been offered such attractive prices for their contracts that they do not feel disposed to sell the molasses in mixed feeds at a lower price than they can get for the raw product.

Nebraska mixed feed manufacturers are rather fortunate, because of their ability to obtain beet molasses cheaper than cane molasses. Most of the mills in that state have old contracts for beet molasses, too, and have been able. as a result, to operate their plants at full time and report that they are unable to fill their contracts.

Mixed feed manufacturers are limiting all quotations on alfalfa feeds to a dry mixture, that is, 60 per cent alfalfa meal and 40 per cent grain. But the demand for this mixture is not large and feeders have been educated to the value of molasses mixtures and cannot be persuaded to take the dry feed.

As a result of the scarcity of molasses and the consequent small output of mixed feeds, alfalfa meal has a weak tone. The market is affected by reselling. Quite a number of mixers have paid large amounts to mills for cancelation of contracts and other manufacturers have resold meal on the open market at considerably under current values. This has weakened the alfalfa meal price range. No. 2 meal is now available as low as $15 per ton, sacked, St. Louis, but mills are quoting $1 per ton higher and are refusing to sell at under $16. But resales are common at $15. No. 1 is quoted at a range of $18.50 to $19 per ton. Choice alfalfa meal is unaffected by the molasses scarcity, for most of this grade is being used for poultry feed purposes, and the short supply of choice meal is helping to keep prices up. Choice is generally quoted at $21.50 to $22 per ton, although some sales were made last week at $21 per ton, sacked.

Molasses feed mixers are not quoting molasses feeds and it would be difficult to name a price at this time. It is figured that grain mixed molasses feeds are worth at least $30 to $32 per ton, while molasses alfalfa feeds are quoted at around $27 per ton, St. Louis. But these prices do not represent actual sales, for local manufacturers are making few new sales. Most of them are trying hard to fill old contracts and that is about all.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 21, 1916.

Consignments of hay arrived freely last week, as embargoes were removed. Prices were down $1 a ton, on account of competition by native hay. No. 1 alfalfa hay was $18 to $19 a ton; No. 2, $17 to $18, and prices $15 to $16.50 per ton. Meal had a good steady demand, but was also down in price. No. 1 was quoted at $20, No. 2 at $18 and no grade about $16 per ton. Grain feed sold for $31 a ton and fair molasses mixed feeds at $26 to $28. Blackstraps were quoted last week at 18c to 19c per gallon in tank cars and in limited lots for Cuban and Louisiana plantation.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1916.

No change has occurred in the alfalfa market during the week, prices being fairly firm and the volume of business small. Inquiry is light for this season. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22.50, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25.50 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $27.50.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 21, 1916.

There is no change in the alfalfa market as regards price. Offerings continue liberal, but various companies are still working on old contracts and a number of mills report a slightly increased demand for this commodity. Mixed feed business is restricted to a great extent by the present high prices and the scarcity of molasses.

Choice meal is being quoted at $20@22.50 per ton; No. 1, $17@18.50; No. 2, $14@16; No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed is quoted at $22.50@23; No. 2, $21@21.60; grain molasses alfalfa feed, $27.50@28.50; alfalfa grain feed, dry, is quoted at $27@28 per ton.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

With weather moderating, Kansas City dealers as a rule believe that weakness in No. 2 and No. 3 alfalfa hay is inevitable. It is estimated that only five per cent of the reserves of alfalfa on farms will grade above No. 2, so a strong tone is expected to continue in choice and No. 1 alfalfa. Only muddy roads, it is asserted, will check offerings of the lower grades unless they decline in price.

Several molasses mixed feed manufacturers in St. Louis are exceedingly fortunate. In 1914 when a large molasses concern was offering molasses at $11 per ton, delivered St. Louis, for shipment in 1914, 1915 and 1916, several St. Louis concerns made contracts for their requirements in the three years. Blackstrap molasses is now worth a range of $29 to $34 per ton, depending on delivery, or three times the prices at which these mixers are now receiving for the product. Certainly their profits on mixed meeds are large.

An order for 8,000 tons of alfalfa for an alfalfa meal milling company in Nebraska is being filled by E. B. Bruce & Co., hay dealers of Kansas City. Alfalfa on this order, which calls for choice and No. 1 grades, is being drawn from South Dakota, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska—five different states. It is believed that the movement of alfalfa from South Dakota to Nebraska is about the first of any importance on record. The South Dakota hay is grading choice. About 700 cars will be required to fill the order, which is believed to be the largest ever placed at one time in Kansas City by an alfalfa meal mill.

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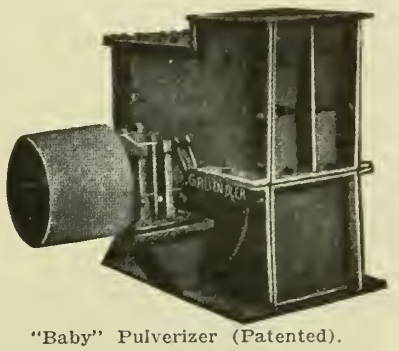

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WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, Kent, Ohio.

WANTED—Position as head miller with some reliable company. Prefer position where I can in time, and after satisfactory trial, obtain interest in the business. I am 39 years old and single, and have had 18 years' experience with both spring and winter wheat in mills of 100 to 200 bbls. capacity. No old, worn-out mills considered at any price, unless the owner is willing to make good. Speak German. State wages to save time. Address Box 331, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

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WANTED—An experienced engineer to take care of a 50 h. p. Collins engine. Good salary and steady position to right man. Address Herreid Milling Co., Herreid, S. D.

WANTED—A thoroughly sober, industrious and capable man for taking charge of the manufacturing end, also to be conversant with the selling end of a molasses and poultry feed business. No has-beens need apply. Plant being arranged for turning out about 10 cars of molasses and poultry feed of the very best grades per day. Advise present position, full qualifications, age and references, also salary desired. Box 325, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 60-bbl. mill located in a thriving Nebraska town. Modern machinery recently overhauled. New 50 h. p. oil engine. This property was secured in settling an estate and I will sell cheap. Address Clark W. Yates, Geneva, Neb.

FOR SALE—A good 60-bbl. flour mill in connection with a good corn meal and feed plant. This mill is in first-class condition, now in operation. Come and see it and I will tell you why it is for sale. S. Megown & Son, Hale, Mo.

FOR SALE—One of the best corn milling and feed mixing propositions in the South. Corn milling machinery, alfalfa feed mixing machinery, molasses tanks, etc., etc. Spur track, electric power and lights, steam boiler and heating pipes. Located on the main line of one of the South's best railroads and in the best and most popular city on the Gulf Coast. Own the entire mill property, land, buildings and equipment; no incumbrances. Will sell at much less than value Reason for selling, death of managing partner. Address Box 329, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE, TRADE OR RENT—75-bbl. mill in good county-seat town; 3,000 population. Only mill in town; running and doing fair business; good chance for a man with small capital. J. L. Saunders, Jr., Council Grove, Kan.

WANTED—The account of some good flour mill to handle on commission in the state of Arkansas. Prefer one that makes both soft and hard wheat flours. Address Box 332, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, one secondhand 11x24 Murray-Corliss engine, in excellent condition. For particulars address Gibbon Roller Mills, Gibbon, Neb.

Flour Club Holds Meeting.

The sixth annual banquet of the New York Flour Club was held at the Hotel Astor last Monday evening. The speakers of the evening were Congressman William M. Calder, J. Ward Warner, president of the New York Produce Exchange; Welding Ring and E. R. Carhart. A. P. Husband, secretary Millers' National Federation, was also one of the speakers, and, as his topic detailed the efforts that have been put forth at Washington by millers to uphold the mixed-flour law, he also dwelt on the importance to the milling and flour industry in general why this law should not be repealed. There were about 150 in attendance at the banquet, and all agreed that it was the most successful one the club has ever held.

The Burlington road has instructed its agents in Nebraska to supply cars for shipment of corn only.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Feb. 21, 1916.

There has been very little change in this market during the past week. Farming operations have begun, and, while there is light demand for all lines, conditions are not very good. Jobbers report very small demand for flour, but slightly better demand for corn meal. Feedstuffs continue in poor inquiry, and jobbers seem to be well supplied.

Selma Market Prices.

The following prices obtain here today:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (wood)—Superlative patent, $7.25; premium patent, $6.75; standard patent, $6.35@6.50.

Nebraska and Kansas Flour (cotton)—Fancy family patent, $6.40; best bakers' patent, $6.35; standard patent, $6.

Washington State Flour (cotton)—Fancy patent, $6; standard patent, $5.80.

Millfeed (100-lb. sacks)—Bran, $24 per ton; shorts, $26.50.

Corn Products—Standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.55; pearl grits, 96-lb. sacks, $1.75; corn chops, 100-lb. sacks, $1.55.

The estates of James Kidsotn, John M. Tenbosch, Henry M. Kidder and Nathaniel H. Morrison have posted memberships for transfer and Monroe W. Smith has made application for membership on the Chicago Board of Trade. William B. Stowers, Lee D. Hollinger, Charles C. Renshaw, Orville C. Wetmore, Bert A. Davis and H. Stephen Gelderman have been elected to membership.

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No Rainey Bill Decision

House Ways and Means Committee Has Not Made Its Report on the Measure.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 29, 1916.

Up to noon today the House Ways and Means Committee had not yet announced its report on the Rainey bill, which provides for the repeal of the present mixed-flour regulations and also amends the pure food law. It is expected here that the committee will make its report to the House of Representatives on this measure any day now, as it has had the bill under consideration for three weeks. However, such a mass of evidence was introduced by millers and the interests favoring the passing of the bill that it may take another week before the decision of the committee will be made.

Even though the committee reports the measure favorably, it does not necessarily mean that it will become a law. Millers will have a hard fight before the House of Representatives and before the Senate, should the measure be reported favorably. However, an unfavorable recommendation from the committee on the bill would mean its defeat.

No intimation at all has come from the members of the House Ways and Means Committee as to their action on the measure.

Reduces Inspection Charges.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28, 1916.

The Kansas State Grain Inspection Department today announced a reduction, effective March 1, of 5c a car for inspecting grain. The charge, beginning with March, will be 60c a car, instead of 65c as at present. On Dec. 1, 1915, the department reduced its charge for making the moisture test on each car from 25c to 15c.

The reductions are in line with the policy of the department to charge for only the cost of service, it was declared today at its office here. It is said the department now has a surplus of $35,000 to $40,000 in its treasury.

Safety First Committee in Mill.

The Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., has a "safety first" committee composed of mill employes, which meets the first Tuesday of each month. Suggestions are invited from every employe in the mill to safeguard against accidents, encourage better sanitary conditions, reduce fire risk, increase efficiency in manufacturing and selling and improve general conditions in the mill. The activities of the committee, it is claimed, increases the interest of employes and bring about better cooperation between the company and the mill workers.

No Reciprocity for a Year.

Proposals for the free admission of wheat into Canada, which would have allowed the free entrance of Canadian wheat into the United States, were killed for another year in the Dominion Parliament on Feb. 23. J. F. Pardee offered a resolution proposing that the Canadian duty of 12c a bu. on wheat be removed, so that the countervailing clause of the Underwood tariff law would become effective. The resolution was defeated, 77 to 44.

The vote means that for another year no resolution providing for reciprocity may be introduced.

Large Illinois Crop Loss.

Approximately one-third of the Illinois wheat crop has been killed this winter, according to figures made public today by Secretary B. M. Davidson of the state board of agriculture. Of this amount 23 per cent was killed by the cold weather, and 9 per cent by floods. White county was the heaviest loser. Thirty per cent of the crop was killed by frost and 60 per cent by floods. In the northern division, comprising the 33 northern counties, 18 per cent of the crop was killed by the cold weather and 5 per cent by floods. Secretary Davidson stated an accurate statement of the condition of the crop at this time could not be given because farmers, in their desire to eradicate the Hessian fly waited as long as possible before sowing their wheat. For this reason its stage of growth is such as to make an accurate statement impossible.

The compiling of these figures at stated periods is a new plan on the part of the State Board to notify farmers as to the condition of the crops. The above statement is the first issued under the new plan.

Grain Exchange at Little Rock.

The Little Rock Grain Exchange was incorporated last week by order of Judge C. W. Hendricks. The incorporators are: F. K. Darragh, George E. Cunningham, J. F. Weinman, C. E. Hayes, S. P. Davis, C. E. Munn, Dan Daniel and H. K. Cochran, all of whom are prominent in the flour and feed trade of Little Rock. The exchange will maintain headquarters in the Board of Commerce Building and will be affiliated with the Little Rock Board of Commerce.

* * *

The Atlanta Commercial Exchange has been organized at Atlanta, Ga., and is composed of all the principal flour, feed and grain dealers of Atlanta and nearby markets. The capital stock of the organization is $2,500 all paid in and the right is reserved to increase the capital up to $500,000. The exchange is modeled after the organization in New Orleans and New York.

Officers elected are: E. P. McBurney, president; Clyde King, first vice-president; W. L. Fain, second vice-president; A. P. Coles, third vice-president; F. E. Taylor, secretary, and H. E. Watkins, treasurer. Directors include T. J. Brooke, Joseph Gregg, Clyde King, S. A. Carter, J. R. Ellis, Jr., Frank M. Inman, Robert Smythe, J. H. Taylor, George C. Spier, William Butler, Lee Ashcraft, E. C. Ponder, F W. McKee, P. R. Lamar and E. P. McBurney.

Alsop Process Co. Sues.

The Alsop Process Co. of St. Louis has started action in the federal district court at Mankato, Minn., against A. G. Smith and W. E. Wilson of LeSeur, Minn., alleging infringement of patent rights for the bleaching of flour. The Alsop company asks for an injunction to restrain the defendants from continuing the alleged infringement, and for reimbursement in triple sum of all damages sustained and for all the profits made by the defendants through the use of the patent rights of the Alsop Process Co.

The defendants operate a 100-bbl. mill at LeSeur, Minn., and have been using an electrical bleaching process. It is claimed by the Alsop Process Co. that the use of this privately manufactured process is an infringement of their patent rights.

No Reduction in Free Storage.

The railroads serving New York City have decided to cancel their tariffs proposing to reduce the free time allowed on articles stored awaiting delivery at their New York terminals. The Interstate Commerce Commission had planned to investigate the reasonableness of the proposed change and had set a date for a hearing on the question, but in view of the action of the roads these arrangements have been canceled.

The roads had proposed to reduce the free time from 10 to five days. They have formally given notice that the old tariff rules will be continued. These tariffs provide for 10 days' free time, a charge of 1 cent per 100 lbs. for the next 10 days and a charge of ½ cent per 100 pounds for each 10 days or fraction thereof thereupon succeeding.

Report Little Winter-Killing.

The W. H. Marshall Commission Co., Kansas City, has issued a report from the returns of questions sent to all country millers in the states of Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, and about half the millers of Illinois. These reports were made during the week ending Feb. 19. In the four states 84 per cent of the returns report no green bugs. Ahout 70 per cent of the replies state there are no more Hessian flies than a year ago. It is often said in the returns that the flies are scattered more than is usually the case. In the states of Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas 44 per cent of the replies say there is no damage from winter killing; 57 per cent of the Kansas reports said none. Fifteen per cent of the answers from Missouri state there was no winter killing.

Fullerton (Neb.) Mill Burns.

The plant of the Fullerton Milling Co., Fullerton, Neb., was completely destroyed by fire the night of Feb. 26. Loss on the building and contents is estimated at $20,000 and is fully covered by insurance. In the mill there were three cars of flour, and the elevator of the plant contained 14,000 bus. of wheat at time of fire.

The Farmers' Stock Co. owned the mill, which had capacity of 150 bbls. It is the intention to rebuild the plant at once. J. N. Campbell is manager of the mill.

Ocean Rates Still Advancing.

The ocean rate on flour from the Atlantic seaboard to Great Britain has advanced from 12c, the pre-war rate, to $1.25, as quoted last week. This represents a gain of more than 1,000 per cent. The grain has advanced from five cents before the war to 42c, the current rate. The rate on cotton has advanced from 25c to $3 per 100 lbs.

Large Elevator in New York.

Members of the New York Produce Exchange favor the erection of a 10,000,000-bu. elevator in New York City, which would compete successfully with the largest elevators in Canada. A committee of this organization has appeared before state officials and they favor a state owned elevator to be leased for public storage.

Iowa Complaining of Shortage.

Shortage of cars is interfering with the movement of wheat and corn in Iowa. Elevators are filled with grain, but the movement from farms is light at this time. Quality of corn is still very poor and a large part is soft.

Better Wheat Weather

Snows Were General Over the Winter Belt—Heavy Winter-Killing Is Reported in Illinois.

Wheat outlook has shown some improvement during the week. Snows were general over most of the winter belt. Reports of damage still come from Texas and parts of Oklahoma, hut they are not so general. It is still the general opinion of correspondents that a true estimation of winter killing is not yet possible. There are signs of dead plants in many wheat fields in Kansas and Missouri, while Texas and Illinois seem to have suffered most, some estimates from the latter state placing the damage at more than 30 per cent.

Movement of wheat throughout the winter and spring belts continues liberal, and the declines in the future market do not seem to have any effect. Kansas City is getting a liberal supply of grain and the movement is restricted only by the short supply of cars. The small reduction in the visible last week is an indication of heavy receipts.

* * *

Farmers Disregard Wheat Decline.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28, 1916.

Bad weather alone, it is believed here, will check the movement of wheat to market now. Advices to Kansas City grain dealers from Kansas and Nebraska indicate a continued liberal movement, with no change in the desire among farmers to sell in the face of the sensational declines in prices in the last month.

The improving car situation is one of the factors in the expectations of continued liberal marketings. The Burlington is still permitting its agents to furnish cars only for corn, but the receipts of wheat in Kansas City today were 233 cars, compared with 297 a week ago and 113 a year ago.

* * *

Improvement in Wheat Condition.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28, 1916.

While scattered reports of winter-killing are still coming from Oklahoma and Kansas, as well as from Texas, the general condition of wheat improved in the last week. The weather over Sunday in particular was favorable for the crop, as the western portion of Kansas, as well as the southern counties, received a good snow. The south central counties of Nebraska reported about five inches of snow this morning. Oklahoma also reported some welcome precipitation.

In Kansas, according to advices here today, the wheat crop is now more advanced than at this time a year ago.

Indications are for additional moisture this week, according to the local weather observer.

* * *

Visible Decreases Only Slightly.

The visible supply of wheat decreased only 1,123,000 bus. during the past week, now amounting to 63,107,000 bus., compared with 64,230,000 bus. in the preceding week and 49,686,000 bus. same time last year. In the same week a year ago a reduction of 2,073,000 bus. was recorded.

Bran Hits Low Mark.

Bran sold in Kansas City on Monday at 83c per 100 lbs., sacked, the lowest price on the 1915-16 crop year. Generally at this period of the year millfeed prices are near the highest levels, but conditions this year have been exceptional.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One year, in advance $2.00
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Even Wheat Distribution.

Developments of the last two years in the winter wheat belt point to a more even distribution of wheat from farms to mills and markets in the future. This is the only possible conclusion from the interest which farmers have been manifesting in the last year or more and which they are still manifesting in storage room for wheat on their own fields. Another influence for more even distribution is the unusual profitableness of holding on farms the last two crops, which have found extraordinary markets. Still another factor is the activity of the United States government in encouraging holding of grain on farms. The better financial position of farmers must also be given a place among the influences for marketing from farmers over a wider period than heretofore.

The last two crop years have brought big returns to holders of wheat on farms because of the extremely wide fluctuations which must be attributed largely to the European war. This, however, is not the only reason in the minds of the farmers, many of whom are now beginning to give more thought than before to their power over the market. When agents who are selling wheat storage equipment to farmers make their campaigns this year they will have a strong argument from the profitableness of recent storing. And this argument will be effective in many cases.

During the early part of the last crop moving season the Washington Federal Reserve Board authorized the Federal Reserve Banks to discount loans on grain held at interior elevators, provided it was bonded and met other specifications, at as low as three per cent. The aim of the Federal Reserve Board in this case was to encourage holding of grain. Congress now has a measure before it to standardize storage houses carrying agricultural products, the aim being to make the loans on the commodities in them more uniform and more attractive to bankers in general. The federal activities of this character have had little influence to date, but they will be felt as farmers and grain dealers become more familiar with them.

Years ago, when farmers were debtors and when their financial condition was almost the reverse of that of today, wheat was usually sold almost as rapidly as it could be moved. There are still many farmers who must sell quickly, but their number has diminished sharply. Today the farmers of the winter wheat belt are more prosperous than ever, and hundreds who formerly found it necessary to borrow from year to year to tide them over are now so independent financially that they can sell their wheat when they think the market most inviting. It is more convenient for these farmers to sell gradually instead of to rush their grain for sale, and they probably will follow the former course.

Millers can look forward to the new distribution with equanimity. It probably will be helpful to the growing class of millers who are discouraging buyers from contracting purchases months ahead. The readjustment in distribution, however, will not be rapid, for the production of wheat in the United States is on the increase.

Uniformity in Tests.

One of the arguments used to minimize the value of the flour-testing laboratories of this country has been the lack of uniformity in test results and the utter lack of standardization, the latter probably accounting for the absence of uniformity. Millers have stated frequently that they sent samples of flour from the same sack to different laboratories and that the test sheets showed figures on gluten, asb and other determinations so widely apart that they were of practically no value. This indictment against the laboratory was not overlooked by chemists. Now Milling and Grain News is glad to say that steps are being taken to eliminate in a large measure the varying tests by different laboratories.

More uniformity will be made possible by the standardization of methods for tests. At the mid-winter meeting of the American Association of Cereal Chemists, held early this month, standard plans were formulated for figuring determinations of "gluten," ash and other chemical constituents of wheat and flour. It has been the sole aim of this organization to standardize laboratory methods. An official of the organization says:

"This association, formed in May, 1916, for the purpose of standardizing laboratory methods and collaborating in the search for new ones and improvements, has doubled its membership in eight months and has accomplished a great deal in satisfying its ideals. At present it has adopted uniform methods for the following determinations: Moisture, ash, protein, water soluble solids, acidity, reducing sugars, crude fiber, fat and a uniform baking formula."

This crop year, in particular, has demonstrated that the laboratory is an invaluable adjunct to the flour mill of today. Conditions have been such that millers have been unable in most instances to avoid flour troubles, except by availing themselves of the help of the laboratory. However, the varying results of different laboratories gave some millers a reason for their unwillingness to use the tests. In arriving at the gluten content of flour, some laboratories multiplied the nitrogen content by the factor 5.7, while other cereal chemists used the factor 6.25. This caused a big difference in the final figure on gluten content, but with a standard factor and a standard method the baker and the miller will both receive tests that check closely, although such tests may be made by different chemists.

Practically every phase of the milling industry is standardized or is in the course of being standardized. The government is working on standards for flour, while millers are working for standard or uniform laws governing their industry. Standardization will be beneficial to the private and the commercial laboratory. It will tend to increase the value of flour testing and make the laboratory a more valuable adjunct of the modern flour mill.

New Grain Exchanges.

An important development in the grain business is the number of grain exchanges or boards of trade being established at "country" or interior marketing points. This movement has gained more headway in the Southwest than in any other section of the country and has had the support of flour millers. In fact, millers have been the leaders in the organization of these small exchanges, taking an active part in their affairs. Certainly such a development merits the encouragement of the milling and grain trade as a whole, for it means that all grain interests will be in closer touch with points of production.

Among the points in the Southwest now boasting grain exchanges modeled after the Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago organizations are Hutchinson and Salina, Kan.; Enid, Ok., and other points. The Hutchinson Board of Trade started several years ago with a small membership, but today every miller and grain dealer in Hutchinson holds a membership in the organization. A large number of dealers in small stations surrounding Hutchinson are also members of the Hutchinson Board of Trade. The Salina Board of Trade is only several months old, yet its success, it is confidently asserted, is already assured. Three mills are active in the Salina exchange, and it also has a large membership among grain dealers.

The exchanges at interior points are valuable in many respects and they enable millers and grain dealers at these points to obtain continuous quotations at a small divided cost. These small exchanges can, in turn, send quotations to dealers at surrounding points at a lower cost than direct from the principal grain markets.

No matter how small a market may be, that market will become larger if there is the right kind of co-operation and a fruitful field in which to work, which the Southwest offers. One of the principal results of the operation of local boards of trade at important country stations is the increase in co-operation by dealers and millers. This co-operation is for the betterment of the milling and grain trade, locally and nationally.

The beneficial results from the new boards of trade to the national grain trade must not be under-estimated. The boards of trade are becoming a more important factor every year in the disposal of grain. On every grain exchange competition is keener and farmers are able to obtain more satisfactory prices for their products. It has been demonstrated that the grain exchanges of this country have perfected to such an extent the conditions for marketing that the cost of sales to the producer has been reduced materially. And the producer is being benefited by the establishment of small grain exchanges almost at his front door.

Most of the so-called primary markets of the country are welcoming the small boards of trade. The new bodies should put marketing at country points on a better basis, which will naturally work toward the improvement of conditions at primary centers. The interior boards of trade can co-operate more effectively with the primary markets than the individual dealers. From this millers should profit. Farmers will be better advised on world trade conditions. Country elevator operators will gain. The primary centers probably will witness more even supplies as a result of the new exchanges. So, with the general result one of improvement, it is natural to expect that the near future will see the establishment of more exchanges at country points. This means concentrated effort. The final effect of this on the milling and grain industry can hardly be estimated at this time. It is obvious, however, that the establishment of such exchanges will be only for the good of the grain and milling industries.

History in the Wheat Market.

History came near repeating itself in the wheat market. Last year the market touched the high point of the winter on Feb. 5 and on March 6 had declined over 30 cents, which it nearly recovered by May 3, after which it went to pieces. So far this winter prices reached the high point on Jan. 26, and since then prices have lost over 20 cents. The question now is whether between now and May the market will have a corresponding advance as it did last year.

More Cars in Prospect

Action by Eastern Railroads Likely to Improve the Situation in the Grain Belt.

No improvement was apparent in the car shortage situation during the week. Mills in the Southwest are still having considerable difficulty in obtaining sufficient cars and the grain movement to all primary markets is being reduced by the lack of cars. Every section of the country is complaining of insufficient equipment and there seems to be little indication of improvement, as the number of cars held on track near seaboard is not showing any marked decrease. In fact, on some lines, an increase in the number of cars is indicated, or embargoes are being renewed at all principal exporting points.

Announcement was made last week by the Pennsylvania railroad that it had renewed its embargo against Philadelphia. Similar action was taken by the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad as regards Newport News, while the Rock Island has embargoed New Orleans and the embargo against Galveston has been in effect for some time. There are still a few railroads accepting grain for export via Baltimore and other Atlantic seaboard points, but with the movement heavy and ocean freight room lacking, it is anticipated that a general embargo will be issued by Eastern carriers in a joint announcement.

It is impossible to move flour for export at this time, except where all ocean space arrangements have been made before cargoes leave the mill. This precaution was necessary on the part of railroads in order to avoid further congestion at Eastern seaports.

The milling and grain trade is suffering because of lack of equipment. Country elevator operators have been handicapped in moving wheat and corn for several months and with the declining markets, have lost considerable money. This has been particularly true of wheat in the last few weeks. Reports from the Southwest indicate that the movement of wheat to Kansas City would be at least 50 per cent larger than current receipts if a sufficient number of box cars were available. And mills have suffered because of lack of equipment. Flour shipments have been delayed on this account and there is possibility that the buying trade may feel like canceling because of delayed shipments on a declining market.

* * *

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28, 1916.

Abnormal export trade of the Eastern states, due to enormous orders for war materials and provisions from European countries, has resulted in Western railroads detaining thousands of cars owned by Western lines, thereby threatening disaster to Western farmers, according to F. H. Funk of the Illinois Public Utilities Commission who is in Washington for a conference with the Interstate Commerce Commission on the car shortage problem. Mr. Funk is accompanied by E. I. Wayne, a director of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association.

They estimate that approximately 50,000 cars must be provided for the movement of corn in Illinois alone within the next 30 days, or a serious loss to producers will be entailed.

* * *

The Burlington railroad has maintained an embargo in Nebraska against all grain shipments except corn. Railroad agents have refused to furnish cars for wheat or other grain to country elevator operators and this has reduced the wheat movement from that state. This step was taken by the Burlington, because of the poor condition of corn and the necessity of rushing this grain to market.

* * *

The American Railway Association has announced that steps have been taken on Western railroads to relieve the shortage of cars. The car service commission of the association at a recent meeting in New York found that there is a "general shortage of box cars for the movement of grain in the territory west of Chicago from the Twin Cities on the North to St. Louis and Kansas City on the South and extending westward beyond Colorado."

The larger railroads east of Chicago have agreed to deliver to the Western roads 20 per cent more box cars than are received from the Western roads, according to the association. The Eastern roads will also exert all possible pressure on consignees, the statement says, to unload as rapidly as possible cars now ready for delivery and to avoid ordering goods that cannot be promptly unloaded.

* * *

Situation in the Southwest.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28, 1916.

With complaints from state public service commissions, producers, dealers and millers, as well as the damage to some grain piled on the ground, confronting railroads, renewed efforts are being made to relieve the shortage of cars in this territory. Millers and grain dealers alike suffered last week, but there were indications today that perhaps the situation from now on would improve.

One of the encouraging developments to flour and grain trade interests was the announcement from Chicago that railroad officials had decided to move no more hay in Kansas City producing territory until the grain and milling industry shipments were handled more satisfactorily. In the case of grain it was stated that the carriers decided to concentrate their energies toward eliminating the piles on the ground awaiting shipment to market.

Kansas City has been receiving 700 to 900 cars of hay weekly recently, and the elimination of new shipments will help flour and grain interests to some extent. The Santa Fe railroad this morning declared an embargo against shipments of hay to Kansas City. Such an embargo is already in effect on the Missouri Pacific.

Muddy roads in the last week reduced farmers' sales, and this has relieved pressure on many elevators in the interior. This, of course, will help in the situation. The sharp break in prices may also reduce farmers' sales.

Announcement by the Western Railroad Association of steps by its car service commission to obtain more cars from the East has also revived hopes of a change for the better in the car situation. The present shortage began in the Southwest last December 15, having grown more serious from week to week in the last six weeks. In this period there has been a record movement of wheat in this territory, but much more would have reached markets had the freight equipment been available.

More Shipping Difficulties.

All food shipments destined to Sweden must be consigned either to the Swedish government or to the Swedish Food Commission. Nielson & Lundbeck, New York representatives of the Swedish-American line received cable instructions last week from the home office directing that all exports handled by the line from the United States to Sweden must be consigned either to the Swedish government or to the Swedish Food Commission. The order also prohibits receiving any cargo consigned to an individual or to a firm in Sweden unless it is accompanied by a permit issued by the British War Board of Trade. These permits are obtainable only in England and goods intended for individuals or firms in Sweden offered for shipment must not be accepted by the ocean line until such permit has been received by the shipper.

The boat company will receive shipments without such a permit destined for Finland or Russia, provided it is plainly marked and identified to be handled in transit only through Sweden.

What the Mills Are Doing.

The Miller-Clark Grain Co., Fairmount, W. Va.: "Flour business locally, where our entire output moves. Millfeed is slow. Our wheat area is about the same as last year."

Tecumseh Milling Co., Tecumseh, Neb.: "Running mill 15 hours. Flour market is good now and we are booked ahead until the middle of March. Both local and Eastern demand is in good volume. Feed demand is light and we are storing bran and shorts to sell when prices are right."

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co., Halstead, Kan.: "Running mill 24 hours. Flour business is very quiet. Eastern and Southern demand is in fair volume. We are selling a small amount for deferred shipment. Millfeed trade is good. Wheat area is same as last year."

Oakdale Milling Co., Oakdale, Neb.: "We are running mill 11 hours. Flour business is fair, with local trade taking all our output. Millfeed trade is good. Wheat area is the same as a year ago in our territory."

Ft. Collins Mill & Elevator Co., Ft. Collins, Colo.: "We are operating mill full time. Flour business is good locally. We are selling for only 30-day shipment. Would estimate wheat area at 33 per cent less than a year ago."

Blackburn & Furry, St. Edwards, Neb.: "Operating mill 18 hours. Flour business is good locally, while Eastern demand is in only fair volume. A good demand prevails for millfeed. Wheat area is the same as last year."

Haven Mills Co., Haven, Kan.: "We are running mill 24 hours. Flour business is in fair volume. Our local demand is good, but Eastern markets are slow buyers, while Southern trade is taking only fairly. Deferred shipment demand is in moderate volume. Millfeed is good sale. Wheat area is about 10 per cent less than a year ago."

Enid Mill & Elevator Co., Enid, Ok.: "We operated mill full time in February. Flour business is dull, local, Eastern and Southern markets being slow buyers. Not much doing for deferred shipment. Millfeed is slow sale, too. Our wheat area is 10 per cent smaller than a year ago, but present indications are that Oklahoma will have 20,000,000-bu. crop."

El Reno Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Ok.: "We are running mill 24 hours. Flour business is slow locally. Eastern markets are quiet, while Southern demand is in fair volume. We are not booking for deferred shipment. Millfeed is lower. Wheat area is 15 per cent less than a year ago in our estimation."

The Kingman Mills, Kingman, Kan.: "Operating mill 24 hours. Flour business is good locally, but Eastern and Southern markets are poor buyers. We are selling in fair volume for deferred shipment. Millfeed is slow sale. Wheat area is 15 per cent less than year ago."

Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.: "We are running mill 12 hours. Flour business is fair locally and to the South. Nothing for deferred shipment. Millfeed is fair sale. Very little wheat is raised in this section, but our acreage is same as last year."

Harrison Milling Co., Harrison, Ark.: "We are running mill 11 hours. Flour business is very good locally. Millfeed demand is good. Wheat area is 5 per cent less than year ago."

Controlling Ocean Space

England's New Order Makes Possible Maximum Use of Ocean Space for Flour Shipments.

In furtherance of her plans to control ocean tonnage, neutral as well as her own, England has issued two new orders in council. One prohibits the importation of certain articles after March 1. The other will require all British registered boats, except those engaged in the English coastwise trade, to secure a special license for each trip. This, too, is effective March 1.

Exemption from the order prohibiting importation of certain articles be secured only by special license from the British Board of Trade.

Most important item on the list is tobacco. Exporters of tobacco explain that England now has a supply of tobacco, raw and manufactured, sufficient for two years' demands and the space was wanted on ocean bottoms.

This explains the situation in the other commodities, and also the object of the order on embargo, England wants space on ocean bottoms for the importation of those things of which she is in need for war and for her people. For a long while there has been talk of England prohibiting the shipment of luxuries. This is the first move to that end, and will be followed by the embargo on many other items.

For a long while England has virtually controlled the character of the cargoes of her own ships. By the embargo she will in a measure control the cargoes of neutral ships. She will at least increase ocean bottom space The prohibition list will be increased and diminished according to the need of the hour. This is also another evidence that Great Britain will not requisition her merchant marine. She is accomplishing the end in another way.

By the order requiring a special license for each voyage for British registered ships, England assumes the power to say where her ships shall go, so they may be sent for food supplies and war munitions as she may need them.

Default on Grain Contract.

Suit is being prosecuted in the district court at Enid, Ok., by the Lonsdale Grain Co, Kansas City, against the B. W. Johnston Grain Co., Enid, on a contract for the delivery of wheat, which the plaintiff says was filled. The Lonsdale Company is suing for $1,000, claiming they had a contract for 5,000 bus. with W. B. Johnston to be delivered for export August 10, 1915, at 87⅜c. The plaintiff contends that the wheat was not shipped as per contract, consequently they had to buy the grain on the open market at a loss.

As a defense to the action, the defendant pleads the existence of an embargo on grain shipments to Galveston and New Orleans, and alleges further that other shipments of grain were made under the contract.

Santa Fe Must Fix Joint Rates.

The Interstate Commerce Commission issued an order last week directing the Santa Fe to establish from points on its lines in Oklahoma joint rates on wheat to New Orleans which shall not exceed by more than 5 cents per 100 lbs. the rates in effect from the same points to Galveston, effective before May 15.

The Santa Fe has a direct line from Oklahoma points to Galveston, but does not participate in through rates and joint rates on wheat moving to New Orleans for export. Traffic to this port involves a haul over two or more lines. The Corporation Commission of Oklahoma and the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association were complainants in the case

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28, 1916.

Flour as well as wheat prices suffered the sharpest decline of the 1915 crop in the last week in Kansas City and the Southwest. The flour market declined as much as 60c in some cases. Up to Friday business was dull, owing to the continual declines in wheat. On Friday, when the market rallied moderately from the severe slump of the preceding day, there was a gratifying increase in inquiries, and more sales were made on that day than on any other previous market of the week. On Saturday, when wheat slumped badly again, there was also an increase in the buying over that of preceding days.

Naturally, the great unsettlement in the market was disturbing to trade. A noticeable feature at the close of the week, however, was the fact that millers appeared more hopeful of an improved market. Certainly the action of the trade in the last month has enabled many buyers who have been holding back to realize on their expectations of a lower level on which to make purchases.

Prices were marked down sharply. On patents the closing range was $4.90@5.30, jute, a break of as much as 60c. Straights closed at $4.80@5.25.

The lower quotations eliminated many resellers temporarily, at least. This phase of the market was encouraging to millers of the Southwest, who have felt more competition from resellers in the last few weeks than anticipated.

France bought 5,000 bags of straight flour at the opening of the week. There was also some light business with the United Kingdom on straight. The export inquiry was rather limited, however, although reports from millers said the new price basis had placed the market in a better position for export business than in some time.

Clears were slow. Mills of the Southwest generally offered freely, and demand was limited. First clears closed at $3.95@4.35; seconds clears, $3.40@4. Clears are more plentiful now than at any other time in the last month, at least.

* * *

Soft wheat flour trade was dull. The weakness in the market kept buyers in a waiting attitude. The best soft wheat patents closed at $5.50. While soft wheat prices were not as weak as hard in the last week, they had scored a sharper decline previously, leaving soft wheat millers in a more favorable position as regards their quotations. Soft wheat mills of this territory generally reported a free movement of wheat. There was, however, disappointment over the quality of the grain.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, February-March shipments, $4.70@4.90; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.95@4.35; second clear, $3.40@4.

Sharp Decline in Bran Market.

Millfeed trade was again unsatisfactory to millers. Mild weather, liberal offerings, muddy roads and increased marketings of cheap corn, oats and other low grade feedingstuffs operated against the distributors of millfeeds. At the close of the week sentiment in the trade was divided, but among some jobbers there was hope of a betterment in the market in the near future, now that spring is approaching.

Bran closed at 86@87c. A week ago the close was 91@92c. Just three weeks ago bran sold in Kansas City at 95c to 97c. Feed dealers who obtain their supplies through this market claimed that buying by farmers was restricted, owing to the impassable condition of some roads, which prevented the movement of the feed. Offerings by country mills were liberal. Some of the largest Kansas City mills are well sold up on bran, so their offerings on the whole were not heavy. Little interest was manifest in deferred shipments, although a sale for April delivery was reported. Among the March sales on millers' books in the Southwest is one calling for a large lot at 97c.

The heavier feeds made a better showing than bran. It was claimed, however, that the cheaper shorts were in principal demand. Illinois and Iowa were among the most important purchases, but some business was also done in more northern states. The Southeast asserted that soft wheat mills in Central States territory were underselling the Southwest. In the Southeast, too, it was pointed out that "junk" feed, including low grade corn and low grade hay, were interfering with millfeed consumption. Brown shorts closed at a range of 98c to $1.05 per 100 lbs., gray at $1.05@1.08 and white at $1.12@1.15, or practically unchanged for the week.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 86@87c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, 98c@$1.05; gray shorts, $105@1.08; fancy white middlings, $1.25; red dog, $1.30@1.40.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 66,200 bbls. of flour last week, compared with 69,200 the preceding week and 57,600 a year ago. The output included 6,600 bbls. of soft wheat flour, compared with 6,000 the previous week and 8,000 a year ago.

Wheat Market in a Bad Slump.

Wheat prices in the cash and speculative markets of Kansas City last week declined to the lowest level since Dec. 15, 15, 1915. Futures closed Saturday as much at 13¼c lower on May for the week and as much as 25⅝c lower than a month ago. The May price Saturday was $1.04⅞. Cash wheat prices lost as much as 14c. The slump was the severest on the 1915 crop.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City last week were 892 cars, compared with 1,396 the preceding week and 306 a year ago. The receipts two years ago were 205 cars. The preceding week's arrivals, it should be remembered, included wheat which had been carried over from the Lincoln birthday holiday.

Demand was general, including buying by mills, shippers and elevator and export interests. The Northwest was among the purchasers. Export workings of fair size were made via Galveston in the Southwest, and hopes for a larger business were aroused by the bad break in prices.

Soft wheat was again relatively weaker than hard, this being attributed to the fact that soft wheat is moving more freely. It is said that soft wheat growers who have been holding their grain are finding weevil in it, so are selling more generally than at any other time this winter.

Elevator stocks of wheat decreased for the second time this year, the falling off amounting to 313,386 bus. Total stocks Saturday were 8,616,405 bus., compared with 3,721,424 a year ago.

Cash prices of wheat Saturday, a week ago and a year ago, respectively, in Kansas City were as follows: No. 2 hard, $1.07@1.12, $1.19@1.24 and $1.47@1.49; No. 3 hard, $1.03@1.12, $1.14@1.22 and $1.45½@1.47; No. 4 hard, 97c@$1.06, $1.08@1.10 and $1.45@1.47; No. 2 soft, $1.07@1.10, $1.19@1.23 and $1.46@1.48; No. 3 soft, $1.03@1.07, $1.12@1.21 and $1.46@1.47; No. 4 soft, 97c@$1.03, $1.06@1.11 and $1.44@1.45.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5@5.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.80@5.20; first clear, $4.35@4.70; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.20@5.50 per bbl.; soft clear, jute, $4.30@4.90;

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.50@4.70 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.40@4.60; wheat graham flour in small sacks, $5.60@5.95 per bbl.; whole wheat flour in 98s and 140s, $5.35@5.95; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $4.80 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 91@92c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.40@1.45; white shorts, $1.06 up.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.75@5.90 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.50@5.75; bran, 95c@$1 per bbl..; millrun, $1.05@1.08; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.60@6.25 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.70@6; bran, 95c@$1; mixed mill run bran, $1.05@1.10; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 33@34c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.40@1.45.

Arkansas—Soft wheat high patent, $5.80@6.20 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.70@6.10; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, $1.05 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6@6.25 per bbl.; hard wheat bran, $1.20 per 100; shorts, $1.45; flour, high patent, $6.10@6.45 per bbl.; @6.50 per hbl.; hard winter patent, meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

J. B. Wilcox, of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co, Kansas City, spent two days in St. Louis last week.

The Poteau Mill & Elevator Co., Poteau, Ok., is adding a corn mill department to its flour mill. Corn will be sold in carlots.

An elevator of 30,000 bus. capacity is being erected at Satanta, Kan., by the Hugoton Elevator & Warehouse Co., which maintains headquarters at Hutchinson.

The elevator of the Canadian Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Ok., which was damaged by a dust explosion more than a month ago, has been repaired and is now in operation.

G. A. Aylsworth, of the Aylsworth-Neal-Tomlin Grain Co., Kansas City, and Miss Josephine Clark, daughter of R. R. Clark, of the Aunt Jemima Mills Co., St. Joseph, Mo., were married last week in St. Joseph.

Kansas City received a car of wheat from Hays City, Kan., last week which contained 2,270 bus., said to be the largest car of grain ever received on this market. The Logan Bros. Grain Co. handled the car.

The Farmers' Mill & Elevator Co., Albert, Kan., has been organized to operate the mill at that point. Farmers near Albert purchased the mill several weeks ago from H. R. Arnold, who built the plant about a year ago.

Car shortage in Kansas is becoming more serious. Elevators are unable to obtain any cars to ship wheat or corn and are refusing to purchase grain from farmers. This condition is particularly true of the Missouri Pacific. Mills are suffering, too.

Willis-Norton & Co., Topeka, Kan.: "We are running the mill 24 hours Flour business is fair. Local demand is in moderate volume, but Eastern and Southern trade is buying slowly. Inquiry for deferred shipment is in fair volume from all sections. Good demand prevails for all millfeeds."

Definite plans are being formulated for the erection of an elevator at Hutchinson, Kan., with capacity of 200,000 bus. A company will be organized to build the elevator, the stockholders to be composed of farmers' elevator companies exclusively. The elevator will be completed in time to handle the 1916 wheat crop.

The new Board of Trade at Enid, Ok., has 34 members. Ben U. Feuquay, secretary of the organization, who was a visitor at Kansas City last week, says it is the aim of the members of the board to make Enid a dependable consignment market for Oklahoma shippers.

Quartermaster of the United States army at Kansas City will receive bids until March 2 for three lots of "issue" flour, as follows: 40,180 lbs. for Fort Sill, Ok.; 49,980 lbs. for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and 81,144 lbs. for the U. S. D. B., Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Shipment must be made on or before March 14 in double sacks.

A movement at Hutchinson and other Kansas points for the organization of a new grain dealers' association in Kansas in opposition to the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association is gaining headway. An organization meeting will be held soon, it is declared by grain men who are circulating petitions for membership in the new organization.

The Russell Grain Co., of Kansas City, has been reorganized, with James N. Russell as president and manager, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Russell secretary and Bert Sheldon treasurer. E. B. Russell, who had bene secretary, was killed in a motor car accident a week ago Monday night. James N. Russell is president of the Rotary Club of Kansas City.

The Orthwein-Matchette Grain Co., Kansas City, has added a cash grain department to its business. Cort Addison, formerly with Logan Bros. Grain Co., has become associated with Orthwein-Matchette and will be in charge of the cash grain business. The company holds memberships in the Chicago, Kansas City, Wichita and Salina boards of trade.

Kansas City Grinding & Corrugating Co.

16th & Walnut Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

Exclusive Roll Grinder to the largest mills in Kansas City. Refers you to John Schramm of The Kansas Flour Mills Co., Henry Vilm of the Southwestern Milling Co., and Henry Schroeder of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 28, 1916.

A much improved inquiry and a larger volume of flour sales by St. Louis and nearby millers resulted from the rather sensational declines in the wheat market. Buying was particularly active on Friday, when the market reacted and regained part of the loss incurred early in the week. And the trade showed even more interest on Saturday, when probably the biggest reduction of the week was quoted by millers. Declines in flour prices last week netted fully 50c per bbl. and were the largest losses for any single week on the 1915 crop. If the market should show a stable tone, now that the trade is able to buy flour on a low basis, it is expected that flour business wil be exceptionally active during March. For flour stocks generally are below normal and the amount of flour booked ahead by the trade is lighter than at this time a year ago. Of course, foreign developments are an important factor, and they may cause uneasiness to such a degree that jobbers and bakers will continue to buy only for immediate requirements.

Soft winter wheat patents were offered on Saturday as low as $5.25 per bbl. in jutes, prompt or 60-day shipment. However, most quotations on soft winter wheat grades by St. Louis mills were around $5 40 per bbl., and a number of mills asked up to $5.50 per bbl., jutes, for best soft winter wheat patents. Hard winter wheat flour was quoted on practically same basis as soft winter wheat grades. Best patents sold at $5.10 to $5.50 per bbl. at the close and represented a net reduction of about 40c for the week. A few late offers on Saturday were at $5 per bbl. for Kansas patents, prompt shipment in sacks. This was 50c lower than the bottom price quoted a week ago.

All inquiry was limited to domestic channels. Little export business was done, with the exception of a few sales to the West Indies and one or two lots of clear flour were worked to the United Kingdom. But export business is at a standstill as far as local mills are concerned, and there appears to be little outlook of renewed interest until foreign developments become more assuring. The sales made to the United Kingdom last week were effected through seaboard connections. Practically nothing was done direct, as inability of mills to arrange for ocean space was a discouraging factor in this connection.

The increase in domestic sales came from large bakers and jobbers principally. Regular trade of established patents did not show much interest and purchased only in small lots and generally for quick shipment, indicating that they are buying only for rush requirements. Inquiry from the South was somewhat better, but the increase in volume of sales was slight. A few country mills are still able to maintain full-time operations, but the average output of soft wheat mills in this section barely averages 55 per cent of full-time run. Several mills at interior points are shut down and are able to fill the needs of their trade with warehouse stocks of flour accumulated in the last 30 days.

Country mills are quoting best patents at $6.15 to $6.90 per bbl., sacked, f. o. b. mill. These figures represent reductions of about 35c for the week. Reports from mills indicate that flour trade showed a slight improvement for the week but is still exceedingly quiet.

Local brokers and outside mill representatives were not able to do much during the past week. Even at the close, when prices on Kansas and spring wheat flour were fully 50c lower, bakers and jobbers did not show much interest and very few purchases were made, except where stocks had to be replenished. Kansas mills quoted best patents, delivered St. Louis, on Saturday as low as $5 per bbl, jutes, while 95 per cent flour was offered around $4.85 per bbl. Spring wheat mills were out of the market, largely because of the high premium quoted on their flour over the Kansas product.

St. Louis Flour Output.

Flour output of the following mills was 66,000 bbls. last week, against 75,200 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 6,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill, and Dallas, Tex.), 18,800; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 8,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 9,000; Saxony Miling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo), 3,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 3,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan-Burg Grain & Milling Co. (city), 1,200.

Millfeed Continues Weak.

A somewhat better demand developed in the millfeed market during the week, but prices continued weak and net reductions of three or five cents were scored. Inquiry for bran and shorts came from a broader territory, Indiana points buying some feed on this market last week. The South continued to make small purchases, and Southeastern points were also fair buyers of millfeed. But there was no inquiry at all from Eastern points, that section being overloaded. Eastern buyers who have contracts with local mills are selling this feed back to the mill at higher prices than contracted for, of course, but this is an indication of the narrow demand from Eastern points.

Colder temperatures accounted in part for the increased demand for feed. However, the output was slightly larger than in preceding week and offerings by mills were just as free as ever.

Hard wheat bran was offered at 94c to 96c, while soft wheat bran sold at a range of 99c to $1 per 100 lbs., sacked. Gray shorts commanded $1.10 to $1.12 per 100 lbs., while white shorts sold up to a top of $1.20.

Receipts of millfeed in St. Louis last week amounted to 30,450 sacks, compared with 23,770 sacks in the preceding week and 42,970 sacks a year ago. Shipments were 17,890 sacks last week, against 32,340 sacks in preceding week and 22,110 sacks last year.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.35@5.50; straight, $5 @5.15; clear, $4.35@4.60; extra fancy, $4.75@4.90; low grade, $3.65@4. Interior mills quote established patent at $6.50@7.25; extra fancy, $5.40@ 5.75; low grade, $4.50.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $5.20@5 50; straight, $5@5.35; clear, $4.25@4.60; low grade, $3.50@4.

Spring Patent (in jute)—At $5.60 @5.90; 95 per cent, $5.40@5.70; first clear, $4.90@5.10.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.30 and dark at $5.05 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 94@96c; soft bran, $1; brown shorts, $1.03@1.05; gray shorts, $1.10 @1.12; middlings, $1.15@1.30; white hominy feed, $26 per ton; oats feed, $16.50. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.03 and middlings at $1.15@1.40.

Missouri-Illinois Mill Reports

M. D. King Milling Co., Pittsfield, Mo.: "We are running mill 24 hours. Flour business is dull. Local demand is fair and Southern buying is in fair volume, but Eastern markets are taking slowly. No inquiry at all for deferred shipment. Millfeed is good sale."

McDaniel Milling Co., Carthage, Mo.: "Operating mill half time. Flour business is good locally, but general demand is poor. Southern markets are very light buyers, but are showing interest in deferred shipment. Millfeed is in good demand. We would estimate wheat area in this section at 60 per cent of a year ago."

Pinckneyville Milling Co., Pinckneyville, Ill.: "Running mill 24 hours. Flour business is fair locally, but we have a good demand from the South. Eastern markets are dull. Deferred shipment business is in fair volume. Millfeed is slow sale. Wheat area is about 10 per cent less than a year ago.—H. H. Unkefer."

Iberia Milling Co., Iberia, Mo.: "Operating mill half time. Flour business is all local and is good. No inquiry for deferred shipment. Millfeed is in good demand. Estimate wheat area at 25 per cent less than a year ago."

Buck & Toole Milling Co., Bloomfield, Mo.: "We are operating our two mills at Campbell and Bloomfield 15 hours daily. Flour business is good. Local demand is only fair and Eastern markets are dull, but Southern markets are good buyers, taking both for current and deferred shipment. Millfeed is strong. Wheat area is 10 per cent less than last year."

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

Otto Swaller, of the Williamson Milling Co., Cay Center, Kan, was a visitor in St. Louis several days last week.

The Iberia Milling Co., Iberia, Mo., is making an addition to its warehouse for increased storage of flour and feed.

Edward E. and John Schultz, of Schultz-Baujan, Co., Beardstown, Ill., were visitors in St. Louis last week. They reported satistactory progress on their new mill building.

J. B. M. Wilcox, sales manager of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, who was a visitor in St. Louis two days last week, says flour business is exceedingly dull.

According to reports circulated on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, T. E. Price, C. O. Lamy, W. T. Hill, Dennis J. Canty, Thomas P. Lahey and William Lanyon made large profits in the recent break in wheat.

E. S. Pfeffer, of the Pfeffer Milling Co., Lebanon, Ill., was on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Pfeffer said his mill has been receiving a good many damage reports on winter wheat from nearby territory.

Applications for membership in the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange which have been newly posted are: Edward P. Hall, of Nanson Commission Co.; Ross A. Williamson and J. J. Wade, both of John Wade & Sons, Memphis, Tenn.; Frank J. O'Donnell, of O'Donnell Grain Co., Denver, Colo., and Harry S. Kramer, of Allneeda Milling Co.

Wheat received last week amounted to 709,299 bus., against 1,268,841 bus. the previous week and 436,800 bus. last year. Total shipments of wheat amounted to 792,620 bus., against 592,-150 bus. the previous week and 329,-010 bus. last year.

Flour shipped from St. Louis during the past week amounted to 112,500 bbls., against 137,320 bbls. the week before and 92,870 bbls. last year. Flour receipts were 101,200 bbls., against 119,050 bbls. the previous week and 71,230 bbls. last year.

Logan Baxter, of the Langenberg Bros. Commission Co, was married last week to Miss Imogene Roberts at Moberly, Mo. The marriage was in the nature of an elopement, as Miss Roberts had been sent away in the hope that she might forget her sweetheart. Mr. Baxter has been with the Langenberg firm for 10 years and is very popular on the Merchants' Exchange.

Samuel G. Payne, of the defunct firm of Payne & Becker, St. Louis, testified last week that when the company was organized, in 1901, all the capital he and his partner put in was $3,000 to purchase a membership on the Chicago Board of Trade. In one year the company made $28,000 and opened offices in Kansas City, Wichita, Mexico, Mo., and Oklahoma City. When the firm failed last fall its liabilities were close to $200,000.

Moses Bros. Mills, Great Bend, Kan.: "Flour business is in fair volume. Local demand is good, but Eastern trade is dull and we are not doing anything in the South. Deferred shipment inquiry is fair. We are erecting a new mill of 1,500 bbls. capacity, and with 200,000 bus. elevator storage."

Dan Valley Mills, Danville, Va.: "We are running mill 24 hours. Flour business is fair. Southern markets are quiet buyers. There is small inquiry for deferred shipment Millfeed is dull sale. Wheat area is 25 per cent larger than a year ago."

The annual meeting of the Fullerton Mill Co., Fullerton, Neb., was held this month and the following board of directors was re-elected: A. Douthit, Frank Donnelly, Julius Wozniak, J. D. Counts, I. A. Niles, Marshall Jennings and S. N. Saville. Frank Donnelly was elected president; A. Douthit, secretary, and J. D. Counts, treasurer.

HINRICHS Gustavus D., LL. D., M. D. Carl G., Ph. C., M. S. LABORATORIES

Our tests on wheat show the percentage of sound gluten, and enable the miller to produce flour of uniform strength and quality.

Fully equipped laboratory for analysis of Foods, Drugs, Water and all commercial products.

4106-10 Shenandoah Ave. ST. LOUIS, MO.

New York

New York, Feb. 28, 1916.

On the radical break in wheat this week a considerable volume of business was transacted in this market by mills, and it seems that the long awaited revival in business has made its appearance. Mills were all anxious for new orders and on the break reduced prices materially. The trade has been waiting for a break on which to make purchases, and when it came they took advantage of it rather liberally. If the wheat market should show signs of firmness there will no doubt be a good big volume of business again put through during the coming week, as the trade has by no means as yet filled spring requirements and stocks here have been reduced to a minimum.

Spring patents on the low point of the market sold down to $5.65 jute, and the general range was from this price to $6 jute. There were some good lines of spring patent sold during the week on a scale down from $6 jute to $5.65 jute. At the latter end of the week the trade were not making any additional purchases, as they were awaiting developments in the market during the next few days.

Kansas 95 per cent straights were held at $5.50 to $5.90 jute, with a fair business turned over at the lower level. While business on Kansas flour showed some improvement, there was not as much turned over as on spring patents, as the price was too close to that of Northwestern patents to be attractive.

Spring wheat clears were quoted at $5.45 to $5.75 in wood, with a moderate business transacted on certain brands. Mills were offering rather freely. Kansas clears were held at $5 to $5.45 jute, with business rather slow.

Prices on soft winter wheat flour also showed a radical decline for the week, and straights were held at $5 50 to $5.90 in jute, with only a moderate business transacted.

Millfeed prices showed a firmer tendency during the week, with prices on Western feeds somewhat higher. Demand was only moderate. City bran in bulk was held at $23 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent,$5.90@6.25; straight, $5.80@5.90; clear, $5.45@5.75; low grade, $4.50@5, jutes.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $6@6.15; straight, $5.50@5.90; clear, $5.10@5.40; low grade, $4.60@4.75.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, $6@6.25; straight, $5 65@5.90; clear, $5@5.45.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse, Western spring, to arrive, $23.50; standard middlings, $26; flour middlings, $29; red dog, to arrive, $23.50; oil meal, $38@39; city bulk bran, $24; in 100-lb. sacks, $25.50; middlings, $24@32; red dog flour, $33.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Edgar H. Evans, of Acme-Evans Co., Indianapolis, Ind., spent several days in New York City last week.

E. A. Everett, of Everett, Anghenbaugh & Co, Wasecа, Minn., was a visitor on New York 'Change during the week.

A considerable sum of money has been raised by the relief committee appointed by President J. P. Griffin to solicit funds for the sufferers in the Mississippi Valley flood.

H. C. Veatch, sales agent of the Kansas Milling Co., has returned from a business trip to West Virginia and Kentucky.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 28, 1916.

There is a decided improvement in conditions dominating the Chicago flour market. Prices weakened following the slump in wheat, and, while retailers have not displayed much interest in the present market and the city family business continues quiet, bakers have come into the market and purchased heavily of both patents and clears. The price of flour, at present levels, shows a satisfactory margin of profit to bakers and the trade is not willing to take chances on having to pay higher prices in the future which will show them a loss instead of a gain, but have come into the market in more or less volume Resales were minimized and it is apparent that resellers have been relegated to the past.

Northwestern mill agents reported sales as being very light the first few days of this week. However, in the last few days large sales were booked on the decline, especially patent grades. Shipping directions are being supplied more freely. Some large sales of first clear were perfected for both immediate and deferred shipment.

Demand for Southwestern patents and clears continues light. The quality of wheat receipts is reported improved over that arriving at various terminal stations for the last 60 days. and the flour now being milled is of better quality, which will undoubtedly have the effect of stimulating business for the Southwestern millers.

Rye followed the decline in wheat and some good sales were consummated at the low point, especially of the patent white goods.

Orders for soft wheat patents and clears are very light, and it is impossible to interest buyers at present values.

The durum market declined in sympathy with wheat and some large sales were consummated of both patent and semolina. The patent grades were most in demand and some orders were placed for shipment scattered up to the first of June.

Until the congestion at the Eastern terminals is relieved the prospect of doing export business does not look very promising. Inquiries are received daily, but little business has been consummated.

There is a reduction in millfeed prices, as compared with last week, and the demand is light.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $7.10; standard patent, $5.60@5.90; first clear, $4.75@5.25; second clear, $3.25@3 50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.20@5.50; straight, $5.10@5.40; clear, $4.50@4.75.

Kansas Soft Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.10@5.40; straight, $5@5.30; clear, $4.50@5.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $5.90@6; straight, $5.60@6; clear, $4.60@4.70; No. 1 semolina, $6.10@6.20; No. 2 semolina, $6@6.10.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21@21.25; middlings, $22@22 25; red dog, $32.25.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5 25@5.35; dark, $4.75@5.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

H. H. Hanneman, of Minneapolis, was in Chicago the latter part of the week.

J. C. Shaffer & Co., Chicago, has opened a branch office at Rochelle, Ill., with S. J. Kennedy as manager.

Julius E. Hoffman, who has been associated with Lemson Bros. & Co., Chicago, has associated himself with Adolph Kempner & Co.

The Bemis Bro. Bag Co. will hold its annual meeting of all officers and principal representatives at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, March 8-10.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 28, 1916.

The flour market followed wheat and prices show a sharp reduction from last week. Mills have not experienced any large demand for flour, and not so many inquiries. Again, some mills report sales to large dealers who bought on the ground that wheat was as low as it would go. Mills are still running mostly on old orders. Some reports of cutting down in running time have been received, but the majority in Wichita are running full time. Mills in the southern part of Kansas are making better than half time, on an average, and are cleaning up old orders. Prices for good Kansas patents range from $5 90 to $6, basis Missouri River rate points.

The cash wheat situation was very weak, large receipts for week and the lack of flour orders, together with the big slump in the option market, being responsible. There were 462 cars of wheat in Wichita this week, against 176 a year ago. Receipts in the country continue large and prices to the farmer have dropped considerably, country dealers paying around 95c for wheat, basis No. 2. Exporters took most of the wheat on the Wichita market, but bids have dropped and they are paying around $1.14, Galveston.

Feed is very weak. Mills report a small demand and prices range from 90c to 95c, basis Kansas City. Shorts also show considerable weakness, and are selling from $1.15 to $1 20.

WICHITA NOTES.

George B. Ross, chief grain inspector of Kansas, states that, effective March 1, the fee for inspecting wheat will be 60c per car, instead of 65c as heretofore.

S. W. Horstman, superintendent of the Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau, of Kansas City, was a visitor in Wichita the past week. He reports no trouble on new estimated weights.

The Commissioner of Agriculture at Austin, Tex., reports that the wheat crop of that state will be less than one-half of last year's yield. Crops were entirely destroyed in certain sections by freezing. This report is also strengthened by reports from grain men and millers who have been over the state.

Among the visiting millers in Wichita the past week were: S. P. Kramer, of the Topeka Flour Mills Co, Topeka, Kan.; Bruce Young, of the Border Queen Milling Co., Caldwell; D. R. Krehbiel, of the Moundridge Milling Co., Moundridge., and J. W. Sauer, of the N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale, Kan.

James Guthrie, a farmer near Alva, Ok., brought into Alva 27 four-horse loads of wheat at one time, a total of over 2,000 bus. It excited considerable comment even in this land of big things. A picture was taken of the train assembled. Crowell Bros. bought the wheat at $1.06 per bu. If Mr. Guthrie had waited a week longer he would have taken about 16c per bu. less.

O. A. Cooper, Humboldt, Neb.: "Running mill 24 hours. Flour business is good locally. Have no demand from the East or South. Our millfeed output is being taken locally. Wheat area is only 80 per cent of last year."

Lincoln Mills, Lincoln, Neb.: "Running mill 11 hours. Flour business is fair. Our local inquiry is good and we are making good sales to Eastern markets for deferred shipment. Millfeed is in good demand. Wheat area is 10 per cent less than year ago."

S. L. Knox and his son have leased the mill at Elm Creek, Neb., and will place the mill operation by March 15.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 28, 1916.

Flour prices were sharply lower last week and buying showed a decrease in volume. With the big declines in wheat the trade displayed very little interest in the market, and it was a difficult matter to close up sales. Purchases were limited to the barest requirements, and generally the trade is waiting until the last possible minute before replenishing stocks. There is no inquiry at all for deferred shipment. Buyers are more bearish than ever, while mills hesitated about making reductions and are not following the market very closely. Flour prices made a net loss of 30c to 50c per bbl. last week, but some mills quoted reductions of only 25c per bbl.

Best hard winter wheat patents from Kansas and Nebraska are quoted at a range of $6 to $6.25 per bbl., sacked, delivered any part of the state. Spring wheat flour is being held at an even premium of 35c to 50c per bbl., the range on best patents being $6.35 to $6.75 per bbl., 48s, cotton, delivered. Spring wheat mills are not doing much new business in the state, but are still delivering flour on old contracts to bakers and to the large jobbing trade.

Carlot buyers are taking Southwestern flour principally, because of the large spring wheat flour premium.

Iowa mills are operating half time on an average. Mills in the state report business very dull, and practically all sales are to local territory. There is not much shipping demand, Eastern markets not making any inquiry at all. The large mills have cleaned up all old orders, as a rule, and are running on new business, which barely equals half-time output Iowa mills are asking same prices as Southwestern mills on best winter wheat patents.

Millfeed was steady all of last week and a slightly increased demand is noted. But supplies are ample for current needs of the trade and there is very little buying, except for immediate requirements. Bran is quoted at $21.50 to $23 per ton, while gray shorts are held at $23.50 to $26 per ton, sacked.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—$6@6.25; straight, $5.80@6; fancy clear, $5.10@5.50; second clear, $4 60@5.10.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $6.35@6.75; standard patent, $6.10@6.50; clear, $5.10@5.55.

Millfeed—Bran, $21.50@23 per ton: shorts, $23.50@26 for gray and $27@27.50 for white; flour middlings, $28@29.

IOWA NOTES.

The Leopold-Hoese Grain Co. has moved its headquarters from Sioux City, Ia., to Omaha, Neb. An office will still be maintained in Sioux City.

The Western Grain Dealers' Association, composed of Iowa dealers, will hold its next annual meeting in Cedar Rapids some time during April. The exact date will be fixed soon Secretary Wells is preparing the program.

Movement of corn and wheat in Iowa is being delayed by a shortage of cars. The corn movement is being interfered with particularly. Many elevator operators have stopped purchasing corn from farmers, because their elevators are filled and no cars are available for shipping.

Douglas & Co., corn starch manufacturers at Cedar Rapids, Ia., purchased about 250,000 bus. of corn in one lot at Omaha, Neb., last week. Douglas & Co. is manufacturing starch for Great Britain, this product of corn being used extensively in the manufacture of gunpowder. At this time the Douglas company is shipping from eight to ten cars of starch daily for export to Great Britain.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 28, 1916.

Flour business was booming on the break last week. However, the reaction in the market on Friday tended to limit business, but Saturday's decline again witnessed a good volume of sales. Buyers were purchasing for 60 and 90 days' shipment, and quite a few contracts were closed, basis of movement up to next July. Both Kansas and spring wheat mills did a large business, Kansas particularly, because of ability to make lower prices than ruling quotations on Northwestern flour.

The trade here anticipates further declines in the market, but flour is considered a good purchase on the present basis, and it is likely that business will be active for some time.

Resellers were put out of business during the week. The declines on Kansas and Northwestern flour in some instances were as much as 50c to 60c per bbl., and few resellers own flour at lower than the bottom price of the week. This factor alone stimulated business direct with mills.

Not much exporting was done by local brokers. Some inquiry was reported from the Continent and the United Kingdom. It is said that France bought some flour during the week.

Kansas and spring wheat mills are offering clear in large volume, but with the light export demand this flour is not finding much outlet in this market. Local blenders are oversupplied with clear and still have considerable coming on old contracts. Prices of clear were reduced as much as on better grades of flour. Spring wheat mills, it seems, were much more anxious than Southwestern to sell first clear.

Millfeed sales were about the same as in the preceding week. The market had a lower tendency, but no net reductions were scored. Local dealers still have considerable millfeed coming in old contracts, and are not interested in new purchases, as the retail demand is very light at this time and stocks of bran are very large.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$5.80@6.15; straight, $5.60@5.90; clear, $540@560; low grade, in jute, $350@4.55.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$6@6.25; straight, $5.75@6; clear, $5.40@5 60; extra, $4.75@4.90.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.85@6; straight, $5.60@5.85; clear, $5.10@5.40.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.25@5.60; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.25@5.60.

Spring Feeds, in 100-lb. sacks. Red dog, $30.50@31.50; flour middlings, $28.75@29.50; standard middlings, $26.25@26.50; bran, $25.25@25.75; Kansas middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $29.50@29.75; bran, $25 25@25 50; winter middlings, in bulk, $28.50@28.75; bran, $25.25@25.50.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Feb. 28, 1916.

The heavy decline in the wheat market the past few days has greatly demoralized flour trade on this market. The majority of flour buyers has considerable flour booked ahead. There are several jobbers here who are buying as needed, and several of the latter will doubtless buy should the market show reaction.

Selma jobbers have liberal stocks of oats which were bought before the decline, and unless the market reacts their loss will be considerable. Merchants report very small demand for feedstuffs at this time.

Selma Market Prices.

The following prices obtain on this market at this time:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (wood)—Superlative patent (35 to 50 per cent) at $6.75@6.85; premium patent, $6.25@6.35; standard patent, $5.90@6.

Nebraska and Kansas Flour (cotton)—Fancy family patent, $5.95; best bakers' patent, $5.95; standard patent, $5.75.

Millfeeds (100-lb. sacks)—Soft winter wheat bran, $24 per ton; soft winter wheat shorts, $26 per ton.

Corn Products—Kiln-dried bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.55; pearl grits, 96-lb. sacks, $1.70; corn chops, 100-lb. sacks, $1.57½.

SELMA NOTES.

George T. Treadwell and E. B. Martin, of the V. B. Atkins Grocery & Commission Co., Selma, Ala., returned this week from a pleasure trip to Havana, Cuba.

Law Lamar, Sr., of the wholesale firm of L. & E. Lamar, Selma, Ala., left last week for New York City, from which place he will make a tour of the West and return to Selma in about three months.

Celina Mill & Elevator Co., Celina, Tex.: "We are operating mill full time. Flour business is in fair volume. Local demand is good. Millfeed is active sale. Our wheat area shows a reduction of 35 per cent from a year ago."

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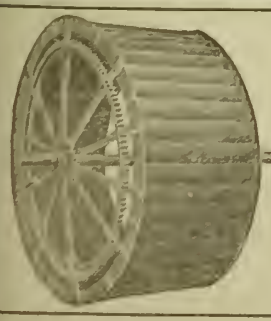

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Plymouth

The Plymouth Millers
Le Mars, Iowa

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28, 1916.

While the month of February is closing with a larger volume of business for corn products millers than a few weeks ago, the trade is still below general expectations. The improvement which had been expected to develop in the last week failed to materialize. On the whole last week's business was of about the same volume as in the preceding week.

Prices were changed little during the week. While cash corn quotations were at a lower range at times, corn products millers reported the moisture content of the arrivals so high as to preclude declines in their products. Towards the close cash corn strengthened, thus leaving the price situation at a practically unchanged level. Cream corn meal closed at $3.05 to $3.20 and standard at $2.85 to $3. Pearl grits were quoted 10c higher than cream meal. No. 2 mixed chop closed at $1.31½ to $1.35½.

Inquiry for meal was considerable. Another adverse factor for Missouri River mills was the increased competition from Illinois and Ohio in the Southeast. Chop moved again to Alabama and Florida and to other scattered points.

The improved situation in the South was reflected by an increase in the demand for cash corn from Texas. The Lone Star state, which has been buying cash corn now for several weeks, manifested a desire for somewhat larger quantities. Its purchases are still not heavy. The movement of corn to Kansas City was not as heavy as expected, but there are general expectations of larger primary arrivals. Large quantities of soft corn are awaiting market, and the mild weather is stimulating farm sales of this grain. From Nebraska it was reported today that railroads are making special arrangements to assist in moving soft corn, and similar activities in other states are probable. More corn was worked for export. Baltimore, it is reported, is leading in the export corn business.

On the Kansas City Board of Trade, for the first time in more than a month, corn bran was offered. Two cars, including one bulkhead, sold for $1.05 per 100 lbs. in bags. Only about five cars of corn bran have been sold on the Board of Trade thus far this winter.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers, last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.05@3.20 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.15@3.30 per bbl.; No 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.32½@1.35½ per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1@1.05 per 100.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 28, 1916.

Quotations of corn products on this market were stationary last week. Demand was scattering with few carlot deals put over. Country trade was light and exports, except to Nicaragua, Cuba and Honduras, were nil. Mexican export conditions continue demoralized, the peso being worth practically nothing. Much Louisiana corn was offered locally, keeping the market down. Shortage of bottoms also prevented activity in trans-Atlantic trade. Ruling prices for corn goods, basis bbl. and ½-bbl. lots in cotton and jute sacks, f. o. b. New Orleans, carlots, were: Cream meal, $3.50@3.60 per bbl; standard meal, $3.35@3.45 per bbl.; grits, $3.55@3.65; corn flour, $3.60@3.70; cracked corn, $1.30@1.35 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $26@27 per ton.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 28, 1916.

Corn has stood the pressure of the past week remarkably well, and declined but slighily. Corn was quoted here at 72@74c. No change was noted in corn meal, which is quoted $1.65@1.75 per 96-lb. bag, with fair demand at the mills, though not up to the usual volume.

New York, Feb. 28, 1916.

Corn goods prices were practically unchanged during the week, with only a routine business in evidence.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.80 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.90; hominy, $4.40@4.60; granulated yellow, $4.30; corn flour, $1.80@1.90. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.91@1.94; grits, $1.92@1.95; flakes, $2.25.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1916

The corn products market is unchanged, except on hominy, which is lowed and which leads in the demand. Trade is, however, small all around. This market is getting heavy receipts of corn. A fair demand exists for good quality corn, but the great proportion is low grade, much of it grading No. 4 or lower. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $28.50 per ton; corn feed meal, $31; cracked corn, $32; granulated corn meal, $1.90 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.90; white corn flour, $1.95.

Chicago, Ill, Feb. 28, 1916.

As compared with the previous week, there is no change in prices in corn products. Receipts of corn in this market continue large with no improvement in quality. Farmers realize that unless they dispose of this poor corn while it is frozen they will not be able to market it, and it looks as if Chicago will be the dumping ground for all this corn. Eastern railroads have advised they will accept low grade, high test corn at shippers' risk only, which means that most of the poor corn will have to be sold to points scattered over the Central West on destination weights, as Chicago has more than it can handle.

Hominy feed, white, is quoted at $27.50@28 per ton; white corn meal, $1.95 in 100-lb. sacks; yellow corn meal, $1.90 in 100-lb. sacks:; gluten feed, $26.75 per ton; gluten meal, $25.50@26.50 per ton; corn oil meal cake, $28.

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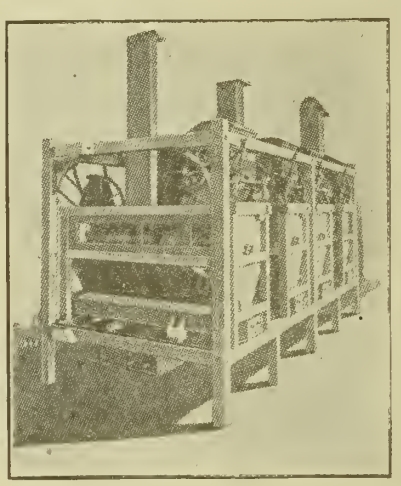
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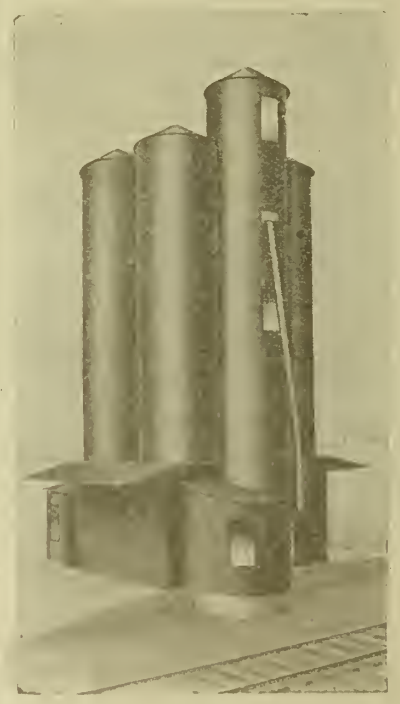
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Through the representatives of the following companies and this Department, FREE advice can be obtained regarding proper Fire Prevention.

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Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
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Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 28, 1916

The sensational tumble in the wheat market, making a loss of 16c for the week, has been partially met by millers with a reduction of 40c per bbl. Flour quotations in the state now range from $6 in Omaha to $6.60 in the western and southern sections. Most of the mills are running half time, but some few are yet filling back orders and running longer. Local trade is reported quiet, and Eastern trade without life. Should this drop in the wheat market be permanent Nebraska millers will be able to get into the market again, as stocks of wheat in growers' hands are yet large, and with corn to be handled and spring work in sight receipts are expected to increase.

Of millfeed little can be said. Jobbers report demand is slow and market weak. Quotations are $18 60 to $18.80 for bran, sacked, f. o. b. Omaha, and shorts range from $21 to $21.50.

No reports of damage to the growing crops have been received so far, and weather conditions are favorable. The sudden melting of the snow has put a lot of moisture in the ground.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—Patent, $5.80@6; straight, $5.60@5 80. Interior mills — Patent, $6@6.40; straight, $5.80@6.60.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—$18.60@18.80; shorts, $21@21.50. Interior mills —Bran, $20@21; shorts, $24@25.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Jensen Sons, Nelson, Neb.: "Operating mill 12 hours. Flour business is good locally. Nothing to Eastern or Southern markets. Millfeed is slow Wheat area is about the same as last year. We are building a new elevator near our mill plant."

The mill dam at Dewitt, Neb., was washed away last week by high water, as a result of melting snows. The dam was built more than 35 years ago. A new concrete mill dam will be built in the spring to replace the old dam.

Orleans Milling & Elevator Co., Orleans, Neb.: "We are running mill 11 hours. Flour business is good locally, but general demand is in only fair volume. Good demand prevails for millfeed. Wheat area is one-third larger than a year ago."

The Cedar Valley Mills, Spalding, Neb., is planning to install a new heating arrangement for the mill and elevator. The mill is being operated 11 hours and reports flour business good locally. Millfeed is in good demand. Wheat area is about the same as last year.

The mill at Oak, Neb., operated by Ernst Meyer & Son, is being converted to electric power. Ernst Meyer, at Superior, reports: "Mill running 12 hours. Flour business is slow, with demand limited to local trade. Wheat area is 10 per cent smaller than a year ago."

COLLECTIONS

We collect all your slow accounts. No collection, no fee. Refer to any mill in the state of Nebraska—any jobber in the city of Omaha. Write us for our special 2% collection plan.

RUSSELL ADJUSTMENT COMPANY
Woodmen of the World Building,
OMAHA, NEB.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 28, 1916.

Flour had a heavy decline last week in sympathy with the lower prices of wheat, conditions being considerably demoralized. Soft winter wheat flour was reduced 40c per bbl. at the local mills, and unless there is some recovery in the wheat market a further drop in prices will be made. Wheat had the biggest slump of the crop year, having lost 12c to 15c last week Kansas City and Minnesota flour has also shown decline, with very little business being handled by commission men.

The course of the market this week has checked the reselling movement, as few buyers had bought flour at a lower level than is now being made at the mills. However, there are not many outstanding contracts now, as business booked for some weeks had been of inconsequential volume and the old contracts are almost cleaned up. Demand for flour continues extremely light, buyers looking after only their current requirements and not manifesting interest in future needs. Wheat is quoted in the local market at $1.18@1.20.

There was little change in the millfeed situation. Production has been curtailed, and mills are not showing inclination to reduce asking prices. Demand is moderate.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton) —Best patents, $6 05; standard, $6 25; half patents, $5.95; low grades, $5.25 @5.50; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)— $5.15@5.40.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—$5.90 @6.10.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)— Soft winter wheat bran, $22@23; mixed feed, $23@24; standard shorts or middlings, $25@26.

PATTERSON'S PATENTED WHEAT TEMPERING AND UNBLEACHED MILLING PROCESS

This process makes whiter flour in color, purer flour in separation, without any artificial bleaching, and takes less wheat to manufacture a barrel of flour.

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THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Nashville receipts last week were 206 cars of grain. Stocks are: Wheat, 471,500 bus.; corn, 464,000 bus.; oats, 490,000 bus.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at the end of the week amounted to 46,000 bbls., against 50,300 bbls. at the end of preceding week. On account of light demand, mills have been curtailing output considerably, and are running on a much lower basis than at this time last year.

The Nashville grain case is now in the United States Court on appeal, and was heard last week before Judges Walker, Foster and Newman at New Orleans. The Nashville Grain Exchange is making a hot fight to retain reshipping at Nashville, based on past decisions of the United States Supreme Court and other tribunals recognizing the right of this city to be included in the group of Ohio crossing points.

Nashville shippers have started a movement for building up a large river transportation business. The city will be asked to expend $250,000 for wharf terminals, and negotiations are in progress with large transportation companies to operate steel barges on the Cumberland River. Charles D. Jones and other grain shippers are interested in the movement and promoting the plans. They say Nashville will be given greater importance as a river town than ever before. The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission against reshipping grain at Nashville is the cause of the action being taken.

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Not only the Standard of Excellence by which other flours are judged, but so high a Pinnacle of Milling Perfection that but few even attempt and none ever attain.

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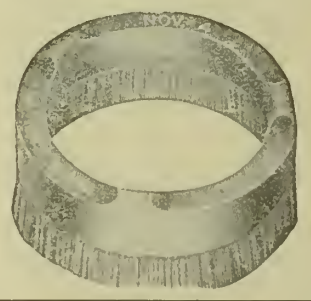

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Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

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Rolls Re-corrugated

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Mill Supplies

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28, 1916.

Alfalfa meal moved in the last week in practically unchanged volume. Prices, too, showed no change. There was complaint from millers and distributors of a lack of cars, this being felt particularly in this market. In the alfalfa feed trade discouraging reports as to business predominated.

No. 2 meal was again the center of interest. There was an increase in the supply of choice and No. 1, but the trade in these qualities was in sharp contrast with that of the early new crop period, when the higher grades were sought eagerly. As already reported, the leadership of No. 2 meal was due to the desire of mixers to hold down the cost of their feeds by using cheaper ingredients wherever possible.

Offerings of meal came principally from Kansas. The demand was largely with the Southeast, other sections buying rather sparingly. While the bright weather of the week was favorable for mill operations, it made roads so muddy as to interfere with deliveries of hay and meal. Besides, the mild weather was against liberal consumption.

Little effort was made by most makers to do an extensive business. One mixer reported that, although his supplies of molasses had been increased, business was difficult owing to the high prices which prevail. Dry mixed feeds were again reported moving to consumers who formerly used molasses mixtures exclusively. The Southeast was credited with taking some dry feed, and Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas were also purchasers. The trade is also feeling the effect of the suspension of horse and mule buying in Kansas City by the British government, as the concentration of thousands of horses in this vicinity a year ago provided an outlet for large quantities for alfalfa molasses feeds.

Prices of alfalfa hay declined 50c to $1 a ton, and the lowest grades closed almost unsalable. Receipts of alfalfa increased to 370 cars, compared with 345 the preceding week. Mild weather was a factor in the decline, as well as the larger supplies.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $18.50@21; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $14@17.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $22.50@25; standard, $21.50@23.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.50@28.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15.50@17; No. 1, $14@15; standard, $10.50@13.50; No. 2, $8@10; No. 3, $6@7.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 28, 1916.

Alfalfa meal trade conditions were unchanged during the past week. Blackstrap molasses continues to advance in price and the demand for molasses mixed feeds is in small volume. Mixers are having difficulty in obtaining sufficient molasses to fill old contracts. But all old sales are being filled and a few manufacturers are quoting molasses mixed feeds on new business and are making some sales. As a rule, however, the demand for mixed feeds is in very light volume because of the high prices. Some inquiry is reported from the South and Southeast, but St. Louis mixers are out of line on this business, as Nebraska manufacturers of mixed feeds are in position to make better prices on molasses mixtures.

The supply of alfalfa meal continues large. Mills in Western states are offering large amounts of meal for prompt and deferred shipment. However, due to the light demand for meal for feed manufacturing purposes there is a rather narrow outlet for alfalfa meal, consequently stocks are increasing in warehouses and supplies on track at different markets are large. Mills are having some difficulty in obtaining shipping instructions on old contracts, and are grinding meal and storing it in warehouses awaiting instructions.

Prices on meal are being maintained, but there is a rather weak tone in the market. With other feeds weak in tone, alfalfa millers are at a disadvantage because of the exceptionally high prices for mixed feeds.

No. 2 alfalfa meal is still available around $15 per ton, but mills generally are asking $16 for No. 2. Choice meal is worth from $21.50 to $22 per ton in 100-lb. sacks, but few sales are being made at these figures. No. 1 meal is quoted at $18.50 to $19 per ton. These quotations represent figures at which mills are making sales. Re-sales by alfalfa mixed feed manufacturers are in some instances $1 per ton under these figures.

Conditions in Western states are bright and mills are able to operate full time. The supply of alfalfa hay, although of poor quality, is large and mills are having no difficulty in purchasing their requirements of hay. Quite a number of mills, in fact, have over-contracted their requirements, as a result of the light meal demand, and are shipping alfalfa hay to Kansas City and other markets. Some mills are taking hay out of their warehouses and shipping it to market.

It is hard to quote molasses mixed feeds, as mixers are not sending out any open quotations. Most prices are for return wire acceptance. Grain mixed molasses alfalfa feeds are worth a range of $30 to $32 per ton, sacked, while molasses alfalfa feed is worth a range of $27 to $28 per ton, sacked. These are nominal prices and represent sales made last week.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 28, 1916.

All descriptions of alfalfa products showed an easier tone this week. Local buying was light, while Southern buyers took hold in fairly large quantities. Grain mixed feed and alfalfa meal showed the best demand, while molasses feed sold just fair. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $23.50@24; alfalfa meal, $25.50@26; molasses feed, $26@27.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 28, 1916.

Embargoes on hay were raised last week by the Illinois Central and other railroads, as supplies had been pretty well sold out of warehouses. Receipts of alfalfa from the West were heavy and of much better quality than has been the case this season. Some from Colorado and New Mexico graded No. 1 without difficulty, but the majority went to No. 2 and prime grading. Prices were normal. Quotations on No. 1 alfalfa hay were $20@21; No. 2, $19@19; primes, $16@17.50, and no grades $14@16. Alfalfa meal sold at $22@23; mixed feeds, except molasses mixed, at $28@35 per ton. Blackstraps were stationary at 18@19c per gallon and quite scarce.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1916.

The alfalfa market is holding steady, with firmness in molasses feeds. Trade is reported quiet. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22.50, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25.50 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $27.50.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 28, 1916.

Conditions are practically unchanged in the alfalfa meal market. Prices are held firm at last week's levels. Offerings are liberal, but the demand is light for this time of the year. Demand for mixed feeds is light. Present levels, due to the scarcity and high price of molasses, are above buyers' ideas of values, and there is no change looked for in the immediate future in this direction.

Choice meal is being quoted at $20@22.50 per ton; No. 1, $17@18.50; No. 2, $14@16; No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed is quoted at $22.50@23; No. 2, $21@21.60; grain molasses feed, $27.50@28.50; alfalfa grain feed, dry, is quoted at $27@28.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The Deerfield Sugar Co., Deerfield, Kan., will install an alfalfa mill at its plant there. Capacity will probably be around 50 tons per day. The mill will probably be ready for operation within 90 days.

The alfalfa mill on the West Dakota farm, about five miles east of Belle Fourche, S. D., was completely destroyed by fire last week, entailing a loss of $6,000. Other buildings on the farm were also burned, making the total damage $20,000. M. J. Amiley, the owner, carried only $7,100 insurance.

"I believe the supplies of choice and No. 1 meal coming to Kansas City now are about the heaviest on the 1915 crop," said G. T. Martin, of the Kansas City Alfalfa Feed Co., Kansas City, Mo. "This I attribute in part to freer selling of the better grades of alfalfa which farmers had been holding back for higher prices. Another factor is the change in the preference of mixers to lower grades, owing to the high prices prevailing for molasses."

Although record prices prevail for alfalfa seed, distributors on the Kansas City market report a liberal demand. The South and the East have been buyers, indicating increased interest in alfalfa production in those sections. Alfalfa seed is quoted between $16.50 and $21 per 100 lbs. in Kansas City, the highest prices in history. Seed dealers do not believe fall-sown alfalfa fields were damaged much this winter. Floods, however, killed alfalfa fields in Kansas and other states last year.

Present high prices of molasses alfalfa feed mixtures are resulting in an increased output of dry alfalfa feeds. Mixers are having considerable difficulty in obtaining a supply of molasses large enough to fill the needs of their trade, consequently have been quoting the trade principally on dry feeds—that is, a mixture of grain and alfalfa meal. But feeders are not taking to the dry mixtures, for all the energy of the alfalfa feed manufacturers in the last three or four years has been directed toward educating feeders to the value of molasses mixtures. The first commercially mixed alfalfa feeds were a dry mixture. Then the value of molasses was discovered. Now dry feeds are on the market again.

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If You Want Meal--We Have It
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G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

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Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality
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Supplied by the principal mill builders and mill furnishers throughout the country

NOTICE---Alfalfa Millers
We are *always* in the market for *alfalfa meal* when the goods and price are right, and are open to contract for any quantity from a car load to a mill output.
It may be worth your while to communicate *now* with
The Meader-Atlas Co.
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"The largest handlers of Alfalfa in the East"

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.
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Want Ads.

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POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, Kent, Ohio.

WANTED—Position as head miller with some reliable company. Prefer position where I can in time, and after satisfactory trial, obtain interest in the business. I am 39 years old and single, and have had 18 years' experience with both spring and winter wheat in mills of 100 to 200 bbls. capacity. No old, worn-out mills considered at any price, unless the owner is willing to make good. Speak German. State wages to save time. Address Box 331, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good 60-bbl. flour mill in connection with a good corn meal and feed plant. This mill is in first-class condition, now in operation. Come and see it and I will tell you why it is for sale. S. Megown & Son, Hale, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A thoroughly sober, industrious and capable man for taking charge of the manufacturing end, also to be conversant with the selling end of a molasses and poultry feed business. No has-beens need apply. Plant being arranged for turning out about 10 cars of molasses and poultry feed of the very best grades per day. Advise present position, full qualifications, age and references, also salary desired. Box 325, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One 40 h. p. Atlas steam engine; good condition. P. J. Burford, Doniphan, Mo.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1916

The flour market is showing no improvement in volume and mills are getting little business. Stocks are said to be of fair size in buyers' hands, and they show no disposition to buy, except in small quantities They give the reason that prices are still too high, and the sharp declines which occurred during the past week have not gone far enough to stimulate much trade. Some of the millers are advising their customers not to load up with flour unless another break occurs, and this in part accounts for the dullness. Prices are lower than last week.

An advance has occurred in millfeed prices, but business is quiet and it is difficult to get the quotations now asked. Quite a little feed was bought a few weeks ago at lower prices, and until such stocks are consumed the demand will probably be small. Jobbers are selling a little feed and quoting prices below those nominally asked by mills.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7.25@7.50 in wood; clear, $6.25; low grade, $5.25.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $6.20@6.40 in cotton; straight, $6.05@6.25; first clear, $5.60@5.75.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7@7.25 in wood; pastry, $6.50@6.75; low grade, $5.

Rye Flour—$6.15@6.25.

Millfeed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $22; standard middlings, $24; red dog flour, $30; oil meal, $34; gluten feed, $30.25.

BUFFALO NOTES.

The Faramel Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., has a building permit to enlarge and alter grain bins at its new feed plant. The cost will be $3,800.

Visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange during the past week included: M. L. Jenks, of the Nye-Jenks Grain Co., Duluth; A. J. Merigold, a Boston feed broker and former representative of the Husted Milling Co.; J. H. German, of the D. H. Grandin Milling Co., Jamestown; Roy J. Wigton, feed dealer, Batavia.

William Lambert, for many years a prominent flour and feed dealer of Lockport, died at his home there on Feb. 23, aged 85. He was born in England and settled in Lockport in 1849, engaging with the Spalding & Douglass mills as a salesman. In 1868 he started in for himself, continuing until six years ago. A daughter, Mrs. John T. Darrison, survives.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Feb. 28, 1916.

Due to weakness in the wheat market, mills reduced quotations last week from 30c to 60c per bbl. Mills were eager sellers, but even at the reductions they did not tempt the trade from the lure of the resellers. Every effort was made to convince bakers and dealers that supplies of distress flours were petering out, but buyers held off, so that little business was done. It was freely admitted that local stocks might go as high as 80,000 bbls.

Some Kansas patents were sold on a basis of $5.45@5.65 for March-April delivery. Clears were heavily oversold and prices kept up well, the major decline being 20@30c a bbl. for the week. Sales were made of clears at $4.90@5 per bbl. in cottons. All orders placed were limited and resellers did the bulk of the business.

Spring wheats declined 50@60c per bbl., but this did not attract buyers. Bakers seemed to give the preference to Kansas. Ruling prices for high patents was $5.85@6, in cottons, with other grades in proportion. The demand was slack, being far under the average for this season.

Soft winter wheat flour had almost no sale, in spite of a cut of 30c to 50c per bbl. High patents were offering at $6.10@6.25 per bbl. in cottons, with no takers. Bakers admitted being over-stocked and offered to sell 20@30c under mills' quotations in big lots.

Millfeed enjoyed a fair demand, with prices off 4c to 5c per 100 lbs. Hard wheat bran sold at $1.08@1.09, with soft wheat 1c higher. Some carlot orders were placed. Brown shorts were sold at $1.18@1.19 per 100 lbs. in carlot quantities.

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Milling and Grain News

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Volume Twenty-seven | TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1916. | Number Fifteen

Pure Flour in Balance

Rainey Bill Report by House Committee Is Delayed by International Situation.

Washington, D. C., March 6, 1916.

The House Ways and Means Committee has not yet met for final consideration of the Rainey bill, the press of international measures taking up most of the time of Congress. The indication is that a decision will be rendered soon, but it may be several weeks before the report of the committee will be announced. Corn products interests are still active in Washington, and are attempting to secure a favorable report on the measure by the House committee.

Millers are not inactive. Representatives and senators are in receipt of numerous letters and telegrams from millers and others interested in pure flour, asking for an unfavorable report on the measure. From reports received here, various state millers' associations are circulating petitions among millers in their territory, to be sent to state senators and representatives, asking for their support in defeating H. R. 9409, introduced by Congressman Rainey. The Michigan State Millers' Association is circulating such a petition, and the organization in Missouri has the signatures of most of the millers in the state. The Southern Illinois Millers' Association is also planning to send out such a petition if the House Ways and Means Committee makes a favorable report on the Rainey bill.

It seems that with the national defense measures before Congress and with the present international situation the different committees of Congress are exceedingly busy and measures not of immediate importance will not be considered until the present international tangle is settled.

That millers should continue to write their senators and representatives in Congress until final action is taken on the measure is readily apparent. Proponents of the Rainey bill are in Washington working for a favorable report and millers should not let up in their activities until the bill is finally defeated.

Consider Track Delivery Rule.

St. Louis, Mo., March 6, 1916.

A movement is on foot here to permit deliveries on future grain contracts from "track" as well as from elevators. The plan is being fostered by J. O. Ballard, of the Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., first vice-president of the Merchants' Exchange, and others, and is receiving the support of millers, as well as grain men, as it is generally thought it should be adopted here, owing to the relatively small elevator room in St. Louis, considering the large receipts of grain in this market. The rule, which will be drawn and considered by the board of directors of the exchange shortly, will be similar to that in use in Chicago, Kansas City and some other markets. The privilege of deliveries from track makes "corners" almost impossible.

Total Crop Year Receipts.

Total receipts of wheat at primary markets of the United States from July 1, 1915, to March 4, 1916, were 373,886,000 bus., against 373,247,000 a year ago; oats from Aug 1 to date, 414,128,000 bus., against 201,478,000; corn from Nov. 1 to date, 113,849,000 bus., against 143,324,000.

Territorial Limitation to Trademark.

Washington, D. C., March 6, 1916.

(Special Telegram.) The Supreme Court of the United States today granted to the Hanover Star Milling Co., Germantown, Ill., a permanent injunction against the Steeleville Milling Co., Stelleville, Ill., on use of Tearose as a trademark for flour in Alabama, Florida and Georgia, on the grounds that the Steeleville Milling Co. had been guilty of infringement and unfair practices. The Supreme Court refused the injunction of Allen & Wheeler Co., Troy, O. Allen & Wheeler were intervenors in the case.

* * *

The Tearose trademark case has been in the courts for more than five years. A number of mills in different parts of the country have been using the word tearose as a trademark for flour. However, more than five years ago the Hanover Star Milling Co. started suit to compel the Steeleville Milling Co. to stop the use of its tearose brand. The case was in court for several years, and then Allen & Wheeler, also using a tearose brand, became an intervenor and attempted to secure an injunction against the Hanover Star Milling Co.

The verdict of the Supreme Court, which gives the Hanover Star Milling Co. an injunction in only three states, is unusual. It means that the Steeleville Milling Co. will be able to use the tearose brand in any state, excepting Alabama, Florida and Georgia.

This ruling of the right to a trademark in a certain territory will probably have a broad influence on future trademark cases. The Hanover Star Milling Co. does most of its business in the three states mentioned in the decision of the court, while the Steeleville Milling Co. has been selling the tearose brand in Mississippi.

In this case the Supreme Court of the United States for the first time in history has decided that the use of trademark may be limited to certain territory. In refusing the petition of the Allen & Wheeler Co., Troy, O., the court held that this mill, which had never done any business west of the Ohio, could not compel the Hanover Star Milling Co. to discontinue use of the brand in Alabama, Georgia and Florida. Also, inasmuch as the Steeleville Milling Co. had developed a business in other states, the court has held that the Hanover Star Milling Co. can compel the Steeleville mill to discontinue the use of the trademark in only the three states mentioned.

New Officers of Alva Roller Mills.

The Alva Roller Mills, Alva, Ok., which changed hands last week for consideration of $34,000, has the following new officers: T. J. Holdridge, president; J. B. Hupp, vice-president; T. A. Noftzger and E. Anderson, directors. Mr. Anderson will continue as manager of the mill.

Winter Killing in Ohio.

The Ohio state crop report for March makes the condition of wheat 71 per cent of normal, as compared with 85 per cent in January and 97 per cent a year ago. Winter killing is the chief cause of the trouble. There is almost no snow protection.

Death of John Wolf.

John Wolf, of the Wolf Milling Co., Ellinwood, Kan., died this week. Mr. Wolf, with his son, Fred Wolf, built the mill at Ellinwood in 1907. He was not active in the operation of the plant.

Nebraska Mill Is Bankrupt.

The Brown Consolidated Milling Co., Fremont, Neb., was adjudged bankrupt on March 1 in the district court of the United States at Omaha. Assets of the company are listed at $63,039 and liabilities at $53,369. The mill owes large sums to several grain firms and to a bag company. Salaries of employes for several weeks are also included in the liabilities. The Brown Consolidated Milling Co. operated a 400-bbl. mill at Fremont. The officers of the company are: Victor Lyford, Falls City, Neb., president; G. Y. Bonus, Fremont, vice-president, and Fred Brown, secretary-treasurer.

The first meeting of creditors of the mill will be held in the offices of Fred W. Vaughan, referee in bankruptcy, Fremont, Neb.

Million-Bu. Elevator in Wichita.

A committee of business men in Wichita, Kan., will organize a company within the next week to 10 days to build a 1,000,000-bu. elevator in that market. Only a few minor details of organization remain to be settled. The company will be capitalized at $250,000, at least. Tentative plans for the new elevator have been drawn. The members of the committee are as follows: H. V. Wheeler, Walter P. Innes, L. W. Clapp, W. F. McGullough, Howard E. Case, John L. Powell, J. W. Metz, Earl W. Evans, J. Elmer Reese and F. G. Robertson.

Embargo on Wheat Is Lifted.

The Burlington Railroad lifted its embargo on wheat in Nebraska last week and is now accepting that grain for shipment. For some time the railroad has refused wheat shipments in Nebraska in order to care for more pressing demand on its rolling stock. The notice that the embargo was lifted follows an investigation by the State Railway Commission of the shortage of cars. Millers suffered because of the refusal of the Burlington to accept wheat shipments and the movement of wheat to Omaha fell off sharply.

Seek to Raise Kansas Minimum.

In a petition filed with the Public Utilities Commission of Kansas, railroads in that state are asking that the present minimum be raised to 40,000 lbs. on grain products, which is the prevailing interstate minimum. At present the Kansas minimum is only 24,000 lbs. on intrastate business. A hearing has been assigned for Topeka, Kan., on April 6. Millers in the state will oppose the action.

Government Report on Reserves.

The Bureau of Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture will issue a report on March 8 showing stocks of wheat, corn, oats and barley on farms and the proportion of each of these crops which will be shipped out of the counties where grown. The report will also show the percentage of the 1915 corn crop of merchantable quality.

Advance Chicago Commission Rates.

A movement is under way in Chicago to advance commission on future grain trades to $10 for 5,000-bu. lots and make brokerage rates 75c, instead of 50c. It is also proposed to have all orders for commission houses put on the brokerage basis, instead of having traders paid on a salary basis.

Reopen Export Rate Case

Interstate Commerce Commission Will Hear New Evidence—Other Washington News.

Washington, D. C., March 6, 1916.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered the reopening of the export grain case, a decision in which it declared not justified proposed increases in rates on grain and flour and other grain products from points in Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Kentucky and points east of the Mississippi as far as Pittsburg and north of the Ohio River to Atlantic Coast ports for export. It is believed that the reopening of the case means that some increases will be permitted on this traffic, because the proposed advances were denied only by a small majority of the commission. The first decision was handed down against the dissent of Commissioners Harlan, Clark and Daniels.

* * *

The effective date of the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission readjusting west-bound transcontinental rates on buckwheat flour and corn flour has been postponed by the commission from April 1 until May 1.

* * *

The application of the Kansas City Southern Railway for authority to establish rates on wheat, corn, flaxseed, millet seed, broomcorn, hay and articles taking the same rates from Kansas City, Mo., to points on the Joplin & Pittsburg Railway which shall disregard the long and short haul clause has been denied by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Auspicious Weather in Southwest.

Kansas City, Mo., March 6, 1916.

Weather conditions in the last week were favorable for wheat in the Southwest, the mild temperatures of the last few days stimulating growth. However, the lack of rain in Texas and Southern Oklahoma was unfavorable. These sections and Southern Missouri sent reports of the plowing up of fields for other crops. Kansas advices were mostly very favorable.

The Federal Weather Bureau office at Topeka, in its monthly review of crop and weather conditions in Kansas, says:

"Winter wheat emerged from its covering of snow and ice in fine condition and reports are optimistic in every county. In most parts the ground was either frozen or too wet to permit of much spring plowing.

"Last month was one of the most pleasant Februarys that Kansas has ever experienced, according to the summaries of daily weather observations at 120 stations of the Weather Bureau which cover conditions in every county of the state. The number of clear days during the month was the greatest on record for February and the amount of moisture that fell one of the least that has occurred in any month in the past 29 years. Only one cold wave occurred, and windy, disagreeable days were conspicuous by their absence.

"Monthly temperatures averaged above normal in all parts except a few northeastern counties.

"Average precipitation over the eastern third was .47 of an inch; the middle third, .20; the western third, .03, and for the entire state .27, which is .93 below normal, and, with one exception, the least on record for February."

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Brakes on Resellers.

Millers are again in control of flour markets. Resellers were removed by the recent declines in wheat and are not trying to compete with millers on new business. For more than 60 days all the principal flour markets of the country were practically closed to millers, because buyers who had overcontracted their needs were reselling at considerably under the market price and still making a large profit on these resales. Perhaps there has been no period in the last five years during which resellers were so rampant as during the last 60 days. Buyers with and without capital to finance large flour sales were reselling contracts at a large profit, while millers were helpless and were doing practically no business, except to deliver this low-priced flour to resellers who were obtaining a profit at their expense. Even the smallest bakers in the large markets seemed to have a surplus car or two of flour to offer to the trade at a discount under mill prices.

To eliminate reselling is possible. Mills need take only one precaution—not to over-contract the trade. A small baker, a large baker or a jobber who purchases two or three times his usual requirements from a mill is bound to make trouble, no matter what the trend of the market. The responsible jobber or baker in the market does not over-purchase his requirements. He does not gamble on the future trend of flour prices. If the baker or jobber purchases twice his necessary requirements and the market shows a sharp advance before delivery time arrives, that buyer will enter the open market in competition with the mill from which he purchased, and generally sell that flour at considerably under the mill price, just so there is a small profit for him. He has no desire at all to maintain good trade conditions. On the other hand, if the market shows a sharp decline millers have considerable trouble in obtaining shipping instructions, and in many instances face possible cancellation of orders and a resultant large loss.

It is to the advantage of all millers to sell their trade just the flour they will use, not 50 per cent or 100 per cent more, or three times as much as they can use. Of course, it is a difficult matter to estimate the requirements of all buyers, but it is usually apparent when the purchaser is merely speculating. Besides, no mill should sell any buyer a large lot of flour if that buyer is unable to finance the purchase of the flour. Certain buyers in the Southeast who have not the ready or available cash to purchase a single car of flour were booked up for thousands of barrels of flour recently, and it was these buyers who caused the most trouble in reselling.

Mills cannot eliminate reselling altogether, but it is possible to avoid conditions such as prevailed in the last 60 days. It was not through the activities of millers that this condition came to an end. It required declines in the market to stop reselling. Certain mills that have been using all their means to stop reselling have been refusing in the last two years to sell a buyer for more than his 60-day needs. There are also millers who will not sell for more than 30 days. These mills do not face the likelihood of canceled contracts on their books and are working for the general good of the industry. Those that have been selling for three, six and even 12 months' shipment have not been making a larger balance than the mills selling for only 30 and 60 days. In fact, their average profits have been smaller.

Trade conditions will improve to a marked extent when a larger number of mills cease to contract a buyer for an entire year's supply. Milling and Grain News knows that some of the most successful mills in the country have adopted this plan and claim for it part of their success. "Distress" flour will be a thing of the past when long-time contracting, which leads to over-contracting, is eliminated. Perhaps the experiences of millers in the last 60 days will help toward such a consummation.

Time for a Censor.

Admittedly, there is some damage to the winter wheat crop in the Southwest hard wheat belt and in the soft winter wheat states. But it is too early to estimate in a general way the extent of damage, and it will probably be at least another month before any figures on the abandoned acreage will be available. However, these facts are not restricting the activities of crop experts employed by large speculative grain houses, nor are they limiting the number of "messages" from country points telling of wheat damage. It is, therefore, again apparent that the grain exchanges of this country ought to take some steps to eliminate the dissemination of misleading crop news, as news of this character is being sent out almost daily by different grain houses.

Conditions have been unusual during the last few months. Whether winter wheat has suffered materially from exceptional conditions is not wholly apparent, but the peculiar weather conditions which have prevailed all winter give various crop experts grounds for new theories on which to base supposed crop damage findings. It ought to be the aim of the grain exchanges of this country to limit as much as possible any news which tends to give a wrong impression of actual conditions in grain-producing states.

What the grain exchanges need is a censor for crop news, in addition to a severe penalty for the dissemination of any information tending to mislead. There are some traders who believe that such a penalty would not eliminate unfair market news. A censor could be impartial. It is one of the foibles of grain traders that all of the crop news emanating from their offices tend to prove their view of the market, whether that view be bearish or bullish. These grain traders do not paint the news knowingly, yet it is colored to indicate actual or possible damage or a lack of damage altogether, depending on the view of that dealer as to market prices.

An impartial censor would not have any market view, and the news he could approve would represent actual conditions as well as they could be represented. The censor could eliminate certain reports. For instance, publicity was given last week to a message coming from Rosedale, Kan., which claimed severe crop damage. Rosedale is a suburb of Kansas City, and if there is any wheat in its immediate vicinity, then that wheat is confined to some back yard. Practically all of the important daily market papers carried this item of crop news. A censor would have unhesitatingly deleted it.

In the course of a crop season there are almost innumerable instances of messages from unimportant wheat sections claiming large damage to wheat. These messages are usually exaggerated. It should be the duty of the censor to deal with instances of this kind and to prevent the manufacture in dark corners of unfounded crop reports.

The problem of impartial crop news is an annual one. It seems that this problem of the grain trade, at least, is as far from solution now as five or 10 years ago. While the appointment of a censor would not eliminate all the faults of crop news, it would at least help effect an improvement over present conditions, as there are almost no restrictions now. Millers, as well as grain men, suffer from exaggerated crop news. Market fluctuations are wider and trade is upset during such periods. The censor could not make crop scares impossible, for there are crop scares which are based on actual conditions, but a competent appointee should be able to prevent the circulation of unfounded or untrue reports intended to bolster speculation.

Investigates Eastern Congestion.

The seriousness of the present ca shortage problem has finally arouse the Interstate Commerce Commissio to action. Early this week the na tional railroad body in Washingto will informally hear representative of all interests desiring to expres views with respect to causes for con gestion in Eastern terminals and pro posals for relieving the congestion b tariff changes or other methods. A the congestion at Eastern seapoints i one of the reasons for the car shor age, it is indicated that the entir car shortage problem will be a ma ter of consideration by the commissio

That railroads have been backwar in building more cars is acknow edged and that this is a prime facto in the present car shortage can b readily seen. But the freight con gestion in Eastern points is also factor in the situation and the inade quate methods of railroads in distrib uting equipment is another reason fo the troubles of the millers arisin from inability to obtain box cars.

Official railroad compilations sho that Western lines, or those wes of Chicago, have 11 per cent fewe box cars on their lines than the tota number which they own. On the oth er hand, the lines of the East hav 10 per cent more box cars on track than they own, while the New Eng land lines have an excess of 43 pe cent.

It is understood that the Car Ser ice Commission of the American Rai way Association wants to get pe mission to make advances in demu rage and storage charges to as grea an extent as it sees fit so that car will be forced back to shipping point This probably will receive attentio at the hearings at Washington. Ad vances in demurrage rates are no favored by shipping interests, bu some method is necessary for th elimination of the holding policy o some shippers, who will hold freigh in cars for perhaps weeks in the hop that the market will turn in the favor.

Millers should be encouraged by th action of the Interstate Commerc Commission in calling the hearin Although the hearings will be i formal, they will bring out some i teresting advices and will probabl result in a betterment of freight c conditions.

Clement, Curtis & Co., Chicago, est mate farm reserves of wheat a 200,000,000 bus. B. W. Snow, the Ch cago crop expert, says his reports i dicate reserves on farms at 223,309,00 bus., compared with 168,931,000 bu last year and the five-year average o 160,000,000 bus. Mr. Snow estimate that of the reserves 210,00,000 bu are of merchantable quality.

pace Limited--Not Business

·cean Freight Room Is Scarce and Is Principal Hindrance to Flour Exporting.

New York, N. Y., March 6, 1916.

Seaboard exporters in this market nd at other points would be doing record business in flour if ocean pace were available. At this time xports of flour and wheat are limited nly by the inability of millers and ther exporters to contract for ocean eights. Practically the only busiess being done by exporters is on asis of delivery at seaboard. Foreign governments themselves are havng considerable difficulty in obtainng freight room on trans-Atlantic ners. Rates are still advancing.

An investigation into the course of ne rates prevailing in the local teamer chartering market for the ast year and a half, taking representative grain and flour charters beween the principal ports of traffie s the index, shows that charter rates n steamers are now at levels rangng all the way from eight to twelve mes what they were in June, 1914, wo months before the war broke out.

Quotations on flour and grain mixures for the past six months or more ave been so changeable, new rates eing stated on practically each teamer that has been fixed, as to ake it practically impossible to say ust what the current market rate is. harters have been fixed recently at ates which depended mainly on what he agents or owners asked for their ndividual steamers.

Few "free" steamers have been vailable for either grain or flour caroes out of this and other North Atantie ports in reeent months. It is stimated that approximately 80 per ent of the tonnage engaged in grain arrying trips out of North Atlantie orts are working under requisition rders of the British, French or other uropean governments.

Two months before the war in urope began (June, 1914), steamers ere being fixed in the local market or full cargoes of grain between the o-called Northern range ports of the tlantic coast and United Kingdom orts at rates generally in the neighorhood of 2s 3d per quarter of eight us. To the French Atlantic ports the ate was then about 2s 9d; to French Mediterranean ports, about 2s 10d; o West Italy ports, the same. From ulf ports to the United Kingdom, rain eargoes were being sent forvard freely for 2c 3d, while to Medierranean ports from the Gulf, rates anged anywhere from 2s 10½d to s 3d.

One year after June, 1914, or ten nonths after the war started, the full argo grain charter rates on steamers rom North Atlantic ports of the nited States had practically quadupled, reaching the level of 8s 1½d in June, 1915), and all the other orts realized similar advanees. The reatest proportionate advanee, howver, ensued with the months folowing the summer of 1915, continung as the shortage of steamers hecame more pronounced.

In January this year full eargo rain steamer charter rates were at he level of about 15s 3d per quarter f eight bu., between North Atlantic orts and the United Kingdom; to French Atlantie ports they had advanced from 9s 6d in June, 1915, to the level of 16s, and from Gulf ports to Marseilles they had climbed from 10s to 24s.

Despite the faet that the grain charter rates had doubled within the spaee of seven months from the summer to the elose of 1915, there has been no indieation as yet that they have reached the top mark. With the British government enforeing a license system for each voyage of all British ships in an effort to overcome the shortage in the freight spaee for the earriage of foodstuffs, and praetieally every other one of the allied governments in Europe enforeing similar restrietions on their merehant steamers, the shortage of tonnage for private charters has lately become a matter of serious consideration by shippers generally.

100,000-Bu. Elevator at Hutchinsin.

The L. H. Pettit Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kan., will award eontraet in the next few weeks for the ereetion of a 100,000-bu. eonerete elevator. The company has already purehased a site for the elevator and is figuring with contraetors now for the construetion work. The elevator at Hutehinson will be used as a terminal elevator for the string of elevators owned by the Pettit Grain Co. in interior Kansas. The elevator will eost about $25,000.

With the addition of the Pettit elevator, Hutehinson, Kan., will have as mueh elevator storage as any other point in Kansas, exeept Kansas City, Kan. The Larabee Flour Mills Co. operates the largest elevator, with capaeity of 550,000 bus. It is figured that the total storage owned by milling and elevator eompanies at Hutehinson amounts to more than 2,500,000 bus.

Half Million Bus. at Indianapolis.

The Indiana Public Elevators Co., a newly incorporated organization at Indianapolis, has purehased land for the construetion of an elevator with capaeity of 500,000 bus. Work has already started. W. H. Benedict is president of the eompany. Other principals are Paul R. Johns, F. M. Montgomery, Edward Coolittle and C. W. Bell. The elevator will have a transferring capaeity of 200 cars per day.

What the Mills Are Doing.

Boyes, Hulshizer & Co., Seward, Neb.: "We are running the mill 24 hours. Flour business is good generally, while local demand is in fair volume. Eastern and Southern markets are not buying. No demand for deferred shipment. Millfeed is rather slow. We estimate our wheat area at 5 per eent less than a year ago."

Severanee Milling Co., Severanee, Kan.: "Running mill 11 hours. Flour business is 'fine and dandy' in local territory. Demand from the East is only fair. Nothing doing in Southern markets. All our clear flour is moving to Chieago. Millfeed is ready sale locally. Wheat area is about the same as last year."

Steinauer Milling Co., Steinauer, Neb.: "We are operating mill an average of 11 hours daily. Flour business is good locally. We are not doing anything in the East or South. There is some inquiry for deferred shipment. Millfeed is fair sale. Wheat area is 20 per cent less than a year ago in this immediate territory."

The Globe Mills, El Paso, Tex.: "We are operating mill full time. Flour business is good locally and at nearby points. Nothing for deferred shipment. Millfeed is quiet sale. Wheat area is larger in this seetion than a year ago."

Elk City Flour Mills Co., Elk City, Ok.: "Operating mill full time. Flour business is good loeally. We are not selling Eastern or Southern markets. Millfeed is searee and we are barely able to fill loeal demand. Wheat area is 10 per cent less than year ago."

Turon Mill & Elevator Co., Turon, Kan.: "Operating mill 15 hours. Flour business is good locally and to nearby points. We don't sell Eastern or Southern markets. Deferred shipment demand is fair. Millfeed demand is in moderate volume. Wheat area is same as last year."

Manhattan Milling Co., Manhattan, Kan.: "Operating mill full time. Flour business is fair, with local demand taking most of output. Nothing doing in Eastern or Southern markets. Deferred shipment inquiry is slow. Millfeed demand is good. Wheat area 20 per eent less than last year in territory adjaeent to this point."

Lafe Milling Co., Lafe, Ark.: "Operating mill 18 hours. We are behind on local orders. Don't sell outside our immediate territory. There is some inquiry for deferred shipment. Millfeed demand is good. Wheat area is at least 50 per eent larger than year ago."

Prairie Grove Milling Co., Prairie Grove, Ark.: "Operating mill 11 hours. Flour business is good, our trade being all local. We are not selling for deferred shipment. Millfeed is moving into eonsuming channels freely. Wheat area is 10 per cent larger than year ago."

The Excelsior Mills, Burlington, Kan.: "We are running 24 hours. Flour business is fair. Eastern markets are bidding too low. Millfeed is strong. Wheat area is 25 per cent smaller."

The Neligh Mills, Neligh, Neb.: "We are running mill 12 hours. Flour business is in fair volume. Local demand is good, but Eastern markets are quiet. The trade is not buying for deferred shipment. Millfeed is in good demand. Wheat area is 10 per eent less than last year."

Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Neb.: "We are running mill 12 hours. Flour business is light. Demand from Eastern markets is dull and Southern inquiry is also in light volume. Not mueh doing for deferred shipment. Millfeed is fair sale. Wheat area is 10 to 15 per cent less than last year throughout the state."

Gage Roller Mills, Gage, Ok.: "We are operating mill 11 hours. Flour business is fair. Local demand, whieh is taking most of output, is in good volume. We are selling some flour to points west. Nothing for deferred shipment. Millfeed is slow sale. Wheat area is the same as last year."

Salt Liek Milling Co., Valmeyer, Ill.: "We are operating the mill an average of somewhat less than 12 hours daily. Flour business is very bad. Loeal demand is fair, but Southern markets are buying very slowy. Nothing for deferred shipment. Wheat area is the same as ast year."

Chicago Flour Stocks.

Stocks of flour in Chicago on March 1 amounted to 62,400 bbls., eompared with 61,700 bbls. on Feb. 1, 65,800 bbls. on Jan. 1 and 73,700 bbls. on Mareh 1 last year. Two years ago flour stocks on Mareh 1 amounted to 84,400 bbls., while on Mareh 1, 1912, stocks were 99,300 bbls.

* * *

August Rump, flour inspector of the St. Louis Merehants' Exehange, reports flour stoeks in St. Louis Mareh 1 at 61,570 bbls., eompared with 67,600 bbls. on Feb. 1 and 68,300 bbls. on March 1 a year ago.

New Lake Steamship Line.

The Great Lakes Transit Co. has been formed, with 35 vessels, which will eontrol 85 per cent of the lake passenger, package freight and grain steamships. Headquarters will be at Buffalo. These vessels were formerly railroad-owned, and the lines had to give them up on aeeount of a decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The lines affected are the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Erie, D. L. & W. and Rutland. It is planned to begin operations early in April with the transportation of 3,000,000 bus. of wheat from the head of Lake Superior to Buffalo. With one big company owning so many vessels and operating them under a single management, the flour trade, which is a very important part of lake commerce, is expeeted to be henefited. The eapital of the new company is $20,000,000, and the management is made up of men of long experience in the lake navigation trade.

Purchase Oklahoma Mill

J. B. Hupp and T. J. Holdridge Buy Plant at Alva—Another Southwestern Mill Changes Hands.

The Alva Roller Mills property, Alva, Ok., and 33 country elevators in Oklahoma changed hands on March 1, when J. B. Hupp and T. J. Holdridge purehased the entire holdings of the Alva Roller Mills. The consideration is said to be $340,000. The principal owner of the Alva property, George A. Harbaugh, will retire from the milling and grain business altogether to devote his time to his Oklahoma oil interests. Mr. Harhaugh is considered one of the wealthiest men in Oklahoma and has been in the milling and grain business at Alva for a number of years.

Mr. Hupp and Mr. Holdridge are large stockholders in the Kansas Flour Mills Co., whieh operates eight mills in Kansas and Oklahoma. Mr. Hupp is general manager of the company, while Mr. Holdridge is treasurer, and both are aetive. Mr. Holdridge now owns two mills outside of his interests in the Kansas Flour Mills Co., the Aetna Mills Co., at Wellington, Kan., and the Security Flour Mills Co., at Abilene. However, all the milling interests of Mr. Hupp are included in the Kansas Flour Mills Co. properties.

The new owners eame into possession of the property on Mareh 1. E. Anderson, who has been manager of the mill, continued in charge. No ehanges will be made in the operation of the plant, at least for the present. The Alva Roller Mills have a daily eapacity of 600 bbls. and a large elevator and eorn mill in eonjunetion. The total volume of business by the elevators and mill in 1915 amounted to more than $5,000,000.

The purehase of the Alva property by Mr. Hupp and Mr. Holdridge will not change the relations of these two men with the Kansas Flour Mills Co. For the present at least, the mill will be operated independent of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. Mr. Hupp and Mr. Holdridge will both eontinue to hold their present positions—that of general manager and treasurer, respeetively.

* * *

W. H. Kinney purehased the interest of T. J. Holdridge in the Security Flour Mills Co., Abilene, Kan., and is now sole owner of the mill. Mr. Kinney is also president and a large stockholder of the Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wiehita, Kan., and is also interested in the Border Queen Milling Co., Caldwell, Kan., and other mills in the state. He is one of the largest individual mill owners in the Southwest.

W. A. Chain will be retained as manager of the Seeurity Flour Mills Co. Mr. Chain has been very successful in the operation of this mill.

Increase Small-Lot Commissions.

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade voted last week to advance commission rates on 1,000-bu. transactions in futures from $1.50 to $2.50. This was the second vote taken, the previous vote defeating the measure.

Chieago is the only market in the country dealing in less than 5,000-bu. lots. In that market a very important business has been developed in 1,000-bu. lot trading. Cash houses in Chieago use the 1,000-bu. lot to hedge earlots, and eountry elevator dealers use the small-lot market to a large extent. At one time St. Louis traded in less than 5,000-bu. lots, but it was given up. At this time future traders and commission houses at Kansas City are trying to organize a 1,000-bu. lot future market, but have not been sueeessful so far. In the Chicago market wheat is the only article traded in 1,000-bu. lots.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., March 6, 1916.

Flour trade in Kansas City and the Southwest was not so unsettled in the last week as in the preceding six-day period of sensational wheat declines. However, the irregularity in price fluctuations in wheat, together with the scoring of moderate declines, operated against the development of a general buying movement. Mills made more divergent reports as to business than in the previous week, but it was evident that the total sales showed little increase.

Naturally, further recessions were made in prices on flour, but most mills did not follow the full decline in wheat. At the close a common price for best patents, jute, Kansas City, was between $4.80 and $5.20. Straights closed at $4.55 to $5.

The business reported by most mills was of a hand-to-mouth character, being for immediate shipments in small lots. This buying reflected the reduction in stocks which has followed the slackening of the last few weeks in trade. Buyers again displayed a lack of confidence in the market, giving the export and statistical situation as their reason for waiting. This tendency was more manifest among interior and Central states buyers than in the East. There were more inquiries from the East, and buyers in general seemed to be keeping in very close touch with millers and brokers, but the wheat market did not develop the upward tendency or the steadiness which was necessary to bring out actual bookings. Another factor, reported for the first time in weeks, was the increased competition from the Northwest. Some mills reported their Eastern connections complaining of a difference in quotations in favor of spring wheat mills, this difference having been sufficient to induce the placing of orders for the offerings of the Northwest.

Among many mills there is still a feeling of hopefulness, but it is based largely on a change for the better in the wheat market. It is also felt that the flour supply situation in large consuming markets is promising. Still shipping directions were only fair.

Quiet prevailed in export trade. There were few bids from the United Kingdom or the Continent, and the export brokers also showed little interest. Freight room was reported scarcer. Besides, there was little improvement in the freight congestion situation. The steadiness of foreign exchange at recent advances was a bright factor, but it was of little weight.

Weakness ruled in clears. Offerings were freer. First clear was quoted at $3.85 to $4.25 and second clear at $3.30 to $4.

* * *

There was evidence of a better trade in soft wheat flour. The recent sharp declines in prices appeared to have the effect of inducing buyers in the South to take on more liberal supplies. Interior mills made the most favorable reports on business. A freer movement of soft wheat from farms is helpful to the trade. Best soft wheat patents closed at $5.50, practically unchanged.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, March-April shipments, $4.55@5; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.85@4.35; second clear, $3.30@4.

Dullness in Trade in Millfeed.

Extreme dullness was the rule in the market for millfeed in the last week. Instead of bringing out increased buying, the recent sharp declines in prices appeared to have little influence on distributors. Prices as a result were mostly lower again, although there was evidence of a decision on the part of mills in the interior to store feed in some cases.

A notable feature of the week was the extensive booking of bran for April and May shipment. There was heavy buying by large feed dealers, the prices on April and May delivery being between 90c and 95c.

Bran sold as low as 83c during the week, but the close was at 84c to 85c. One extensive distributor declared trade almost demoralized, but a hopeful feeling prevailed among some country mills, which refused to sell, except at figures above current quotations. There was no activity in the market in any direction, although weather conditions were somewhat more favorable. The close on bran a week ago was 86@87c.

Shorts were about as disappointing as bran. Brown shorts showed most weakness, being quoted down as low as 90@93c by some dealers, or more than 5c lower, but closed at 95@98c. Gray shorts were quoted at $1.05@1.08 and white at $1.10@1.15. The sales made were to scattered districts and mostly for immediate requirements.

So far as conditions for the consumption of millfeeds are concerned, the exceptionally strong tone in the markets for live stock and dairy products appears very favorable. On the other hand, there is complaint of economy on the part of consumers in the South. Availability of unmerchantable grain in the corn belt states is also having some effect in reducing consumption of millfeed. The output is still liberal, although not equal to that of earlier weeks of this year.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 84@85c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, 95@98c; gray shorts, $1.05@1.08; fancy white middlings, $1.20; red dog, $1.30@1.40.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 60,900 bbls. of flour during the past week, compared with 66,600 bbls. in the preceding week, 69,200 bbls. two weeks ago and 47,800 bbls. the same week last year. The output figures include 6,800 bbls. of soft wheat flour.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.90@5.30 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.70@5.10; first clear, $4.35@4.70; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.20@5.50 per bbl.; soft clear, jute, $4.30@4.90;

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.50@4.70 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.30@4.50; wheat graham flour in small sacks, $4.80@5.20 per bbl.; whole wheat flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.35@5.30; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $4.70 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 84@85c; red dog, in 100-lb sacks, carlots, $1.40@1.45; white shorts, $1.12 up.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.75@5.90 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.50@5.75; bran, 95c@$1 per bbl..; millrun, $1.05@1.08; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.60@6.25 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.70@6; bran, 95c@$1; mixed mill run bran, $1.05@1.10; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 33@34c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.40@1.45.

Arkansas—Soft wheat high patent, $5.80@6.20 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.70@6.10; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, $1.05 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6@6.25 per bbl.; hard wheat bran, $1.20 per 100; shorts, $1.45; flour, high patent, $6.10@6.45 per bbl.; @6.50 per bbl.; hard winter patent, meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Wheat Stocks Decrease.

Wheat stocks in Kansas City last week decreased 429,683 bus., the heaviest falling off in months. The decrease in stocks the same week a year ago was 294,722 bus., despite much lighter receipts. The present holdings of wheat in Kansas City are 8,186,722 bus., compared with 3,451,437 bus. a year ago.

Receipts of wheat for the week were 662 cars, compared with 892 the preceding week, 279 a year ago and 325 the same period two years ago. It is believed the movement was checked by the sharp decline in prices recently and also by the lack of cars.

Millers and exporters were the principal buyers of cash wheat. The enlarged movement in the Northwest checked demand from that territory. Cash prices closed unchanged to 3c a bu. lower. Quotations Saturday, a week ago and a year ago, respectively, follow: No. 2 hard, $1.05@1.10, $1.07@1.12 and $1.39@1.40; No. 3 hard. $1.03@1.09, $1.03@1.12 and $1.38@1.40; No. 4 hard, 97c@$103, 97c@$1.06 and $1.37@1.39¼; No. 2 soft, $1.05@1.10, $1.07@1.10 and $1.39; No. 3 soft, $1.01@1.06, $1.03@1.07 and $1.38; No. 4 soft, 96c@$1, 97c@1.03 and $1.36@1.37½.

Corn receipts in Kansas City for the week were 729 cars, compared with 616 the preceding week and 147 a year ago. The movement is expected to continue liberal.

Receipts of oats for the week were 40 cars, against 59 the previous week and 66 a year ago.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Elk City Flour Mills Co., Elk City, Ok., has purchased the Elk City elevator of the Weatherford Milling Co., and will operate it.

Annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association will be held in Kansas City May 2 to 4, inclusive. Secretary E. J. Smiley is preparing the program for the convention, which will be the nineteenth annual meeting.

G. M. Rader, L. W. Rader and B. A. Taylor purchased the plant of the Gage Roller Mills, Gage, Ok., last week and are operating the mill, which has been idle for some time. The new owners will make several improvements in the mill building.

Although it has been rumored that the Lyons Milling Co., Lyons, Kan., would move its office in the near future to Hutchinson, Malcolm McNair says this is not likely and that the office will continue to be maintained at the plant in Lyons.

The Smith County Farmers' Union is considering plans for the erection of a 150-bbl. mill at Lebanon, Kan. Final decision on the project will be made soon, as the promoters plan to have the plant in operation by the time the 1916 crop moves.

Kenneth G. Irons, of the Vanderslice-Lynds Grain Co., Kansas City, is an applicant for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade. Mr. Irons has purchased the membership of H. H. Steele, deceased, paying $5,500. This is equal to the top figure on Kansas City Board of Trade memberships, set about a month ago.

The J. W. Vance estate, operating a mill at Pierce City, Mo., writes: "A great part of our wheat acreage will be abandoned. The area on prairie land, or any land that is inclined to be wet, will, with a few days of dry and bright weather, show damage from winter killing that will be startling.

The Lord Milling Co., Wamego, Kan., will shut down its plant about March 15 for the installation of machinery to double the output of the mill. When all additions are completed and the mill overhauled it will have daily capacity of 300 bbls. Improvement work may consume 30 to 60 days, but the enlarged mill will be started up before the new crop moves.

The Kansas City Grain Club gave a dinner at the Hotel Baltimore, in Kansas City, last Thursday night. Besides grain men, a number of Kansas City millers, live stock men and bankers attended. Bert Ball, of the Council of North American Grain Exchanges, gave an illustrated lecture on improvement in wheat producing and marketing methods. Edward C. Johnson, dean of the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural College, told of the work being done in Kansas to improve farming methods, and went into some detail about the new varieties of wheat being tried out with success in the state.

On April 1 the Ball Manufacturing Co., a co-operative organization with headquarters at Kansas City, will hold a grain meeting at Hutchinson with the object of planning to go into the grain elevator business more extensively. The Ball organization now has a 10,000-bu. elevator at Laverne, Ok. Dr. F. E. Ball, president, says a number of elevators will be built in Kansas this year. Also, according to Dr. Ball, a small flour mill is planned for Hutchinson, Kan. Dr. Ball says the organization now has 5,000 members in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Oklahoma, with 26 branch stores. Its capital, he reports, is $1,000,000, with $750,000 paid up. The proposed mill at Hutchinson will probably be of 50 to 100 bbls. capacity, as a beginning. It will be enlarged as the business increases.

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St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, March 6, 1916.

New flour sales by St. Louis and nearby mills were somewhat larger during the past week, but general improvement in demand for flour was very slight. Nervousness in the wheat market and the small daily fluctuations were principal discouraging factors. Flour buyers do not seem to be interested in contracting ahead at this time and in a great many instances are withholding purchases for a more stable market. Even regular trade is taking established patents in very small amounts, carlot purchases being the rule. A current of bearishness is running among the trade and until some decisive action takes place in the price situation, buying will continue to be for current requirements only. St. Louis and nearby mills are running a little better than half time. The average is probably around 18 hours. Southern Illinois mills, however, are barely averaging half time, although a few of the larger interior mills are still running full time and about half of their output is moving out on old contracts.

Prices were lower for the week, some mills making reductions of about 20c per bbl. on both hard and soft winter wheat flour. Best hard wheat patents were quoted by local mills at a range of $5.10 to $5 50 per bbl., sacked. Soft winter wheat patents were offered by local mills at $5.25 to $5.60 per bbl., sacked, while interior mills asked up to $6.75 per bbl. for established brands, sacked, 30-day shipment. A small premium is being quoted on 60 and 90-day sales.

Practically all new flour sales went to domestic trade, as the foreign demand was very light. Export inquiry was rather brisk the opening days of the week, when the market was sharply lower, but with the slight reaction later, cabling was inactive and very little flour was worked abroad the closing days of the week. The West Indies were the principal buyers, but a few small lots were worked to the United Kingdom and several sales were reported to the Continent. Clear was principal grade taken, although the West Indies bought some straight flour for immediate shipment. Central American points also bought some flour in this market.

Eastern demand was limited last week. Mills were able to make large sales early, but buyers stepped out of the market on the reaction in prices. Re-sellers are not active, for very few have any flour to offer under mill prices at this time. In fact, most large bakers and jobbers in Eastern markets have purchased flour at higher than the present level and are not attempting to re-sell it. With this distress flour out of the way, conditions in the East are much improved and indications are for a much better demand from the Atlantic seaboard this month. But even the trade in this section is waiting for a stable market.

Southern trade was not active at all. The Southeast is practically lifeless as far as new flour sales are concerned and regular buyers in the Southern cotton states are not showing any interest. Southern Illinois mills depending on Southern trade are barely running half time and there are a few mills shut down. Stocks are not large, nor are buyers contracted ahead, but there is a general antipathy towards making new purchases.

Clear flour was offered liberally to local blenders and exporters at steady prices. Owing to lack of export demand, mills are meeting with some difficulty in disposing of their output of clear. However, this grade is not a drug on the market and those mills unable to obtain good prices are storing their surplus. Best hard wheat clear brought a range of $4.10 to $4.65 per bbl., jutes, while soft wheat clear sold at the same range.

Local bakers and jobbers did not buy much flour during the week. Kansas and spring wheat mill representatives reported the trade holding off. Several carlot sales were made to small bakers, but only for immediate needs. Buyers here are using up stocks, as indicated by the reduction in flour stocks during February of approximately 6,000 bbls Best Kansas patents sold around $5.25 per bbl., jutes, while spring wheat prices were 35c to 50c higher.

St. Louis Flour Output.

Flour output of the following mills was 74,100 bbls. during the past week, against 66,600 bbls. in the preceding week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co., St. Louis, 9,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Texas, 18,700 bbls.; Kehlor Flour Mills Co., East St. Louis, 14,000; Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind., 9,000; Saxony Milling Co., St. Louis, 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., 3,000; Camp Spring Mill Co., Nashville, Ill., 1,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co., Belleville, Ill., 4,000; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., Mt. Carmel, Ill., 7,500, and Annan-Burg Grain & Milling Co., St. Louis, 1,200.

Millfeed Prices Still Lower.

Further declines were recorded in millfeed during the past week. Output of local mills increased somewhat and offering from the Southwest and from nearby mills were also in larger volume than in preceding week. Bran declined about two cents per 100 lbs., with hard wheat bran quoted at 93c to 94c per 100 lbs., sacked, while soft wheat bran sold at three to four cents higher, or at 96c to 98c per 100 lbs., sacked.

Shorts were also weaker, declining about three cents for the week. Brown shorts sold at $1.03 to $1.05, while gray shorts at $1.07 to $1.15. Middlings are quoted at $1.25 to $1.40 per 100 lbs., sacked.

Best demand for bran came from nearby points. Eastern demand was light and practically no feed at all was worked to the Southeast. The South bought some soft wheat bran at the lowest point.

Some inquiry is noted for deferred shipment bran, and local mills are quoted a premium of five to eight cents per 100 lbs. for April shipment feed. No quotations are being made by local mills for May shipment. Several sales of April shipment bran were reported last week, but the total business is not heavy. Some Eastern inquiry is reported for deferred shipment feed.

Receipts of millfeed in St. Louis last week amounted to 23,200 sacks, compared with 30,450 sacks in the preceding week and 19,030 a year ago. Shipments were 19,350 sacks, against 17,890 sacks in preceding week and 18,270 last year.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute) Patent at $5.25@5.60; straight, $4.80@5.20; clear, $4.10@4.65; extra fancy, $4.70@4.90; low grade, $3.50@3.90. Interior mills quote established patent at $6.50@7.25; extra fancy, $5.40@5.75; low grade. $4@4.20.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $5.10@5.50; straight, $4.90@5.30; clear, $4.10@4.65; low grade, $3.50@4.

Spring Patent (in jute)—At $5 50@5.90; 95 per cent, $5.30@5.70; first clear, $4.80@5.10.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.30 and dark at $5.05 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 93@94c; soft bran, 96@98c; brown shorts, $1.03@1.05; gray shorts, $1.07@1.14; middlings, $1.20@1.28; white hominy feed, $26 per ton; oats feed, $16.50. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1 and middlings at $1.25@1.40.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

E. C. Dreyer, of the Dreyer Commission Co., St. Louis, returned this week from a month's trip in California and other Pacific Coast states.

The Finton Construction Co., St. Louis, is building a 20,000-bu. steel elevator at Farmingdale, Ill., for the Farmers' Co-operative Co. The elevator is equipped with a full line of machinery for handling wheat and corn.

Wheat received at St. Louis last week amounted to 514,602 bu., against 101,200 bu. the previous week, and 328,356 bu. last year. Wheat shipments were 559,890 bu., against 792,620 bu. the previous week, and 920,260 bu. last year.

Total shipments of flour last week from St. Louis amounted to 106,840 bbls., against 112,500 bbls. the previous week, and 99,020 bbls. last year. Flour received was 98,000 bbls., against 101,200 bbls. the previous week, and 78,820 last year.

The 600,000-bu. elevator of the Illinois Grain Elevator Co., St. Louis, was sold last week to the J. H. Teasdale Commission Co. The Illinois Grain Elevator Co. is a subsidiary of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co. New owners of the elevator will take possession on July 1.

New applicants for membership in the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange include the following: Daniel Mowe, of the Eaton-McClellan Commission Co.; William Hammann, of the Brecht Co.; C. M. Brouster, of the Langenberg Bros. Co., and H. S. Antrim, Sr., of H. S. Antrim & Co., Cairo, Ill.

"Export inquiry was in fair volume on the recent declines in wheat," said A. V. Imbs, of the J. F. Imbs Milling Co., St. Louis. "Domestic buyers also showed some interest in the market, but with the upturns in wheat, demand stopped suddenly. Inability to get ocean space is the principal adverse factor in export trade at this time."

John Riederer, of the Slater Mill & Elevator Co., Slater, Mo, was a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week. "Flour business is slow," said Mr. Riederer, "and we are operating our mill half time. Without doubt some damage has been done to wheat, but it is still too early to estimate the amount of winter killing and the probable abandoned acreage.

The Interstate Commerce Commission issued an order last week permitting the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, the Bernet, Craft and Kauffman Milling Co. and the Valier & Spies Milling Co., of St. Louis, and the Hezel Milling Co., of East St. Louis, to intervene in the complaint of the Board of Trade of Jackson, Miss., et al against the Illinois Central involving rates on grain and grain products.

At a meeting in St. Louis last week between grain dealers, millers and railroad officials of Missouri, an agreement was entered into whereby all scales in Missouri will be tested two times every year. Railroads will pay for the cost of the testing. The meeting was the result of numerous claims for loss of grain in transit and difference in origin and destination weights.

A. R. Kinney, of the Ravenna Mills, Ravenna, Neb., passed through St. Louis on his way home from a trip through Florida. Mr. Kinney combined business with pleasure on the trip. He was accompanied by Mrs. Kinney. "New flour sales are in exceeding light volume throughout the Southeast," said Mr. Kinney, "as most of the trade in that section is fairly well filled up with old orders and warehouse stocks."

Henry C. Schultz, president of the Schultz & Niemeier Commission Co., St. Louis, died Friday afternoon, several hours after he was taken from the floor of the Merchants' Exchange where he suffered a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Schultz was talking to several grain men when he fell to the floor from a stroke of apoplexy. He never regained consciousness. He had been a member of the Merchants' Exchange for more than 30 years and was active in the St. Louis grain trade. He is survived by Mrs. Schultz and one son.

St. Louis millers are wondering where a market is to be found for all the wheat in sight in this country. Over 1,700 cars of wheat are said to be on track at Galveston. There are 15,000,000 bu. afloat and in store in Buffalo. Over 15,000,000 bu. are said to be under charter at Lake Superior, for Buffalo, to be shipped as soon as navigation is opened. The domestic visible supply is nearly 20,000,000 bu. above last year, and receipts at primary points are almost as heavy as the first movement on an average-sized crop. The government report to be issued Wednesday is expected to show farm reserves as of March 1, of about 75,000,000 more than last year's 152,903,000 bu. Unless farmers are induced to hold their wheat by a big crop scare on a winter wheat area of 540,000,000 acres, or 11.3 per cent less than last year's acreage, it would seem that supplies will be unusually heavy on the end of the old crop year.

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New York

New York, March 6, 1916.

Heavy flour sales were consummated in this market during the past week on the decline in wheat, as mills in general reduced prices radically, bringing values down to a basis which was attractive to the trade, and consequently they took hold and made liberal purchases. On the sharp declines early in the week prices were more or less nominal, as quoted by mills, but buyers were willing to make offers which were in most instances accepted by the mills. After the market stopped declining and was practically unchanged for a day or two, buyers drew out of the market, awaiting developments, but toward the close, when wheat started to advance again, numerous inquiries were again being made by the trade, and it is quite evident that there is still considerable buying to be done to replenish stocks, which were down to a minimum before the recent decline started. In the event of the market continning to show strength, it is quite probable that another buying wave will shortly make its appearance. Few buyers here are owners of high-priced flour. Consequently, conditions here are in pretty good shape now.

At the end of the week, when the wheat market had advanced, spring patents were generally held at $5.50 to $5.75 in jutes, for 60 or 90-day shipment, but earlier in the week, on the low point of the market, sales were freely made at from $5.25 to $5.50 jute. Some Northwestern mills offered flat at $5.25 jute on Tuesday morning. Buyers took on rather liberal lines of spring patents.

Kansas 95 per cent flour was quoted at $5.25 to $5.50 in jutes, and a fair amount of business was turned over at the lower range of prices, but on the whole there was not as much business done on Kansas flour as on springs.

Spring wheat clear was held at $5.15 to $5.30 jutes at the latter end of the week, but it is reported that some brands were sold as low as $5 jute early. A fairly good volume of business was turned over. Kansas clear was quoted at $5 to $5.25 jutes, with business not very active, but showing some improvement over what it has been of late.

Soft winter wheat flour showed a considerable reduction in prices for the week, and straight was held at $5.25 to $5.50 in jutes, with a moderate business reported.

Millfeed prices were generally held at about the previous week's level, with a moderate demand in evidence. City bran in bulk was quoted at $23 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $5.75@6; straight, $5.65@5.75; clear, $5.40@5.60; low grade, $3.90@4.75, jutes.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5@5.10; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $5@5.25; low grade, $4.60@4.75.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.75@6; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $5@5.25.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse, Western spring, to arrive, $23.50; standard middlings, $26; flour middlings, $29; red dog, to arrive, $33.50; oil meal, $38@39; city bulk bran, $23; in 100-lb. sacks, $24.50; middlings, $24@32; red dog flour, $33.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Among the visitors to the New York Exchange during the week were R. F. Imbs, of the J. F. Imbs Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo., and D. K. Yerxa, of Yerxa, Andrews & Thurston, Minneapolis, Minn.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., March 6, 1916.

The sensational price break in wheat has been the stimulus for a radical improvement in the Chicago flour situation. There is a marked improvement in city family and bakery business. Retailers purchased rather heavily on last week's decline in family flour, and a large volume of sales of both patents and clears was consummated with the bakery trade. While the break in wheat has brought buyers in on a fairly large scale, the sales for quick delivery are small and this new buying is mainly for deferred shipment. There seems to be an adequate supply on hand to take care of nearby consumptive needs. As compared with previous conditions, there was a good volume of flour placed, and general trade sentiment, which had become extremely radical in its views as to future prices, has been steadied by the buying power coming into the market at this time, but, as the present price level is not at a point to average large profits for standardized goods, it is not anticipated that this activity will be sustained.

Northwestern mills booked large quantities of patent and clear and anticipate large volume. First clear is not ofered as freely as for the past 30 days. Most of the mills are not in position to offer second clear, but the demand for this grade is light and a few mills are keeping the market supplied.

Southwestern mills are now booking for deferred shipment and report a good business on all grades of flour. First clear is offered freely and is in good demand. Second clear is slow.

The generally improved condition was reflected in the soft winter wheat market, especially on patent grades. As a rule, there is a good demand for first clear, and most of the mills have sold their surplus for the next 30 days. However, there are a number now in position to quote this grade.

Numerous export inquiries are received, but it is almost impossible to perfect any business, owing to present conditions and the excessive ocean rates.

There is a further reduction in millfeed prices. Demand in this line continues light.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.70; standard patent, $5.30@5.50; first clear, $4.50@4.75; second clear, $3.25@3.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5@5.20; straight, $4.90@5.20; clear, $4.30@4.50.

Kansas Soft Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5 20@5.40; straight, $5@5.20; clear, $4.60@5.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $5.90@6; straight, $5.60@6; clear, $4.60@4.70; No. 1 semolina, $6.10@6.20; No. 2 semolina, $6@6.10.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $19.50@20; middlings, $21.75@22.40; red dog, $29.50@30.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.10@5.40; dark, $4.70@4.90.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

George F. Blossom, vice-president of George C. Christian & Co., Minneapolis, was in Chicago the latter part of the week.

The Chicago Board of Trade directors elected the following to membership: Arthur W. Jordan, William E. Isbiter, James J. Rowan, L. M. Stein, John W. Barrell, William B. Anderson, Henry C. Wilson and C. L. Graff.

The amendment to the rules increasing the commission rate in Chicago on lots of less than 5,000 bus. of wheat was carried by a majority of 112. It is expected efforts will be made to increase trading in job lots of corn and oats.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., March 6, 1916.

Mills all report practically the same conditions as last week—delayed shipping instructions and no new flour business. Mills in Wichita continue to run about three-quarters time on old orders, and unless business begins to pick up they will be compelled to shut down to half time. A few sales were made on the rally in the wheat option markets by buyers who thought the market had turned, but, taken as a whole, flour demand has been dull. Best Kansas patents are bringing $5.80 to $6.

The wheat situation has not changed much from last week. While receipts have been strong all week, there being 324 cars, against 58 a year ago, the market does not show much change. Sales today were reported around $1.10. This means the farmers are getting around 97c to 98c track. Exporters have been taking most of the wheat offered at good prices. While the local mills have not been buying much, they continue to take the choice wheat and are bidding against Minneapolis for same. Quite a good deal of the wheat is moving to Minneapolis. All reports show that receipts in the country are dropping off and should be light from now on, as farmers will be out in the fields getting spring work done.

There is not much demand for feed at present time, and prices have dropped off considerably, but with the shutting down to half time by mills the feed market should be stronger this week. Bran is bringing 85c to 88c, basis Kansas City. Not much demand for shorts, and they are selling from $1.15 to $1.20, according to quality.

WICHITA NOTES.

H. Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, who has been spending a few weeks in California, is expected home about March 15.

E. S. Rea, of the Rea-Patterson Milling Co., Coffeyville, Kan., is planning to leave about the middle of March on a business trip to Cuba and the Southern states.

J. A. Commons, formerly of the Thomas Milling Co., Thomas, Ok., but now in the grain business at Enid, Ok., was a visitor in Wichita the past week. He reports growing wheat to be in good condition.

Among the visitors in Wichita the past week were: George A. Harbaugh and E. Anderson, of the Alva Roller Mills, Alva, Ok., and Mr. L. E. Moses, president of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., who had just returned from a two weeks' visit in California, where a family reunion was held.

In talking with members of the Wichita Board of Trade, millers and grain men who have visited the city this week, we find that there is practically no damage to the growing crop; recent snows have been of great benefit and with the opening of spring the wheat should be in fine condition, as it has had plenty of moisture and with the exception of one bad sleet and ice storm the winter has been ideal for the growing wheat.

W. F. McCullough, of the McCullough Grain Co., Wichita, has been named a member of the committee that will have charge of the examination and grading of all applicants who aspire to positions in the Kansas Grain Inspection Department. His appointment was made by the Kansas Civil Service Commission. The other members of the committee are Prof. L. A. Fitz, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, and E. L. Betton, of Kansas City, Kan. The first meeting of the committee, for organization, will be held at Hutchinson Monday, at which time dates for the first examinations will be decided upon. The examinations will be held in Wichita and Kansas City.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., March 6, 1916.

Another slight improvement was noted in flour trade last week, but buyers continued to hold off and showed very little disposition to contract for their needs. Practically all of the buying represented immediate requirements of the trade. Very few purchases were made for more than 30 days' shipment, as all of the trade is bearish and will show little interest in the market until a more stable basis is reached. With the small declines and advances in wheat, buyers seem to be nervous about future prices, and there is a tendency to wait as long as possible before buying flour.

Flour prices scored a net advance of about 20c per bbl. during the week, although some mills did not advance prices at all. This was due to the fact that mills had not followed last week's market very closely and were quoting flour at $6 to $6.25 for hard winter wheat flour. Kansas and Nebraska mills were practically on same basis, the top on best Southwestern patents being around $6.25 per bbl., cotton sacks, delivered any part of the state. Iowa mills were also in line, quoting same prices as Kansas and Nebraska.

Spring wheat mills are still asking a big premium for their flour over Southwestern offerings, and are consequently doing very little business. Best spring wheat patents are quoted up to $6.75 per bbl., or 50c higher than Kansas brands.

Large bakers and jobbers still have considerable flour coming on old contracts. They are ordering out as per contract and have enough flour to take care of their needs. Resellers are not affecting the Iowa market at this time, for the decline of two weeks ago put them out of business.

Millfeed prices continue weak, with a decline of 50c to $1 per ton scored during the week. Bran is now quoted at $20.50 to $21 per ton, while gray shorts are held at $22.50 to $24 per ton, sacked. Flour middlings are quoted at $27 to $28 per ton. Feed demand is in fair volume, but supplies are larger than current requirements. Consequently, the general feed situation is weak.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—$6@6.25; straight, $5.80@6; fancy clear, $5.10@5.50; second clear, $4.60@5.10.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $6.35@6.75; standard patent, $6.10@6.50; clear, $5.10@5.55.

Millfeed—Bran, $20.50@21 per ton; shorts, $22.50@24 for gray and $24@25.50 for white; flour middlings, $27@28.

IOWA NOTES.

The Best-Fogarty Milling Co. has filed articles of incorporation at Des Moines, Ia. Capital stock of the company is $100,000. O. Francis Best is president and Wayne O'Keefe is secretary.

The Akron Milling Co., Sioux City, Ia., has made definite plans for the erection of a fireproof warehouse and the addition of two storage tanks with capacity of about 40,000 bus. New machinery will also be installed in the mill. The total cost of all repairs will be around $10,000. Work will be started as soon as weather permits and will be completed by the time the 1916 crop starts to move.

Wheat and corn movement in Iowa is in rather small volume, the car shortage being a factor. Very little high-grade corn is moving in the state. There is considerable unmerchantable corn back on farms and elevator men in Iowa are discouraging farmers from trying to market this corn. Many farmers are feeding it to their own stock and are marketing the best quality from their crop.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., March 6, 1916.

Market conditions among flour dealers last week were erratic, the quotations being down 20@25c per bbl. on Monday and Tuesday and closing with a net gain of 10c for the week. A disturbing factor in the market was the news of the failure of five big Northern mills. Many local jobbers and bakers had long-time contracts for large amounts with these mills, some of which ran up to June and July. The trade covered with distress flour.

More activity was noted in sales of Kansas and Oklahoma flour, which controlled the market for the week, on account of low prices. Large amounts of distress flour still in resellers' hands held Kansas quotations in check. Kansas mills opened with patents at $5.20@5.30 per bbl., but on Thursday began quoting bakers' patents at $5.45@5.55. Speculators dumped some small lots of straight for resale on the market at $5.10 per bbl., which prevented further mills' advances and restricted sales. This also killed the demand for other grades. Clears were scarce and held firm at $5.10@5.15 per bbl.

Minneapolis mills reduced prices on Monday to $5.65@5.75 for patents, but advances up to $6.10 per bbl. were recorded. Kansas had the edge on the business. No clears were offered.

Soft winter wheat flour declined 10c per bbl., but recovered Saturday. Patents were quoted Saturday at $6.20@6.35 per bbl. in cottons, with extra fancy at $5.55@5.65 and clears at $5.30@5.40. Sales were limited. Distress soft winter flour is rapidly working off, about 1,500 to 2,000 bbls. being sold last week at prices 50@65c under market values.

Millfeed sales were more active also, the country demand showing much strength. There was little change in quotations, though offerings were free, values ranging from $1.08 to $1.09 for hard bran and $1.09 to $1.10 for soft wheat bran. The sales of shorts were also improved, the brown being favored, with an active movement at $1.20@1.25 per 100 lbs.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

Several local bakers were hard hit by the failure of the United Flour Mills Co., of Minneapolis. They had bought for delivery up to June-July at prices $1.50 per bbl under prevailing quotations.

All steamship lines to Havana and the outports of Cuba have announced advances on flour and other grain products of from 2½c to 5c per 100 pounds, effective May 1. This is the second addition in three months, making a total advance on flour of 10c per 100 lbs.

R. W. Blackburn, traffic manager of the American Flour Millers' Association of New York, spent several days in New Orleans last week, studying the export situation. He testified in the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing concerning a bill of lading claim for $3,000 filed by members.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., March 6, 1916.

The break in the flour market started a larger inquiry and some round lots are reported sold, but general buying has not been large. The baking trade is said to have been making a good deal of inquiry, but jobbers have been taking only small lots. The average grocer is not carrying much flour at present, not caring to tie up a large sum in it. Some unusually low prices have been ruling during the past week and big quantities have been sold at considerably under the nominal quotations. Kansas flour sales are light, though a better inquiry has lately developed at the lower figures.

Feed trade is quiet, though prices are now somewhat firmer. Dealers are not interested to any extent and are said to be carrying fair stocks bought several weeks ago. A good deal of trouble is caused by railroad congestion and deliveries are unusually slow. Gluten feed shows a decline from last week's prices.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.50@6.75; clear, $5 50@5.75; low grade, $4.50.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.25@6.50; pastry, $5.75@6; low grade, $4.25.

Kansas Flour (cotton)—$5.80@6; straight, $5.40@5.65; clear, $5.05@5.30.

Millfeed (sacked)—Spring bran, $23; standard middlings, $24.50; red dog flour, $31; gluten feed, $28.25.

BUFFALO NOTES.

New York State wheat is now selling at $1 to mills in this section, as compared with $1,20 two weeks ago.

Midget flour mills are to be manufactured soon at Niagara Falls, Ont., by the Pollard Manufacturing Co., which has a large machine shop there. It is expected that a large demand will be worked up in Canada.

C. E. Vermilyea, treasurer and general manager of the City Flouring Mills, Muncy, Pa., was a visitor in Buffalo last weeek. He said millers in that section were paying $1.10 for state wheat, but farmers were not letting much of it go.

Buffalo has about 17,000,000 bus. of grain in elevators and afloat, of which 10,000,000 bus. is wheat. It looks as though this amount would hardly be shipped away before the opening of the new navigation season, as it will require six weeks or so to move it. Lake men say vessels may be delayed in starting the season, which, it is hoped, will begin about April 15.

Among the millers who visited the Buffalo Corn Exchange during the past week were the following: E. E. Reist, Colden; James S. Gray, Springville; N. M. Slater, Attica; F. G. Gordon, Rushford; O. C. Lake, Groveland; W. V. Hamilton, Caledonia; W. H. Duffett, Rochester. The last three were here to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the State Millers' Association.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., March 6, 1916.

Flour business was again very active during the past week. Buying was general. Practically all the trade in position to use flour to July 1 covered part of their needs. Prices were sharply lower early in the week, but the reaction in the market resulted in a net gain of about 10c over last week's close. Southwestern and spring wheat mills were practically on a parity as far as prices were concerned, but spring wheat mills were able to do more business than the Southwest. Northwestern millers were booking freely up to July 1, and in some instances made sales for shipment up to Sept. 1 of this year. Large bakers were the principal forward buyers.

Resellers were out of the market altogether. Flour prices now are at about the lowest point in several months. Few jobbers or bakers have a surplus of flour bought at under the market.

Stocks of flour throughout Pennsylvania are in fair shape. In the purchases made by the trade last week few orders were placed for quick shipment, most business being for 60-day movement.

There was some export inquiry here last week, principally for clear flour. However, local exporters are having considerable trouble in obtaining ocean space. This is an adverse factor in making export sales.

Millfeed prices were somewhat lower for the week. Offerings by the Northwestern mills were large.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$5.75@6.05; straight, $5.30@5.60; clear, $5.15@5.40; low grade, in jute, $3.30@4.10.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.80@6.10; straight, $5.50@5.70; clear, $5.20@5.40.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.50@5.70; straight, $5.20@5.50; clear, $4.80@5.15.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.25@5.75; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5 25@5.75.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Red dog, $30.75@31.75; flour middlings, $27.50@28.50; standard middlings, $22.25@23.25; Kansas middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $26.50@27.50; bran, $22.75@23 50;; winter middlings, in bulk, $24.50@24.75; bran, $22.25@23.25.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

The Hundred Mills Co., Hundred, W. Va., was incorporated last week, with capital of $35,000.

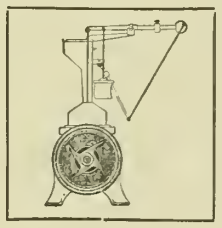
The Keister Milling Co., Huntington, W. Va., was incorporated last week to do a general milling business. The capital is $100,000.

It is reported that switch tracks near Philadelphia hold 3,370 cars of grain, about 250 cars of flour and more than 200 cars of hay. Most of this is due for export.

Wichita has a new grain firm, known as Brooks-Bedell Grain Co. D. R. Brooks has been connected with the Kansas Flour Mills Co. and the Bruce Bro. Grain Co., while O. E. Bedell has been grain buyer for the Williamson Grain Co. Both members of the new firm have had several years' experience in the grain business, both on the buying and selling ends, and are well capable of running an establishment of their own. This firm is composed of the youngest members of the grain business in Wichita.

N. M. Vilm, of the Vilm Milling Co., Wichita, is watching with a great deal of interest the war on the western front, and especially around Verdun, as that was his home before coming to America. Mr. Vilm was born near Verdun, and lived there until 17 years old. He has several relatives in the war and his sister still lives near Verdun.

Common Sense Horizontal Wheat Steamer and Columbian First Break Feed Governor, Combined



The operation of this combination is so plainly shown in the cut that but little explanation is necessary.

The wheat enters the steamer from the governor, in a perfectly uniform stream and is carried through the steaming chamber by the spiral blades which revolve with sufficient velocity to keep it whirling around, each kernel being separated from every other kernel and completely enveloped in steam. The steamed wheat passes out at the spout and to the rolls, which also work on the stream.

The steaming chamber is surrounded by a heating jacket, in which steam is carried at boiler pressure, thus insuring a high degree of heat inside the steaming chamber.

The steamer is especially adapted for easy installation. It does not have to be cleaned out periodically. There are no traps, valves or springs inside to get out of order.

The temperature of the heating jacket is a great deal higher than that of the steaming chamber, usually about 130 degrees higher. This high temperature raises the temperature in the steaming chamber which insures dry steam and prevents condensation, resulting in better conditioned wheat. There is no rush of water from the steamer in starting as the high temperature of the jacket prevents condensation.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 6, 1916.

Declining prices for corn products in the last week brought out a general increase in inquiries, but the volume of business did not show a corresponding expansion. This was attributed in part to the fact that some buyers were inclined to go slow in making purchases while prices displayed a downward tendency. Interior mills fared better in most instances than those of Kansas City.

Cream corn meal sold at $2.90 to $3.10 at the close of the week, while standard was quoted at $2.70 to $2.90. Pearl grits were 10c higher than cream meal. No. 2 mixed chop dropped to $1.27½@1.30½, a loss of 5c for the week.

With the advance of the season of heavy consumption in the South and the disappearance of native corn from additional sections which have had a surplus, there was a better tone to trade in that territory. The interest displayed by the South in the market led to hopes of a more general business, especially with a steadier market. It is probable that the sales of meal and chop in the last week covered a wider territory in the cotton states than at any other time this winter.

More pressure to sell corn was manifest in Kansas City territory than at any other time this winter. There was a heavy increase in Kansas City receipts, and prices declined as much as 3c a bu. The local elevator stocks are now about 5,700,000 bus. In 1915 the elevator stocks of corn here reached 5,192,000 bus. on March 3, after which there was a decrease. In the middle of the week the Burlington Railroad, which had had orders out to its agents to accept only corn for shipment, notified its shippers that it would again accept all grain. This indicates that corn which has been piled on the ground along the Burlington, awaiting cars, has been moved. The principal single demand for the grain here during the week came from elevator operators. There is a firm feeling on corn among holders in the country who have grain of sound quality, but the farmers with poor grain are desirous in many cases of disposing of it before mild weather comes.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $2.40@3.10 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3@3.20 per bbl.; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.27½@1.30½ per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

Nashville, Tenn., March 6, 1916.

Slightly easier tone was noted on corn products last week. Corn was quoted 72@74c in the local cash market. Corn meal was unchanged at $1.65@1.75 per 96-lb. bag for bolted and pearl meal. Mills reported routine demand for meal.

New York, March 6, 1916

Corn goods business was very quiet during the week, with prices more or less nominal on the excited market.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.80 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.90; hominy, $4.40@4.60; granulated yellow, $4.30; corn flour, $1.80@1.90. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.88@1.91; grits, $1.89@1.91; flakes, $2.20.

New Orleans, La., March 6, 1916.

Quotations on corn goods were down last week 5c to 10c per bbl., on account of the weakness in corn. There was little demand either from the city, the country or for export. The flood district corn is keeping cash corn down in price here, as it keeps coming in, car after car, to be sold or held for warehousing. Ruling quotations for corn goods, basis carloads, cotton or jute sacks, in bbl. ½-bbl. or ¼-bbl. lots, f. o. b. New Orleans, were: Cream meal, $3.35@3.45 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.20@3.25; grits, $3.40@3.50; hominy, $3.55@3.65; corn flour, $3.60@3.70; cracked corn, $1.25@1.30 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $25@26 per ton.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 6, 1916

Very little is being done in the corn products market. Corn meal and hominy are a little lower than last week, but other goods are the same. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $28.25 per ton; corn feed meal, $30.50; cracked corn, $32; ganulated corn meal, $1.90 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.90; white corn flour, $1.95.

Chicago, Ill., March 6, 1916.

There is no change in prices of corn products for the week just closed. As compared with the previous week there was a material falling off in receipts, but an improvement in quality, which may be attributable to one of two things—either shipping to corn industries other than at Chicago or the extremely bad roads made it impossible for the farmers to deliver grain to elevators. The Eastern demand is low, with a relatively small volume of export business, due partly to lack of ocean space.

Hominy feed, white, is quoted at $27.50@28 per ton; white corn meal, $1.95 in 100-lb. sacks; yellow corn meal, $1.90 in 100-lb. sacks; gluten feed, $26.75 per ton; gluten meal, $25.50@26.75 per ton; corn oil meal cake is quoted at $28.

Assets of Bankrupt Mill.

A statement of all the liabilities and assets of the United Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, has been filed in the United States district court at Minneapolis in connection with bankruptcy proceedings started some time ago. The liabilities total $643,026.84 and the assets are given as $1,235,753.80. The statement is made by William F. Kelm, secretary of the defunct company, which operated three mills.

Liabilities include taxes due the government, $3,866.73, and those due the state, cities, etc., amounting to $538.06. There is due in wages $1,506.39, and money due on commissions totals $25,010.51. Other debts amount to $236,955.06. Secured claims of the company total $530,635.11.

However, there is a liability on 170,000 bbls. of flour, which is outstanding on old contracts. This flour is due buyers in domestic and foreign markets. Most of the flour was purchased at considerably under present prices and the liability of the mill on these orders cannot be determined at this time.

Oklahoma March Crop Report.

The Oklahoma state report for March estimates the condition of wheat at 73 per cent, compared with 76 on Feb. 1 and 83.5 per cent on March 1 last year. Damage and decline in crop condition were due to freezing and insect infestations. Oats acreage promises 12 per cent reduction from a year ago. Farm reserves of wheat are estimated at 4,500,000 bus., compared with 6,000,000 bus. at this time last year. Corn reserves are 45,000,000 bus.; a year ago, 14,000,000 bus. Oats reserves, 10,000,000 bus.; year ago, 7,000,000 bus.

Grain Production in Canada.

Latest figures on grain production of Canada, as furnished by the provincial governments and the railways, show a total for the whole Dominion of 413,475,500 bus., of which 381,917,500 bus. was by the prairie provinces and 31,558,000 bus. by Ontario, Quebec and Eastern provinces. Of above a total of 285,252,000 bus. has already been loaded on railroad cars or held at primary elevators. It is estimated that the Dominion can export about 340,000,000 bus. of wheat for the year if boats can be supplied to carry it out.

The growth in the business of the A. W. Estabrook laboratory has been almost phenomenal in the year just closed. We number practically every mill in the Southwest among our customers.

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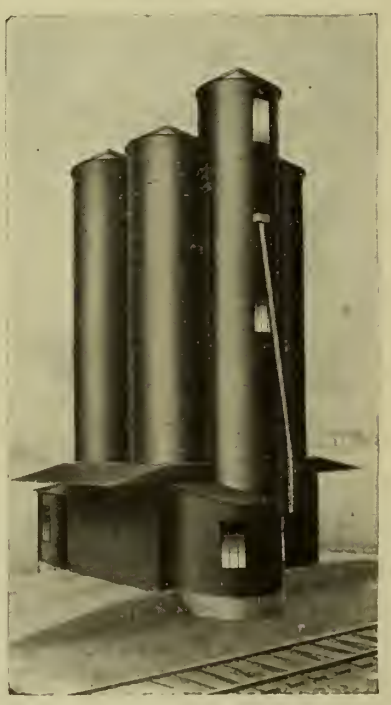

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Penn. Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
Texas Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Fort Worth, Texas.
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Lansing, Mich.
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., March 6, 1916.

With a further decline of 5c per bushel in wheat, millers have again reduced their quotations. Best patents are now quoted in this city at $5.60 per bbl., bnt general quotations in the state range from $6 to $6.20. Local demand in Omaha was reported as very good last week. Eastern business has also revived and mills here are doing a satisfactory business. Local business in the interior is reported fair, with some bookings for the East and South. Most mills ran half time, but some few were able to run 18 hours.

Receipts of wheat, both in this market and to mills was checked. Omaha received but 53 cars Friday, and 29 on Saturday.

Flour shipments into Iowa and adjacent territory continued in usual volume. Hard winter wheat patents are quoted around $6, delivered.

Millfeed is in somewhat better demand, but offerings from mills are light as market is low. Bran is now quoted at $18 per ton, sacked, delivered, Omaha. The demand is principally local. Shorts are bringing from $21 to $22. The demand is fair but little is being offered.

No damage to the growing crop has been reported, and weather conditions are favorable. Supplies of wheat in farmers' hands are reported as larger than usual for this time of the year, but the exact figures have not yet been given by the state officials.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—Patent, $5.20@5.60; straight, $5.30@5.40. Interior mills — Patent, $6@6.20; straight, $5.80@6.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—$18; shorts, $21@22. Interior mills—Bran, $21@22; shorts, $24@25.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Schuyler, Neb., will build an elevator of 30,000 bu. capacity on the Union Pacific tracks.

The Kenesaw Mill & Elevator Co., Kenesaw, Neb., which was recently incorporated with capital stock of $20,000, will operate a 50-bbl. mill. The plant is now under construction.

Omaha Grain Exchange members are preparing for the dedicatory exercises of the new home of the Exchange, which cost more than $500,000. The exact date for the dedication will be decided soon.

A. R. Kinney, of the Ravenna Mills,, Revenna, Neb., has returned home from an extended pleasure trip in the Southeastern states. Mr. Kinney, accompanied by Mrs. Kinney, spent several weeks in Florida winter resorts.

Omaha is receiving a large amount of low grade corn. A number of cars testing sample grade sold as low as 22c per bu. Corn of good quality is in excellent demand and strong prices are being paid. But Omaha is receiving very little good corn.

Nebraska railroads are again accepting wheat for shipment and this is reflected in the increased movement of that grain at interior points. However, the movement of wheat is still light in Omaha. General reports from the interior of Nebraska indicate that wheat is in excellent condition, and that the crop is undamaged. From the tone of reports, indications are that Nebraska wheat will show less winter killing than the crop of any other Southwestern state.

COLLECTIONS

We collect all your slow accounts. No collection, no fee. Refer to any mill in the state of Nebraska—any jobber in the city of Omaha. Write us for our special 2% collection plan.

RUSSELL ADJUSTMENT COMPANY
Woodmen of the World Building,
OMAHA, NEB.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., March 6, 1916.

The flour market was quiet last week, though local mills reported a fair volume of business on current demands and shipping instructions. The output is probably below the production at the corresponding time last year, the first time this condition has occurred in some time. One feature of the market is that reselling has about come to a standstill, as mill prices have dropped to a point where buyers cannot realize any profits on resales. Nashville mills report some inquiries from foreign buyers, but there is no chance to secure ocean shipping facilities, and business for export is consequently out of the question. Prices on soft winter flour showed little change, except to become better adjusted to the decline of wheat.

There was little change last week in prices at which Kansas and Minnesota flour was offered on this market. The general tone of prices was better, as wheat was more settled. Commission men report some orders being received, though business is below normal.

Wheat changed very little in this market, being held at $1.18@1.20 for No. 2 red. The trade is watching the new crop developments with interest. There was a hard freeze in this territory last week, but no definite advices are yet available as to the results.

Millfeed was quiet. Bran was unchanged, while middlings were easier. Fair demand was mentioned for bran, and middlings were dull.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents. $6; standard, $5.80; half patents, $5.70; low grades, $5@5.25; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—$5.20@5.40.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—$5.70@5.90.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Soft winter wheat bran, $21.50@22.50; mixed feed, $23@24; standard shorts or middlings, $24@26.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at the end of the week amounted to 46,000 bbls., the same as at the end of the preceding week.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 159 cars. Stocks at the end of the week were as follows: Wheat, 451,500 bus.; corn, 464,000 bus.; oats, 455,000 bus.

J. B. McLemore, secretary of the Southeastern Millers' Association; S. H. Campbell, of Mountain City Milling Co., Chattanooga, and C. Powell Smith, of J. Allen Smith Co., Knoxville, were in Atlanta last week to attend a hearing before an examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission of evidence in the complaint of the Chamber of Commerce of Macon against the Southern Railroad, seeking to have the transit privilege continued on self-rising flour.

The Neligh Mills, Neligh, Neb., are installing machinery in an addition to the mill, which will house a complete chick food factory. The Neligh Mills have been making a special chick food for several years, and the demand for this product has been larger than the output of the mill.

W. G. Guntrup, manager of the New Century Co., of Detroit, Mich., was in Chicago this week.

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WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 6, 1916.

Little change occurred in alfalfa meal and mixed feed trade in the last week. Weather was more favorable for the demand, being unseasonably cold, but there was no expansion of any importance in either branch of the market. Meal was, on the whole, a practically steady market, moving in the same volume as in the preceding week. The business in mixed feeds was again quiet, with molasses scarcity the dominating influence, as in recent months.

Mill operations seemed to be less active than heretofore. One difficulty was the poor condition of roads, which is affecting the delivery of hay. The larger centrally located mills, on the other hand, reported an abundance of hay, advices to this effect coming from both Omaha and Memphis. This was reflected partly in a slackening in the demand for alfalfa for mill purposes from the Kansas City hay market. Shipping directions on old orders were fair. There was some increase in the shipments from this market.

The Southeast was again the best buyer here. Nearby territory and Central states purchased sparingly. Trade in the East was also described as quiet.

"We're in the same groove," said one mixed-feed dealer in describing the trade. The description is typical of that of mixers in general in this territory. The Southeast continued to take some mixed feeds from here, but the total volume of business was below normal in the aggregate. With most commercial feed markets quoting lower prices and molasses still strong at record prices, difficulty in placing alfalfa molasses feeds was not surprising. Prices were quoted practically the same as last week.

Despite two embargoes by railroads and a shortage of cars on all lines, the Kansas City receipts of alfalfa hay were 444 cars for the week, about as heavy as ever recorded in the history of this market. Only the better grades showed a good tone, but prices were mostly steady on the decline of the last fortnight. The lower quotations brought out some increase in orders, but there was a cessation in buying at the close of the week.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked) — Choice, $18.50@21; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $14@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)— No. 1, $22.50@25; standard, $21.50@23.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.50@27.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15.50@17; No. 1, $14@15; standard, $10.50@13.50; No. 2, $7.50@10; No. 3, $6@7.50.

St. Louis, Mo., March 6, 1916.

Unchanged trade conditions prevailed in the alfalfa meal and alfalfa mixed feed markets locally last week. Prices had a stiff tone all week and new sales were practically in same volume as preceding week. Mixers were shipping a large part of their output on old contracts. The drop in temperature and general snows increased the demand from country points and buyers were ordering out on old contracts more freely than for some time.

Alfalfa meal is still in liberal supply and mixers are having no difficulty in filling their needs. Alfalfa mills in Western states, according to reports received here, are still running full time and are having some difficulty in obtaining shipping instructions. Supplies of hay in Western states are large and mills are accumulating stocks in their warehouses. There was some hope among millers that prices will be higher as the crop year closes, and quotations on alfalfa meal for April shipment are $1 per ton higher than ruling values, while May prices are $1.50 per ton higher. But with a large supply of hay back in the country consumers of alfalfa meal show no disposition to contract ahead, particularly at the premiums asked by mills. Among some mixed feed manufacturers the opinion prevails that alfalfa meal will not show much advance in the next few months, as supplies are over-abundant now and purchases by mixed feed manufacturers are far below normal.

There is still a large premium for choice over No. 1 and No. 2 meal. Poultry feed manufacturers are buying practically all the choice meal being offered on the market and seem anxious to purchase additional supplies of this grade. But No. 1 and No. 2, which are being taken largely by mixers, are rather dull now. Best No. 1 meal is available at $18.50 to $19 per ton. Some No. 1 meal was offered last week at $18. No. 2 meal is still selling as low as $15 per ton, with most mills asking around $16 to $16.50. The lowest price is on resales by mixed feed manufacturers who over-purchased their needs. Choice meal is selling at $21 to $22.50 per ton, or $2.50 higher than No. 1 meal. The above prices are basis sacked.

Demand for mixed feeds is coming principally from established buyers. The South and Southeast are taking on a fair scale, and the East is buying some feed from local mixers, but best demand comes from nearby states.

Mixers are not sending out any open quotations for molasses feed. Most local manufacturers are trying to interest the trade in grain dry mixed feeds, but the principal inquiry is for molasses mixtures. However, prices for blackstrap molasses are so uncertain that mixers are offering only limited quantities, and then for immediate acceptance. Few prices are being sent out that are good for more than 24 hours.

Molasses alfalfa feeds are quoted nominally at $25 to $28 per ton, sacked, according to quality. Grain mixed molasses alfalfa feeds are held up to $32 per ton. Dry mixed grain alfalfa feeds sell about $2 lower than molasses grain mixed.

New Orleans, La., March 6, 1916.

Hay markets here were congested last week, on account of embargoes by railroads. No. 1 timothy was selling at $20@21 per ton in small lots, with alfalfa at $20@20.50, both losing $1@1.50 per ton in value under last week. Alfalfa hay and meal were of bad grade, being damp and off-colored. Much of it had to be rejected as under grade by the Board of Trade inspectors. Molasses blackstraps advanced 1½c per gallon last week, Saturday quotations being 19½c per gallon. This advance caused molasses mixed feeds to go up $5 a ton. Mixed feeds were quoted at $27@32 a ton. Alfalfa meal was quoted at $21@22 per ton for No. 2 grade, some no grade being sold as low as $20. Fully 60 per cent of the meal delivered is off-colored and damaged. Lespedeza deliveries here are delayed by the flood.

Chicago, Ill., March 6, 1916.

Conditions and prices governing the alfalfa meal market remain unchanged. Offerings were of fair volume, but the demand continues very light.

The demand for mixed feeds is light and even those in position to offer molasses feed mixtures are complaining of the small volume of business perfected, due to the high prices ruling.

Choice meal is being quoted at $20@22.50 per ton; No. 1, $17@18.50; No. 2, $14@16; No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed, $22.50@23; No. 2, $21@21.60; grain molasses feed, $27.50@28.50; alfalfa grain feed, dry, $27@28.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 6, 1916.

The alfalfa market is holding firm for meal, while molasses feed is strong, on account of the shortage of molasses. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22.50, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25.50 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $27.50.

Omaha Plans a Hay Exchange.

Omaha, Neb., March 6, 1916.

Plans are under way for the incorporation of a hay exchange in Omaha. The Commercial Club of this city is taking an active part in making arrangements for the organization, being desirous of establishing an institution that will enjoy the confidence of the hay growers of Omaha territory and make this city one of the largest hay distributors in the United States.

Last Wednesday the Commercial Club held a meeting to discuss plans for the organization. Charles D. Carlisle, of Kansas City, a member of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association, was present, offering suggestions and answering inquiries. Prominent business men of Omaha attended, and a number of these have promised to subscribe stock for the incorporation.

Nebraska produced 4,088,598 tons of alfalfa hay alone in 1915, compared with 3,208,055 in 1915 and 1,846,703 tons in 1908. Omaha is already famous as an alfalfa meal milling center.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Alfalfa hay exports from the United States are on the increase, Europe being among the buyers.

E. W. Smith, of the Salina Alfalfa Mill, Salina, Kan., was a visitor in Kansas City last week. Salina is the center of the most extensive alfalfa-producing district in Kansas.

Examiner Marshall, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will hold a hearing in Kansas City March 18 on the reasonableness of increases in rates of three cents per cwt. on blackstrap and edible molasses from Texas and Louisiana to Kansas City and other Missouri River points. The advances now stand suspended. Alfalfa mixed feed dealers of Kansas City territory are greatly interested in this rate case and will be on hand to present testimony.

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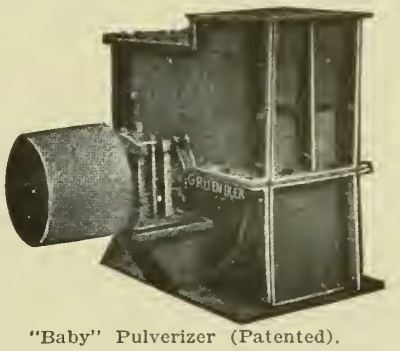

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WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, Kent, Ohio.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A thoroughly sober, industrious and capable man for taking charge of the manufacturing end, also to be conversant with the selling end of a molasses and poultry feed business. No has-beens need apply. Plant being arranged for turning out about 10 cars of molasses and poultry feed of the very best grades per day. Advise present position, full qualifications, age and references, also salary desired. Box 325, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good 60-bbl. flour mill in connection with a good corn meal and feed plant. This mill is in first-class condition, now in operation. Come and see it and I will tell you why it is for sale. S. Megown & Son, Hale, Mo.

FOR SALE—150-bbl. flour mill, situated in the Turkey wheat belt of Kansas; doing good business and money-maker. For particulars, address Box 333, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Three size 2 Gray's Patent flour dressers. Two of these are in excellent condition. The third shows usage, but is in good condition physically.

One 125-bu.-per-hour Beal polisher and scourer in good condition. The iron frame and casing on this machine make it almost non-destructible.

Iron pulleys of all sizes and descriptions. Steel conveyors of all sizes and lengths.

Elevator boots. Several sizes; in good condition.

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Inspections of flour by August Rump, of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, during February amounted to 12,447 bbls.

GENERAL NOTES.

The movement on the Chicago Board of Trade to advance commission rates on 5,000-bu. lots of grain to $10, instead of the present rate of $7.50, will not cause any change in the present rate of $6.25 in the St. Louis market, according to Jacob Schreiner, president of the Merchants' Exchange. Mr. Schreiner said, however, that trading in 1,000-bu. lots might be adopted in the St. Louis market shortly. The Chicago Board of Trade now is permitting dealings in 1,000-bu. lots of wheat, corn and oats, whereas recently only wheat was traded in. The Board of Trade last week raised the commission on 1,000-bu. lots from $1.50 to $2.50, so that there is a big profit in handling these small orders. It is also proposed to put all pit traders on the Board of Trade on a brokerage basis instead of a salary, as is done on the New York Stock Exchange. This plan was tried in 1906, but only lasted a few months, as commission rates at that time were $12.50. With business active and a $10 rate for commission it is believed the rule would work all right now.

Frank Becker, of the Texas Star Flour Mills Co., Galveston, Tex., was a visitor in Kansas City last week. Mr. Becker reported a fair export trade in flour with the West Indies, Central America and Porto Rico. Mexico, according to Mr. Becker, is demanding terms which are limiting sales to that republic. Mr. Becker confirmed reports of damage to wheat in his state.

H. Niemoller & Sons, Wakefield, Kan.: "We are running mill 11 hours. Flour business is very good locally, but Eastern markets are very dull and most bids are too low. Millfeed is in heavy demand. Wheat area is 25 per cent less than last year."

Fred Shellabarger, of the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., Salina, Kan., who was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade, said he expects to hear important crop complaints as soon as the growing period for wheat arrives.

Using Stock Cars for Wheat.

Kansas City, Mo., March 6, 1916.

While there is some improvement in the car supply situation, the shortage is still acute. In Kansas City some elevators even loaded wheat out in the last week in live stock and refrigerator cars. The live stock cars, of course, were boarded and the sides covered with paper.

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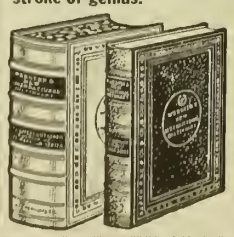

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Plymouth

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Milling and Grain News

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St. Louis Office: 416 Merchants Exchange Bld.

lume Twenty-seven | TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1916. | Number Sixteen

e Tearose Brand Decision

ling in Famous Trademark Case Involving Three Mills—Estab- tablishes a Precedent.

ecause of its importance and the cedent it will set in future trade- rk cases, the decision of the Su- me Court in the Tearose flour nd case, involving the Hanover r Milling Co., Germantown, Ill., Steeleville, Ill., and the Allen & eeler Co., Troy, Ohio, will be print- in full. However, owing to the gth of the decision, which was ren- ed by Justice, Pitney, it will ap- r in several installments.

1 No. 23, the Hanover Star Milling npany, an Illinois corporation en- ed in the manufacture of flour in t state, filed a bill in equity March 912, in the United States District rt for the Middle District of Ala- a, against Metcalf, a citizen of the te of Alabama and a merchant en- ed in the business of selling flour Greenville, Butler county, in that e, to restrain alleged trade-mark ingement and unfair competition. bill averred that for twenty-seven rs last past complainant had been aged in the manufacture of a su- or and popular grade of flour, sold it at all times under the name of a Rose" flour, in a wrapping with inctive markings, including the ds "Tea Rose" and a design con- ing three roses imprinted upon ls attached to sacks and barrels; this flour had been marketed thus complainant in the State of Ala- a for the preceding twelve years, ng which time, by maintaining a and uniform quality, by expensive rtising, and by diligent work of representatives, it had built up a e and lucrative market, with an- l sales of more than $175,000 of Rose flour in that state, and had blished a valuable reputation for name "Tea Rose" and the dis- tive wrappings in Alabama and r states, particularly Georgia and ida; that until shortly before the mencement of the suit complain- s Tea Rose flour was the only made, sold, or offered for sale, r the name in Butler County or where in the State of Alabama, the name "Tea Rose" had repre- ed and stood for complainant's r; and that recently the Steeleville ing Company, of Steeleville, Ill., through Metcalf's agency, been keting in Alabama, and particular- Butler County, flour of its manu- ire, in packages and wrappings tantially identical with complain- s and bearing a design containing e roses and the name "Tea Rose" the labels, in a manner calcu- l to deceive and in fact deceptive urchasers, thereby threatening pe- ary loss to complainant exceed- $3,000 in amount and destroying prestige of complainant's "Tea " flour and damaging its trade ein.

efendant's answer denied all at- pts to deceive purchasers, and ner denied complainant's right to exclusive use of the words "Tea " or the picture of a rose as a rademark; averred that long prior to plainant's first use of it, and as as the year 1872, the name had adopted, appropriated, and used trademark for flour by the firm llen & Wheeler, of Troy, Ohio, used by it and its successor, The n & Wheeler Company, continu- ously as such; and alleged that the Steeleville Milling Company had used its "Tea Rose" brand for more than sixteen years last past, and as early as the year 1899 had sold flour in Alabama under that label.

Upon consideration of the bill and answer and affidavits submitted by the respective parties, the District Court granted a temporary injunction restraining Metcalf from selling flour labeled "Tea Rose," manufactured by the Steeleville Company or any person, firm, or corporation other than the Hanover Company, at Greenville, or at any other place in the Middle District of Alabama. Upon appeal, the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit reversed this decree and remanded the cause with directions to dismiss the bill. 204 Fed. 211. A writ of certiorari was then allowed by this court.

In No. 30, The Allen & Wheeler Company, a corporation of the State of Ohio, manufacturing flour at the City of Troy in that state, filed a bill against the Hanover Star Milling Company on May 23, 1912, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Illinois, averring that in or before the year 1872 the firm of Allen & Wheeler, then engaged in the manufacture of flour at Troy, adopted as a trademark for designating one of its brands the words "Tea Rose," and from thence until the year 1904 continuously used that trademark by placing it upon sacks, barrels, and packages containing the brand and quality of flour designated by that term and sold throughout the United States; that in 1904 the Allen & Wheeler Company was incorporated and took over the mills, machinery, stock, trademark and good will of the firm, since which time the corporation had continued to use its trademark upon flour of its manufacture, and had distributed and sold such flour in the markets of the United States, whereby the words "Tea Rose" had become the common-law trademark of Allen & Wheeler Company; that recently it had learned that the Hanover Star Milling Company had adopted the words "Tea Rose" as designating a brand of flour manufactured by it, and, notwithstanding notice of complainant's rights, was persisting in the sale of its flour under that name and threatening to continue so to do; and that defendant had sold large quantities of Tea Rose flour, particularly in the markets of the States of Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi, with large gross sales, and profits approximating $5,000 per year for the past five years, causing damage and loss to complainant in excess of $3,000. An injunction and an accounting of profits were prayed. Upon this bill, a demurrer filed by the Hanover Company, and affidavits presented by both parties, the District Court granted a temporary injunction restraining the use of the words "Tea Rose" as a trademark for flour, without territorial restriction. The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit reversed this decree, and remanded the cause of the District Court for further proceedings not inconsistent with its opinion. 208 Fed. 513. An appeal was taken to this court, and a writ of certiorari was subsequently granted. The appeal must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction, and the case will be disposed of under the writ of certiorari.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

Southwestern Millers' League to Meet.

The Southwestern Millers' League will hold its sixth annual meeting in Kansas City on March 28 and 29, Tuesday and Wednesday. The first session of the convention will convene at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Wednesday's meeting will convene at 10 o'clock in the morning. In former years the annual meetings of the Southwestern Millers' League have been confined to one day, but a large number of business discussions and important topics to be considered has resulted in the present departure.

In addition to the new subjects to come up for discussion, much routine business will be transacted. New officers will be elected. Following are the present officers of the league: Henry Lassen, president; Theodore F. Ismert, first vice-president, and George G. Sohlberg, second vice-president; H. K. Schafer, treasurer, and L. E. Moses, chairman Traffic Committee.

Mill and Elevator Wheat Stocks.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates at Washington has given out the statement of the amount of wheat in mills and elevators in the United States on March 1, showing the total to be 151,911,000 bus., against 85,955,000 last year and the previous high record, made in 1913, which was 115,400,000 bus. The total supply in the country, according to official figures of farm reserves of 241,711,000 bus., country elevator stocks of 151,911,000 bus. and the visible supply of 66,378,000 bus., there is a grand total of 460,000,000 bus., against 291,354,000 bus. last year and the previous high year in 1913 of 342,405,000 bus.

Allows Higher Minimum.

Washington, D. C., March 13, 1916.

Completing its series of decisions readjusting Western rate structures, the Interstate Commerce Commission has handed down its opinion in the Western Advance Rate Case No. 3. The commission declares justified the proposed increase from 30,000 to 40,000 lbs. in the minimum carload weight on grain products in Western Classification territory. The proposed increase from 40,000 to 50,000 lbs. in the minimum carload weight on wheat and rye was declared justified.

New 2,000-Bbl. Mill for St. Louis.

The George P. Plant Milling Co., St. Louis, will let contracts within the next few weeks for a new concrete and steel building to house a 2,000-bbl. mill which will replace the present mill. All of the equipment in the mill will be new and of the most modern designs. The present mill building is one of the oldest structures in St. Louis. The business of the Plant Milling Co. was founded in 1840 and has been located on the same site since its inception.

Samuel Plant Is Elected President.

Formal announcement is being made today of the election of Samuel P. Plant, of the George P. Plant Milling Co., St. Louis, as president of the Millers' National Federation. Mr. Plant was the only nominee on the ballots sent out to the members of the federation.

Big Export Flour Sale.

St. Louis, Mo., March 13, 1916.

A sale of 56,000 bbls. of flour was made for export by the Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill., 10 days ago. The flour is for shipment within 30 days. It will start moving from mill beginning March 15.

Bleached Flour Case Retrial

Department of Justice Announces That Suit Will Be Entered Within 30 Days.

Washington, D. C., March 13, 1916.

The government is preparing to institute the new trial of the bleached flour case in 30 days, it was stated definitely at the Department of Justice today. Department officials are conferring with the Department of Agriculture over the preliminary preparation of the case, and progress also is being made in connection with the retention of special counsel. The department is determined to spare no effort in the retrial to be successful in bringing the proceedings to a conclusion in the Supreme Court satisfactory to the government.

To Consolidate Business Interests.

St. Louis, Mo., March 13, 1916.

Considerable surprise was caused in grain and milling circles last week by the action of a committee of the Business Men's League, which announced a movement to consolidate the Merchants' Exchange, Business Men's League, Associated Retailers, Civic League and Million Population Club into a body to be known as the Association of Commerce in St. Louis. Clarence H. Howard, president of the Business Men's League, expects to appoint a committee to ascertain the feasibility of such a scheme and how it could be brought about.

Jacob Schreiner, president of the Merchants' Exchange, in conversation with a representative of Milling and Grain News, pointed out that the scheme is an impossible one, as the Merchants' Exchange is a corporation organized under a state charter. Under the proposition advocated by the Business Men's League, the exchange would have to be reorganized and molded on entirely different lines, to lose its individuality in such an organization as planned.

Where the benefit to the Merchants' Exchange would be derived from such a consolidation is not apparent. At present the institution takes a leading part in any movement for civic betterment, while through the office of its secretary and statistical department it provides a wealth of information for the milling and grain trade, which it actually represents, and which is so distinctly a part of that trade that to lose it under the title of a commerce association would not only be in direct opposition to the trade rules and charter under which the exchange operates, but would detract forcibly from the very essentials of that trade spirit which has made the name Merchants' Exchange representative of all that the grain trade and kindred interests desire.

Kansas Flour Mills Co. Meeting.

At the quarterly meeting of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., held in Wichita, Kan., on Friday, March 10, the property of the Alva Roller Mills, Alva, Okla., was taken over by the company. The Alva Roller Mills were originally purchased by J. B. Hupp and T. J. Holdridge, who are principals in the Kansas Flour Mills Co. Routine business was also attended to at the meeting. The following directors were present: L. E. Moses and E. V. Hoffman, Kansas City; R. W. Hoffman, Enterprise; J. B. Hupp, T. J. Holdridge and T. L. Hoffman, Wichita.

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Protecting Flour Brands.

A decision of momentous importance to millers with unregistered flour brands has just been announced by the supreme court of the United States. For the first time in history, this final tribunal has decided that one mill may own the right to use a certain trademark for flour in one section of the country, while another miller packing flour under the same trademark may transact business in states where the two do not come into competition. Where there is possibility of competition between the two mills, it is necessary that priority of use be established. The substance of the court decision is that a miller with an unregistered trademark does not have the exclusive right to that trademark in every part of this country.

This unusual decision was made in the Tearose flour brand case, in which three mills were interested. An Ohio miller had been selling Tearose flour for a number of years in the territory north of the Ohio River, while two Southern Illinois mills were using the same flour brand in the Southern states. The two Southern Illinois mills came into competition, and more than five years ago litigation over the ownership of the Tearose trademark started. The case was finally carried to the United States Supreme Court, and the decision last week gave one of the mills the right to sell Tearose flour in one section of the country and the other mills involved were limited to the territories in which they proved continuous use. The court decision has been interpreted to mean that the three mills involved in the case can all continue to use Tearose, just so their products do not come into competition where sold.

The decision of the supreme court is unique in the Tearose case. There are many parallels in flour brand controversies, and if this case is to be considered as a precedent many millers need not lose sleep over their right of ownership to a certain brand. In one particular controversy similar to the Tearose case a Nebraska miller, a Kansas miller and a small mill in Tennessee have been using the same brand. None of these mills ever came into competition, but just now the miller in South Carolina is attempting to make the Kansas and Nebraska mills give up the use of the trademark. It would be a considerable hardship for these two mills to do this, and possibly it was for just such instances as this that the decision of the supreme court was made. One of the leading trademark attorneys of the country has stated that future trademark cases will not be decided only on priority of use, but continued use not only in one particular district but in every section of the country.

Years ago the value of trademark names was not so great as at present. Competition was not so keen in the milling business. Today certain millers count their trademarks as among their principal assets in trade. With the thousands of different trademarks under which flour is sold, it is almost impossible to avoid similarity between the different brands. And millers who have developed a profitable trade in one section of the country on a certain brand should have some rights if time brings out the fact that another miller in a distant territory has been using the same brand. When there is no possibility of competition between the two, both millers should be given ownership in their respective sections, and if necessary it seems the court should decide on territorial limitation of similar trademarks likely to conflict. This is the practical way out of the difficulty, and it seems that the supreme court has decided on this practical method. Perhaps it will require future decisions of the supreme court to make the Tearose case a permanent precedent in unregistered trademark litigation, but millers will find some relief in this decision.

Trademark laws are becoming more important annually, not only to the flour milling industry, but to every other industry where competition is keen. Precedents must be set, and the Tearose decision is welcome in that respect.

Flour Consumption Gains.

Flour consumption of the world has been increasing at a faster rate in the last 16 years than in any similar period. The twentieth century has witnessed great strides in the broadening of white flour consumption. Wheat flour has supplanted to some extent other foods in China, Japan and India, and it is in these countries, rather than in Europe or in North America, that the amount of flour being consumed at this time is so much larger than 15 or 20 years ago. White flour is still an unknown article of food in many parts of China and Japan. Parts of South America and Africa are still unacquainted with the value of white flour, and the possibilities of enlarging the consumption of wheat flour are such that it is indeed curious that the possible output of flour mills of the world today is at least 35 per cent in excess of world consumption.

What has been the rate of increase in recent years? A world authority places the gain at 100,000,000 bushels annually. This may be a small exaggeration, but the increase in the use of flour in China and Japan must not be underestimated. The United States has shown a large per capita increase. South America and Africa, considered at one time very small consumers of flour, are rapidly being converted to the many uses of white flour. Although rice is still the principal article of diet in the Orient, the larger demand for white flour in China and Japan is reflected in the increased production of wheat and the extensive additions to the flour mill capacity of these countries. Wherever wheat is grown and where white flour is made, there is sure to be developed a demand for the "staff of life." This is the case in the Orient. In the next few years flour consumption there probably will show a bigger gain than in the past.

Aside from the larger demand for flour in the Orient, other sections of the world have been using the product of wheat more extensively. The per capita gain in Europe has been large, and it is natural to expect that in the years following the war European countries will eat more bread than ever before. White bread is a cheap food and the ravaged countries of Europe, already known as the largest consumers of flour, will eat more than ever before.

The United States per capita consumption of white flour is being augmented by publicity campaigns and food studies. That it is capable of a large increase is indicated by the fact that a number of European countries consume an average of more than seven bushels of wheat annually for every person, while the consumption in the United States is barely five and one-half bushels. Still, flour consumption in this country is now larger than 10 years ago, and the value of white flour is being appreciated more and more every year.

There need never be any doubt that the production of wheat will always increase faster than consumption. This generation, at least, need bother itself only with means for increasing the demand for wheat flour. Where wheat is a profitable crop it will always be produced. Wheat is profitable to farmers now and has been profitable in the last few years. Many parts of the world are adapted to wheat production, and uncultivated sections will be sown to wheat as the demand for wheat flour increases. If flour consumption is gaining at the rate of 100,000,000 bushels every year, then wheat production is easily keeping pace, as indicated by figures on world wheat production today and 10 years ago.

The growing popularity of white flour among the people of the world reflects a better standard of living, as compared with earlier years. There is hardly a home in this country that does not serve white flour today in some form at every meal, and this is not because of its cheapness, but because of its value as a food product. Some day this will be true of all the homes of the world. The product of the wheat berry is a refined food, a any increase in its consumption mea a healthier and wealthier people.

Wheat Supplies.

Government figures on farm r serves of wheat in this country March 1, showed the largest to ever represented on this da However, the total reserves wc not only the largest, but represe ed the largest percentage of crop ever held on farms in March. is natural that with more than a l lion bushels of wheat harvested in t 1915-16 crop year and with delay marketing that farm reserves shou be the largest on record.

The total wheat reserves we placed at 241,717,000 bushels, as co pared with 152,903,000 bushels a ye ago. The amount of wheat in farme hands on March 1 represents 23.9 p cent of last year's crop, while a ye ago the percentage was only 17 while two years ago it was 19.9. It therefore likely that this country w carry more old wheat into the ne crop than ever before. Mill and e vator stocks of wheat are large, wh the visible supply is one of the larg on record for this time of the ye Although exports are large, ocea freight space is lacking and even the export demand broadened cons erably, it would be an impossibili for exporters in this country to obta the ocean space to move the whe and flour necessary to make the carr over into the new crop normal.

Of course, the delayed harvest the Southwest and the consequent d lay in marketing, caused by continu rains, account in part for the hea reserves at this time. The prese crop moving season is at least 30 da later than a year ago, as indicated the exceptionally heavy receipts in t last 60 days. And the movement still heavy. That the marketing b tween March 1 and the new crop ye will break all records is the prese outlook, although serious damage the growing crop may induce holdin

The elevator storage capacity of th country, it is believed, is ample to ca of the movement in the next fe months. Railroads, however, are n in such a position, judging by the recent failure to meet the demands grain and flour shippers for cars. fact, the railroads are in part respo sible for the big reserves on farm and in country elevators.

While there is an extraordina amount of wheat to be disposed before the next harvest and whi unprecedented conditions surrou producers, they may rest assured th millers and grain dealers, after th many experiences of the last year an a half, will make the most of marke ing opportunities.

A Foolish Flour Argument

rofessor Hinrichs Shows Falsity of Articles in Daily Press Attacking White Flour.

CARL G. HINRICHS, Ph. C., M. S., Hinrichs Laboratories, St. Louis, late of the Chemical Department of St. Louis University Medical School.

In the St. Louis Republic of March we note an article by Alfred W. cCann, from the perusal of which e layman would imagine that the ilers of these United States have lled a very large portion of the popation and are spending millions on millions to kill and poison off e remaining inhabitants. Mr. Meann has given the matter very thorgh attention and study, as is evint from his accusation of Dame Nare for not doing things which every rmer knows she does, and informs of the very interesting fact that illers are accustomed to even wash eir flour before sending it to mar-t! Mr. McCann is very indignant at millers furnish white flour, even ving it a whiter tinge by bleaching. f course, the little fact that bleachg sterilizes the flour does not conrn him in the least. He argues that. Nature never made a white kernel wheat, flour should not be white. might be interesting to show him hole wheat flour made from our hite varieties of wheat. It would ke close inspection to tell the difrence between such flour and a pat-t. With that careless abandon of e facts he has given us an article, usational enough as to headlines, at would satisfy even Dr. Wiley. It really marvelous how a hack writer ith a little knowledge of a dead the-y, a few facts, and with a pen that es faster than his thoughts, can neoct a filler for the sensational ewspapers of the day. For this we ust give him credit, but it might be ell to look into the facts of the hole wheat flour matter.

When the chemists began the study foods, about a century ago, the ash plants received the bulk of their attion, for the simple reason that ethods had not been devised for the amination of the organic portion of ods. Liebig carried this matter to extreme. It is true that the ash of imals and plants show potash, da, chlorine, etc. The plant takes ese constituents up from the soil in tty close ratios, and makes them a rt and parcel of itself. But Mr. Mcann should remember that an anial, whether it be a tiger or a jacks, takes what Nature prepares for —takes what it requires for its well-ing—but its organs east off what is no use to it, which would even be s death if its organs failed to do so. r. McCann weeps over the fact that e millers are furnishing demineralzed food. Let us look into the facts the matter a little and see whether e is justified in calling them poisonus or not.

Some men live like the tiger, on esh food exclusively. This food ows a ratio of potash to soda as ree to one. Their own bodies have e same ratio of potash to soda. uch men are known to never crave lt. The food they use is more readly assimilable than that of those livng on a mixed diet, they utilize practically all the protein, they do not tax eir organs to correct the potash-da ratio and their bodies work at e highest state of efficiency.

The man that lives on an exclusive egetable diet has to contend with a ineralized food which contains a otash soda ratio of nearly 20 to 1. What is the meaning of potash to the an? If his body does not cast it off e must die—it is a poison to his conomy. How does he correct this? Everyone knows he craves salt; his read must have salt, his vegetables salt. Even if he uses a mixed flesh and vegetable diet he must need salt. It requires a considerable excess of salt to overcome the excess potash taken into his body. His organs must have this aid to eliminate the poison It taxes his system and he is no longer able to digest 100 per cent of the protein taken in. He will utilize 90 per cent in the highest grades of pat ent flour, but he does well to utilize 75 per cent of the protein in the whole wheat flours. Why is this, pray? The miller, having the common sense to screen out the excessive potash content of the whole wheat flour, reduces the potash poisoning of the organs by 300 per cent. He does not make a demand on the economy to furnish heat to partially digest the negative fiber nutrient of whole wheat flour. The miller produces a product which will yield a light loaf containing the nutrient protein in a finely divided form which the digestive fluids can readily dissolve and pass into the blood to those parts of his body needing food.

Mr. McCann is not a believer of proofs, if such proofs bear "scientists' signatures," for these cannot open the graves of some 400,000 children that died last year in the United States, all being under 10 years of age. These poor children probably did not have typhoid, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., which, of course, would not affect them as injuriously as wholesome bread. Of course, the ash content of wheat originally must have had some scientist's signature, but, as this great event happened a century ago, it becomes a fact for the hack writer of the day, just as the facts certified to today will become facts a century hence to the sensational newspaper man who will then produce fillers for his sheet.

In conclusion it might be just as well that the millers continue to furnish their offals containing highly mineralized potash content to the jackasses, cows, etc., whom the Lord has endowed with organs to specially work up such food, and endowed with the instinct to use abundance of salt to overcome the evil effects of potash.

Sixteenth Annual Meeting.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the St. Louis Millers' Club will be held on March 30 in the new home of the Missouri Athletic Association. New officers will be elected at this meeting and delegates will be appointed to the directors and delegates' meeting of the Millers' National Federation to be held in June. The mixed flour law will also come up for consideration.

Present officers of the St. Louis Millers' Club are: George S. Milnor, president; L. A. Valier, vice-president, and F. A. Eichler, secretary.

No Change in Package Differentials.

Since permission has been granted to the railroads of the country to increase the billing weight of flour in wood to 214 lbs. for bbls. and 110 lbs. for half-bbls., information has been sought by many millers as to the effect of this change on the Millers' National Federation package differentials. As soon as the decision was published the question of its effect on Federation differentials was taken under consideration by the Federation Committee on Package Differentials, of which Charles T. Olson is chairman. The committee secured the views of a number of millers in various territories. After consideration of the several factors affecting the situation, the Federation committee submits the following suggestion:

That no change be made in the Federation package differentials at this time; that millers base their price on the cost of flour in wood, delivered, and in connection with such wood price apply the Federation differentials for price on packages other than wood.

It is pointed out that by following this plan the Federation differentials will net the miller a small gain, and at the same time maintain the integrity of these differentials. These differentials are now so generally observed that any change suggested would result in a chaotic condition, whereas the suggestions made by the committee offer a solution of the problem that gives a slight advantage to the miller.—From a Millers' National Federation Bulletin.

Canada's Exportable Surplus.

It is estimated that Canada has an exportable surplus of 310,000,000 bus. from this year's crop, which is placed at more than 410,000,000 bus. by some authorities. Canada did not have any difficulty at all in harvesting this large wheat crop, despite the fact that more than 100,000 of the young men of the Dominion have been sent to Europe to fight. The country is, of course, short of men for plowing and seeding of the 1916 crop, and it is expected that the wheat acreage in the Dominion this year will be smaller than for a number of years. However, the Canadian government is using all means possible to make this year's acreage equal to the area a year ago, for Canada is England's chief source of supply for wheat and flour.

Wins Broken Wheat Contract Suit.

The Loudonville Grain & Mill Co., Loudonville, O., obtained a verdict in full against a grain dealer in Ohio for failure of the dealer to ship a car of wheat. The mill purchased a car of No. 2 wheat on Jan. 22, 1915. The confirmation and contract of the sale consisted only of letters and telegrams, no formal contracts being signed. Six days after the purchase the mill company received a notification that the wheat would not be shipped. The mill immediately purchased a car of wheat for the account of the dealer at 16c over contract price, the market difference. The mill sued and was awarded this difference.

The Iowa Wheat Situation.

A miller in touch with Iowa conditions sums up the situation as follows: "Think the growing wheat was without damage up to March 1, but the thawing and freezing weather since then has probably resulted in some injury. Owing to the wet condition of the ground last fall, the acreage was cut considerably, as much as 50 to 60 per cent in some sections, but with suitable weather for seeding in March and first half of April a good part of this acreage will be planted to spring wheat, which thrives in this state. Hessian fly has not made its appearance so far."

Oklahoma Free of Green Bugs.

No damage to wheat or oats will be incurred from green bugs in Oklahoma this season, according to a report by E. C. Sanborn, state entomologist, who has made a complete investigation of conditions in Oklahoma and Texas. Mr. Sanborn says:

"Under the direction and personal expense of J. P. Burrus, McKinney, Texas, one of the prominent millers of that state, there has just recently been concluded an extensive green bug inspection trip in that part of Texas known as the home of the green bug. All of the fall oats and practically all of the wheat (fully 90 per cent) has been killed in Cook, Denton, Grayson and Collin counties. From this section northward through Oklahoma and into Kansas the green bug was present during the early fall and winter, but conditions, such as the presence of natural parasites, and sudden cold spells, have almost completely eliminated it."

Protest Imports of Flour

English Millers Complain Against Purchases of American Product by International Committee.

Millers in Great Britain are complaining that the International Joint Committee is importing flour into that country while there are mills in England which are shut down because of lack of business. English millers are considering at this time a plan of appealing to the government to restrict altogether flour imports. Milling, the official voice of the English miller, says:

"In regard to the importation of flour into England, the matter deserves further consideration. It appears to us that the importation of anything at the present time is objectionable if it can be avoided. One of the disabilities of our being a highly centralized manufacturing island race in a time of war is that we are necessarily dependent to an enormous extent upon our imports for the necessities of life. It has been repeatedly said that every effort must be made to stimulate production in this country and to discourage the importation of those articles which we can produce for ourselves, so that there may be lessened the great gap which is bound to exist—owing to the necessity of importing munitions and necessaries of war in great quantities and the cessation of a considerable amount of our export trade—between the amount of our imports and the amount of our exports. We contend, and contend most strongly, that at any rate as far as purchases by the British government go importation of flour is entirely unnecessary."

Milling argues that the importation of flour is to the disadvantage of the milling industry in the United Kingdom. But the exporting of wheat from the United States is a greater hardship upon the American miller. The article referred to in Milling says further about prohibition of imports of flour:

"We have attempted to summarize the points which tell against the importation of flour by the British government. From some points of view we are not at all convinced that at a time like this, when the whole circumstances of trade are artificial, that it would not be to the advantage of the country to prohibit entirely the importation of flour from any overseas countries, except such as are part of the British Empire. In fact, this would mean Canada and Australia, and, practically speaking, Canada only. The great objection to this course is that it would deal a very serious blow to the great importing houses and the distributing houses which deal in foreign flour. This circumstance is clearly a very important one. Nothing is going to be gained, from the country's point of view, if the prohibition of the import of an unnecessary article means the killing of home trade, or if the money lost by such dislocation of the home trade is greater than the money saved by the prohibition of the importing of the article. In the case of the foreign flour industry, prohibition of the imports of United States flour would undoubtedly bring about a serious situation, and consequently, though the matter seems to us to be one of those possibilities which should be considered, we are not prepared, without further consideration, to advocate it. On the other hand, it is certain that our government should not purchase foreign flour. If flour must be bought from overseas, then it should be bought from Canada. The better way, however, is to purchase flour from English millers, who would thus be compelled to buy an extra quantity of wheat corresponding to the amount needed.

(Continued on Page 16.)

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., March 13, 1916.

Activity was lacking in the flour business of mills of Kansas City and the Southwest in the last week. Despite the stronger wheat market, many mills noted continued quiet. Some mills in this territory experienced an improved business, but their sales were not liberal enough to warrant them in describing the market as good.

While wheat futures did not fluctuate as radically as recently, and while the prices of cash were unchanged to a shade higher, there was some recession for the week in futures. This divergent action, of course, was not a healthy development for millers, nor was it conducive to increased takings by the trade in general. In consequence the mills which succeeded in making larger bookings did not obtain any large single-lot orders. The East and the Central states were buyers, but there was probably a better situation in the latter territory than at the large Atlantic Coast markets. Competition from the Northwest was again noted, but the Southwest's prices in the East compared more favorably with those of spring wheat mills than in the preceding week.

One miller, in explaining the lack of an active trade with the East, expressed the opinion that holdings in the hands of exporters there were hanging over that section. With ocean room extremely scarce, this miller asserted that there was already some restriction in buying by the domestic trade of the East, on account of the hope there of supplies from exporters.

Prices changed little. Patents closed largely at $4.80 to $5.30, jute, Kansas City. Straights at the close ranged between $4.55 and $5.

Only scattered bids came from abroad. Some attractive prices were received from the United Kingdom, but the great difficulty in arranging for freight room, especially at specified dates, made export business almost impossible. Early on the present crop the foreign problem was the most disturbing factor in export business, but today the lack of freight room is the most serious factor.

The market for clears was again draggy. The sales made were mainly domestic. Prices on first clear are quoted at $3.95 to $4.50, while the range on second clear is $3.25 to $3.85, jute.

* * *

Soft wheat flour trade was quiet, with prices showing a stronger tone. Mills did not follow the full rise in wheat, but the South was again a hesitating buyer locally. Soft wheat supplies here were very limited. Best soft wheat patents are quoted at $5.50.

Mills experienced further trouble on account of the shortage of cars. This, together with the limited volume of business the last few weeks, induced some mills in Kansas City and in the interior to plan shutting down. The volume of new business recorded by tonight will probably lead to definite moves on the runs of several mills here and in the interior.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, March-April shipments, $4.55@5; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.95@4.50; second clear, $3.25@3.85.

Slight Improvement in Millfeed.

A somewhat better market for millfeed was reported, but the trade was still without activity. Most prices were advanced. The principal demand was local. Little future buying, which had been a feature the preceding week, was reported.

Bran closed the week with sales at 85c, but brokers here quoted the market at 85c to 87c. Reports on offerings varied, but there was evidence of liberal amounts on the market at current quotations. On last Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday sales on the Board of Trade were at 84c, while prices the latter half of the week were at 85c. The close of a week ago Saturday on bran was 84@85c.

Brown shorts sold at 98c to $1.02 at the close, whereas the final prices a week ago Saturday were quoted at 95c to 98c. Gray closed at $1.06@1.10 and white at $1.10@1.15. A week ago gray was quoted at $1.05@1.08. Demand was best locally. It was claimed that the East had adequate supplies for the present, and the Southeast again showed little interest. Buyers there, it seems, are hoping for lower prices. Distributors, however, expect a better demand to develop in that section.

Strength in corn and continued sharp advances in live stock were favorable developments in the trade during the week.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 85c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, 98c@$1.02; gray shorts, $1.06@1.10; fancy white middlings, $1.20@1.30; red dog, $1.30@1.40.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Mills of Kansas City made 63,700 bbls. of flour last week, compared with 60,900 bbls. the preceding week and 32,300 bbls. a year ago. The output included 6,000 bbls. of soft wheat flour, against 6,800 bbls. the preceding week and 5,500 a year ago.

Wheat Sales in Southwest Decrease.

Kansas City received only 563 cars of wheat last week, compared with 662 the preceding week and 892 cars a fortnight ago. The receipts a year ago were 128 cars; two years ago, 261 cars. The lighter movement was due to the desire of country holders who have losses on unhedged grain to await a better market and to reduced sales by farmers, with whom spring work is beginning to play a part. Car shortage was also a restricting influence.

Stocks of wheat in Kansas City elevators showed the largest decrease of the winter, falling off 623,205 bus. for the week. The total stocks Saturday were 7,563,517 bus., compared with 3,451,337 a year ago.

Exporters were the principal buyers of wheat, but they claimed no new sales were made by them. It was said the decrease in local stocks was due largely to shipments to the Gulf. Millers were light buyers. The supply of soft wheat was scant, and the milling demand was not filled from the grain which came in. Soft wheat, therefore, exhibited much more strength than hard.

The following figures show the range of wheat on the Kansas City cash market Saturday, a week ago and a year ago, respectively: No. 2 hard, $1.04@1.11, $1.05@1.10 and $1.53@1.56; No. 3 hard, $1.03@1.10, $1.03@1.09 and $1.52@1.56; No. 4 hard, 96c@$1.02, 97c@$1.03 and $1.52@1.52½.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.90@5.30 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.70@5.10; first clear, $4.05@4.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.20@5.50 per bbl.; soft clear, jute, $4.30@4.90;

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.30@4.70 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.30@4.70; wheat graham flour in small sacks, $4.80@5 per bbl.; whole wheat flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.80@5; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20@5.30 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 85c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.30@1.40; white shorts, $1.10 up.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.60@5.80 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.40@5.60; bran, 85@95c per bbl.; millrun, 95c@$1.02; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.20@1.25; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.50@5.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.60@5.80; bran, 90@95c; mixed mill run bran, $1@1.05; standard shorts, $1.15@1.25; corn meal, 32@33c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.35@1.40.

Arkansas—Soft wheat high patent, $5.80@6.20 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.70@6.10; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, $1.05 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6@6.25 per bbl.; hard wheat bran, $1.20 per 100; shorts, $1.45; flour, high patent, $6.10@6.45 per bbl.; @6.50 per bbl.; hard winter patent, meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

George King, of the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, was a visitor in Kansas City last week, on his return from a business trip.

The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., will open a flour distributing agency at Amarillo, Tex., in charge of M. Straughan.

One Kansas City mill reports that export bookings on present bids would be three or four times the volume were ocean freight room available.

The Peerless Milling Co., Norton, Kan., which has taken over the plant of the Farmers' Milling Co., is making a specialty of pancake flour.

The Frederick Milling Co., Frederick, Ok., will erect a 50-bbl. mill. Plans are being prepared now and work will be rushed on mill building.

J. Watson, of Glen Elder, Kan., is considering the erection of a mill in Mankato, Kan. Decision will be made soon. Plant will be of 100 bbls. capacity.

John F. Kendig, vice-president of the Atlas Cereal Co., Kansas City, has left for a business trip of three weeks in the West. He will go to the Pacific Coast.

P. S. Suttle has succeeded P. E. Stewart as manager of the Syracuse Mill & Elevator Co., Syracuse, Kan. Mr. Stewart will retire from the milling business.

L. E. Moses, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, was in Wichita, Kan., last week in connection with the formal transfer of the Alva mill to his company.

G. T. Woolley, of the West Star Mill Co., Salina, Kan., addressed the meeting of the Co-operative Grain Dealers' Association held in Salina on March 7, 8 and 9.

An electric sign 30 feet long has been placed on the top of the warehouse of the Halstead Milling & Elevator Co., Halstead, Kan. It advertises Boss flour.

Joseph Tyler, of the Jim Crow Mills, Chetopa, Kan., writes: "Flour trade is very dull just now. Wheat is damaged to considerable extent from winter freezing and other causes."

A 50-bbl. mill will be erected at Miltonvale, Kan., by E. E. Estabrook and W. H. Burroughs, who have organized the Miltonvale Roller Mills Co. Construction work on building has already been started. An elevator of 20,000 bus. will be operated in connection with mill.

The new mill of the Greenleaf Roller Mills, Greenleaf, Kan., has been completed and is now in operation. Mill has capacity of 50 bbls. and is electrically operated. All kinds of corn goods will be made, in addition to graham and whole wheat flour. W. H. Callaway is the owner.

The Blackwell Mill & Elevator Co., Blackwell, Ok., reports: "We estimate the condition of winter wheat at 65 per cent of normal. About one-fifth of the crop has been winter killed, while the acreage is at least 25 per cent less than last year and the growth is about two weeks late, from present indications."

John Kelley, of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, will leave this week for Douglas, Ariz., to attend the annual meeting of the Lucky Tiger-Combination Gold Mining Co., of which he is president. Mr. Kelley is said to be the largest stockholder in that company, which is a profitable enterprise with capital of $8,000,000.

E. V. Hoffman, of the Bulte Mills, Kansas City, was in Enterprise, Kan., last week. Exercises in connection with the dedication of a $25,000 community building were held there. R. W. Hoffman, of Hoffman Mills, Enterprise, was one of the speakers. Other speakers included Gov. Capper and President H. J. Waters, of the Kansas State Agricultural College. "Wheat is promising in the vicinity of Enterprise," said Mr. Hoffman. "There was no winter killing. Another week of present prices will modify the views of farmers and induce more liberal selling by them."

Frank E. Essex, president of the Standard Grain & Milling Co., Kansas City, died Saturday morning at his home in Kansas City, from the effects of a fall March 2. The accident occurred in his home. Mr. Essex was a member of the Board of Trade since 1893. He weighed 335 pounds and was one of the most popular grain dealers in Kansas City. In the last few years most of the attention of his company was devoted to the management of sheep-feeding yards at railroad stations near the Kansas City market. This business brought Mr. Essex into close contact with millers and millfeed dealers. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon. Burial was in Ottawa, Kan. Mr. Essex was a bachelor, 52 years old.

Kansas City Grinding & Corrugating Co.

16th & Walnut Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

Exclusive Roll Grinder to the largest mills in Kansas City. Refers you to John Schramm of The Kansas Flour Mills Co., Henry Vilm of the Southwestern Milling Co., and Henry Schroeder of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., March 13, 1916.

Unsettled wheat markets, with the general tendency lower, caused a very unsatisfactory demand for flour during the past week. In a great many instances mills reported even lighter sales than in the preceding week, although the early demand was brisk and good domestic sales were closed up the first half of the period. However, the bearish tendency of the market became more marked and inquiries fell off considerably. Mills sold flour at unchanged prices at the outset, but declines of as much as 20c per bbl. were recorded by the close. With the present uncertainty as to prices, buyers are displaying very little interest in new flour sales, except when their stocks need immediate replenishment, and then purchases are for small lots. The trade does not seem to care to take hold for more than 30-day needs, while the few 60-day sales being made are generally through concessions on part of mills.

St. Louis and nearby mills made more flour during the past week than in the preceding week. The output moved out largely on old contracts, but the increase was due in part to the fact that the majority of new sales was for quick shipment. Southern Illinois mills were also able to operate somewhat longer hours, but the total average gain in output was not 10 per cent. Interior mills are still running half time mostly, and there are a few plants which are running only five days every week. The larger St. Louis and nearby mills are running 18 to 24 hours and flour stocks in warehouses are not accumulating.

Best soft winter wheat patents were quoted at a range of $5.15 to $5.60 per bbl., sacked, St. Louis basis. Southern Illinois mills were asking up to $7 per bbl. for their best grades of extreme short patents. Other quotations by interior mills on best soft wheat patents to regular trade were as low as $6.25 per bbl., sacked, 30-day shipment. Demand from Southern markets was very light and practically all sales were for small lots, quick shipment. The Southeast was not buying at all, due to the fact that a great many dealers in that section have enough flour on hand to carry them for 30 days. Fair sales of soft wheat patents in mixed cars were made by a number of mills.

Hard winter wheat flour was in fair demand from Eastern states. Mills reported best demand from regular trade for established brands. Quotations on hard winter wheat patents ranged from $5 to $5.40 per bbl., sacked, or about 10c to 20c per bbl. less than soft winter wheat patents. Hard winter straights were in best demand and were offered generally at 5c to 25c less than best patents. Clear flour was in fair demand from domestic trade, but there was no inquiry at all from export trade. Best hard wheat clear sold at $4.10 to $4.50 per bbl., jutes, while soft winter wheat clear was offered at $4 to $4.50 per bbl., jutes.

With mills finding it more difficult than ever to obtain ocean freight space, and ocean rates constantly advancing, export business is almost out of the question. Cabling was inactive all of last week, and probably less flour was worked abroad last week than in any similar period in the last 90 days. A few small sales were made to the West Indies and to Central and South American points but nothing at all was sold to the United Kingdom or to the Continent. Possibly some of the clear sold to the Eastern trade will eventually move for export, but mills here are unable to do any business direct.

Sales of Kansas and spring wheat flour in the local market last week were very light. Bakers and jobbers could not be interested at all, while blenders and exporters were out of the market. Best Kansas patents were offered freely at $5.25 to $5.50 per bbl., jutes. Spring patents were quoted up to $5.75 per bbl., or at a premium of about 25c per bbl. over Kansas flour. Because of the premium, spring wheat flour was practically out of the market.

Flour Output of St. Louis Mills.

Flour output of the following mills was 77,800 bbls. during the past week, compared with 74,100 bbls. in the preceding week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co., city, 10,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Texas, 16,200; Kehlor Flour Mills Co., East St. Louis, 16,000; Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind., 12,000; Saxony Milling Co., city, 3,600; John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., 4,000; Camp Spring Mill Co., Nashville, Ill., 1,000; Hezel Milling Co., East St. Louis, 3,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co., Belleville, Ill., 4,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., Mt. Carmel, Ill., 6,000, and Annan-Burg Grain & Milling Co., city, 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute) Patent at $5.15@5.30; straight, $4.60@5; clear, $4@4.50; extra fancy, $4.60@4.80; low grade, $3.40@3.80. Interior mills quote established patent at $6.40@7; extra fancy, $5.30@5.65; low grade, $3.90@4.10.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment — Patent, $5@5.50; straight, $4.80@5.25; clear, $4@4.50; low grade, $3.50@4.

Spring Patent (in jute)—At $5.25@5.75; 95 per cent, $5.20@5.60; first clear, $4.90@5.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.10@5.50 and dark at $4.85@5.10; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 93@94c; soft bran, 96@98c; mixed feeds, $1.03@1.05; gray shorts, $1.05@1.12; middlings, $1.18@1.28; white hominy feed, $23.50 per ton; oats feed, $16.50. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.01@1.02 and middlings at $1.23@1.40.

Millfeed About Unchanged.

Millfeed prices showed very little change during the past week. Demand was about in same volume as in preceding week, with offerings by mills somewhat larger. A rather weak tone developed towards the close, but generally sales were at same levels prevailing a week ago. Most sales were to nearby points and to the South. No demand came from the East or from the Southeast. Most country mills were selling a large part of their output in mixed cars and at mill door. Local mills were contracting some feed ahead, a few sales being made for first half May shipment. Prices for deferred shipment are generally about five to eight cents higher than the current level.

Hard wheat bran sold mostly during the week at 93c to 94c, although brokers were finding some difficulty in placing hard bran at 93c towards the close. Soft wheat was not in as large supply as hard bran and is consequently selling at a premium of three to four cents per 100 lbs. Sales during the past week were at 96c to 98c per 100 lbs. for soft bran.

Heavy feeds were two to three cents lower for the week. Gray shorts sold at $1.05 to $1.12, while middlings were offered at $1.18 to $1.28, with buyers able to cover needs at $1.20 without any trouble.

Receipts of millfeed in St. Louis last week amounted to 27,650 sacks, compared with 23,200 sacks in the preceding week and 29,790 a year ago. Shipments were 24,860 sacks last week, 19,530 in preceding week and 17,800 a year ago.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

The Edina Roller Mills Co., a new 50-bbl. mill at Edina, Mo., has been placed in operation. Faultless is the principal brand. Chris Stein is headmiller.

John Wade & Sons, millers and grain dealers of Memphis, Tenn., have opened an office in the Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, with R. A. Williamson in charge.

Total wheat received in St. Louis was 687,925 bu., the previous week 514,602 bu., and a year ago 383,250. Wheat shipments were 601,820 bu., against 559,890 the previous week, and 655,590 a year ago.

The Farmers' Union Milling & Supply Co., Tameroa, Ill., has been incorporated with capital stock of $5,137. A. H. Evans, George Kurtz and S. A. Reidberger. A small mill, probably of 50 bbls. capacity, will be built.

Flour received in St. Louis last week amounted to 98,700 bbls., against 98,000 the previous week, and 57,150 bbls. last year. Shipments of flour amounted to a total of 97,940 bbls. last week, the week before 106,840 bbls., and same week last year 183,340 bbls.

A fire last week destroyed the Iowa elevator at Peoria, Ill., owned by the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad. The elevator contained 750,000 bu. of corn and oats, largely the property of S. C. Bartlett & Co. Loss is estimated at $1,000,000. The elevator will probably be replaced with a concrete structure.

John Schultz, of Schultz, Baujan Co., Beardstown, Ill., was a visitor in St. Louis early last week. "Flour business is quiet now," said Mr. Schultz, "but we are running full time and still have some old orders on our books. Wheat has been damaged to some extent, but it is yet too early to determine exact amount of winter killing."

The Cooperage Industries of America, an organization to protect the wooden barrel, the conservation of timber supplies and the more scientific manufacture and sale of cooperage products was formed in St. Louis last week. The organization will attempt to enlarge the use of the wooden barrel as a container for flour and other food products.

The estate of the late H. F. Langenberg, president of the Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., St. Louis, is valued at $357,781.03. His interest in the grain company is placed at $105,000, while the stock he owned in the Langenberg Milling Co., Republic, Mo., is valued at $112,000. The mill has capacity of 1,000 bbls. and is a modern plant.

A. H. Gilster, of the Steeleville Milling Co., Steeleville, Ill., was a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week. "Flour business is dull now," said Mr. Gilster. "Southern trade is taking very little. Our wheat has been damaged considerably by winter killing and other causes. There is some Hessian fly, but I don't believe the infestation is larger than last year."

The Russell Grain Co. will close its St. Louis office on June 1, according to announcement made from headquarters of the company at Kansas City. This step was made necessary by the death of E. B. Russell, secretary of the company. James N. Russell, president of the company, says the St. Louis branch had been profitable, but that he wanted to be relieved of the responsibility of looking after it. R. R. De Armond, in charge, will continue in the company's service at Kansas City.

Mrs. Charles Espenchied, wife of Charles Espenschied, former president of the Millers' National Federation, died on Wednesday, March 15, in St. Louis. Mrs. Espenchied was 65 years old. She was born in Columbia, Ill., where her father, Stephen Gardner, operated the first flour mill West of the Allegheny Mountains. Later her parents removed to Hastings, Minn., where the Gardner Mills were built. Her husband succeeded to this business. In 1890 Charles Espenchied made his home in St. Louis. Mrs. Espenchied is survived by her husband and two children, Miss Louise Espenchied of St. Louis and Mrs. Frederick L. Davis, of Alton, Ill.

Ode to a Market-Winner.

A few days after a St. Louis newspaper published recently an article stating that William T. Hill, president of the J. H. Teasdale Commission Co., had made $80,000 in the big drop in the wheat market. Mr. Hill received the following letter from his sister, Lucy Hill, of Sedalia, Mo.:

"Maybe old man Sherman thought war was h——
When the Northern soldiers licked us out so well.
Perhaps it's blue in Germany, likewise in Belgium, too,
But naught but four-leaf clovers grow in U. S. for you.
Congratulations! Brother Bill, upon your latest killing!
I'd like to help you spend the cash, you know I'm always willing.
I wouldn't want an aeroplane for that might take a tumble,
Were I to own an auto, you'd never hear me grumble.
It cuts no ice with Lucy, what name is on the plate,
A little old, cute roadster is always up-to-date.
She only asks for four red wheels and lots of gasoline,
A million miles of asphalt, where ne'er a cop is seen!"

HINRICHS Gustavus D., LL. D., M. D. Carl G., Ph. C., M. S. **LABORATORIES**

Our tests on wheat show the percentage of sound gluten, and enable the miller to produce flour of uniform strength and quality.

Fully equipped laboratory for analysis of Foods, Drugs, Water and all commercial products.

4106-10 Shenandoah Ave. ST. LOUIS, MO.

New York

New York, March 13, 1916.

There was a decided lull in flour buying during the past week in this market, and transactions were very few and far between. During the break in the wheat market toward the end of February the trade made some rather heavy purchases of flour. Nearby requirements are now taken care of and buyers are assuming a waiting attitude at present. With the wheat market showing bearishness, the trade is rather at sea as to the ultimate outcome of prices, and until a definite trend toward higher levels is shown there will be very little business done. On the other hand, all mills appear very anxious for business and a large number of them are cutting prices materially, endeavoring to secure some sales for prompt and 30-day shipment. There is, without doubt, going to be some additional good buying in the near future, as part of the trade has not as yet bought, holding off in hopes of prices going still lower. If the market works definitely either way these buyers will be making purchases.

Spring patents were generally held at $5.50 to $5.70 in jutes, with some mills, however, offering as low as $5.35 to $5.40 jutes for prompt shipment. There was very little business accomplished, and such as was consummated was at the very lowest price.

Kansas straights were quoted at $5.35 to $5.50 in jutes, with some mills in exceptional cases offering and selling as low as $5.25 jutes. Not much business was turned over even at the low prices.

Spring wheat clear was held at $5.10 to $5.25 jutes, with a moderate business done, and mills seemed to be offering rather freely.

Kansas clears showed a rather declining tendency and were quoted by mills at $4.90 to $5.25 in jutes, with business very slow.

Prices on soft winter wheat straight were practically unchanged from the previous week, with very little doing.

Millfeed prices were slightly easier, with only a small demand. City bran in bulk was held at $23 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $5.75@6; straight, $5.65@5.75; clear, $5.35@5.50; low grade, $3.80@4.50, jutes.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.75@6.10; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $5@5.25; low grade, $4.60@4.75.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.75@6; straight, $5.35@5.50; clear, $4.90@5.25.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse, Western spring, to arrive, $23; standard middlings, $25; flour middlings, $29; red dog, to arrive, $32.50; oil meal, $35.50@36; city bulk bran, $23; in 100-lb. sacks, $24.50; middlings, $24@32; red dog flour, $33.

NEW YORK NOTES.

A. J. Hunt, president of the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan., was a visitor on New York 'Change during the week.

S. W. Bowne, of the firm of S. W. Bowne Co., grain dealers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was seriously injured in an accident at his mill. He became entangled with the machinery and his right leg was so badly crushed that it was necessary to amputate it at the hip. He was taken immediately to the Long Island Hospital, and reports are to the effect that he will recover.

C. B. Spaulding, general manager of the New Century Co., Chicago, is on a trip in the East.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., March 13, 1916.

Trend of the Chicago flour market reflects a generally improved condition. City family and bakery business is on practically the same basis as for the previous week. Bakers have purchased freely of the lower grades, and, as stocks in second hands are known to be light, an increased demand is anticipated in the near future on patents and clears. Large sales were booked the early part of last week, and, as the bulk of this new business is for deferred shipment, the return of mill activities and the maintenance of a strong cash wheat market seem assured. Bearishness has characterized the general sentiment of the buyers throughout the past few months, and it has been suggested that the trade was not actually loaded up, although well supplied to take care of immediate requirements, and this renewed buying seems to center around the fact that the wheat market had a very drastic decline somewhat early in the last half of the crop year, especially in view of present prospects for the winter wheat crop.

Northwestern mill agents made large bookings of patents and clears for deferred shipment. First clear is offered liberally, especially for immediate shipment. There is a scarcity of good second clear.

Bookings here by Southwestern mills for future shipment have been light. There is but a small demand for patents and clears and a majority of the mills are in position to offer these grades for immediate or deferred shipment, being especially desirous of immediate shipment business on clears.

The soft winter wheat flour market is very much improved. Liberal sales of patent were perfected for immediate shipment, and some was also sold for deferred delivery. Only an occasional car of clear is offered, which is taken at good values.

The tone of the rye flour market has been steady. Receipts of rye have been light and millers have held prices firm. There is a fair demand for patent white rye for immediate shipment.

The durum market has followed wheat closely, and most of the durum millers report large sales for immediate shipment. Sales for deferred shipment were mostly of semolina and not in as large volume as the immediate shipment business.

Inquiries in the export field are mainly for quick shipment, and it is impossible to consider such business because of the uncertainty of securing ocean space. Some scattered business is being done, but this line is not attractive, as the problem of transportation is so great.

The increased flour business has enlarged the future supply of by-products and the milder weather has lessened the feeding demand, as reflected in the softening of the millfeed market and a further reduction in values.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.90; standard patent, $5.25@5.50; first clear, $4.60@5; second clear, $3.20@3.60.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5@5.30; straight, $4.90@5.10; clear, $4.25@4.75.

Kansas Soft Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.30@5.50; straight, $5.10@5.40; clear, $4.50@4.90.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $5.70@5.80; straight, $5.40@5.50; clear, $4.50@4.60; No. 1 semolina, $5.90@6; No. 2 semolina, $5.80@5.90.

Millfeeds (in 100 lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $22; middlings, $21.75@22.10; red dog, $28.50@29.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5@5.20; dark, $4.50@4.70.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., March 13, 1916.

Flour market remains quiet. While mills report quite a few inquiries, very little new business has resulted. As a result of the drop in flour prices, mills find it hard to obtain shipping instructions and a few cancellations are being received. Most sales reported are for local territory and immediate shipment. The car shortage is being felt by some of the mills. Good Kansas patents are bringing around $5.80, basis Kansas City rate points.

With the falling off in prices and the opening up of spring, farmers have practically quit selling any wheat and are busy in the fields. Country dealers are bidding from 90c to 92c, but no wheat is moving to speak of. The car shortage is still being felt by grain dealers, and it is almost impossible to get more than two or three cars a week. Exporters are bidding 2c over Chicago May, but are not buying any at these figures. Most of the good wheat is being picked up by local mills and Minneapolis firms, the lower grades selling for export.

Feed continues about the same. Mills report they are able to sell considerable bran around 85c, Kansas City, but do not seem to be able to get any better bids. Shorts are in better demand and have advanced to $1.20 to $1.35, according to quality.

WICHITA NOTES.

George E. King, of the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan., is visiting the trade in Eastern Kansas and Missouri.

C. M. Wallace, of the Alexander Milling Co., Winfield, Kan., was a visitor in Wichita during the past week. He reports the growing crop in need of rain.

George H. Hunter, of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, made a business trip to Wichita last week, looking over automobiles. He purchased a Buick coupe.

C. M. Jackman, of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, is making a business trip to Chicago and other Northern markets. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter.

The Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co., Blackwell, Ok., is contemplating adding 100,000-bu. storage at their plant. This will give them a storage capacity of 250,000 bus.

J. A. Harrison, formerly connected with the N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale, Kan., has opened up a wholesale grain and feed office at that point, under the title of Harrison Grain & Feed Co.

O. Bueke, of the Wolf Milling Co., Ellinwood, Kan., spent a few days in Wichita last week. He advises that the growing wheat is looking good in the vicinity of Ellinwood but needs moisture. The car shortage has caused them to shut down their mills.

B. R. Neal, of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., Dallas, Tex., stopped off in Wichita on his way home from Kansas City. Mr. Neal states that the milling business has been very good so far this year. "Growing wheat is not in very good condition," said Mr. Neal. "I do not look for over an 8,000,000-bu. crop. This will be about one-half of last year's yield."

C. B. Warkentin, of the Newton Milling & Elevator Co., Newton, Kan., made a hurried business trip to Wichita last week. He stated milling conditions are very quiet. "The growing wheat around Newton needs a good rain," said Mr. Warkentin, "and some warm growing weather. This condition seems to be true in practically all of Kansas. Wheat is a little bit backward."

The Quaker Oats Co. is erecting an elevator at Grand Mound, Ia., with capacity of 40,000 bus. The cost is $6,000.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., March 13, 1916.

Flour business showed a slight improvement throughout the state during the week, the steady tone in the wheat market being a factor for betterment. Flour prices were strong all week and there was a tendency among some mills to advance quotations about 10c per bbl., but buyers were able in most instances to supply needs at same values prevailing a week ago. The improvement in buying came from large bakers and jobbers and small buyers of established brands. In fact, the improvement was general, as buyers now seem to have more confidence in the price situation and are not looking for any large breaks in the market. Nevertheless, most sales last week were for 30-day shipment, and the number of 60 and 90-day sales were very small.

Flour stocks in Iowa are below normal. Buying has been in such small volume recently that stocks have been depleted and the outlook is for continued good business in the state for some time. This month is expected to be one of the best from point of sales by mills of any period in the last 90 days.

Regular buyers of established brands were the principal takers of flour. They bought mostly for 30-day shipment, but did not seem disposed to wait until the last minute to cover their requirements. Most sales by mill agents to this trade were for single carlots.

Kansas and Nebraska mills did most of the business in the state. They were underquoting spring wheat mills more than 35c per bbl., selling best patents at a range of $6 to $6.25, cotton sacks, delivered any part of the state. Northwestern mills were asking a range of $6.35 to $6.75 per bbl., sacked. Spring wheat mills are delivering large amounts of flour on old contracts, principally to bakers and large distributing jobbers. Some Kansas flour is moving into the state on old orders, but not as much as from the Northwest.

Iowa mills are averaging around half time. Business is mostly local. A number of the larger plants are running three-fourths to full time, but a majority of the mills are operating from 10 to 12 hours. Very little flour is being sold East. Iowa mills are quoting same prices as Kansas and Northwestern mills on flour.

Millfeed continues rather weak. Supplies in the state are more than large enough for the demand. Local mills are not having any difficulty at all in disposing of their output, but shipments from the Southwest and from the spring wheat section are not meeting with any large demand. Bran is quoted at $20.50 to $21 per ton, sacked.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—$6@6.25; straight, $5.80@6; fancy clear, $5.10@5.50; second clear, $4.60@5.10.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $6.35@6.75; standard patent, $6.10@6.50; clear, $5.10@5.55.

Millfeed—Bran, $20.50@21 per ton; shorts, $22.50@24 for gray and $24@25.50 for white; flour middlings, $27@28.

IOWA NOTES.

Although the car shortage problem is affecting Iowa like other states, millers are not meeting with any serious trouble because of lack of cars. Country elevator operators with low grade corn to ship are the principal sufferers from the shortage.

The Best-Fogarty Milling Co., incorporated in Des Moines, Ia., with capital stock of $100,000 last week, has taken over the plant of the Shannon & Mott Milling Co. and will operate the mill hereafter. Mill has capacity of 300 bbls.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1916.

Considerable flour purchases were being made by the trade throughout Pennsylvania last week, with the exception of the coal regions, where buying is only to replenish stocks. The coal situation will not be settled until some time in April, if then. It is hardly possible that there will be a strike, but it takes a month or two after the first of April to get the men and operators together.

There was very little reselling this week, as mill limits are about as low as prices at which resellers could dispose of their surplus.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$5.85@6.15; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $5.25@5.50; low grade, in jute, $3.35@4.10.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.65@5.90; straight, $5.35@5.60; clear, $5.05@5.25; extra, $4.75@4.95.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.50@5.70; straight, $5.20@5.50; clear, $4.80@5.15.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.05@5.50; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.05@5.50.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Red dog, $30.75@31.75; flour middlings, $27.50@28.50; standard middlings, $22.25@23.25; bran, $23.25@23.75; Kansas middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $26.50@27.50; bran, $22.75@23.50; winter middlings, in bulk, $24.50@24.75; bran, $22.25@23.25.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

The Anderson Bros. Co., of York, Pa., has incorporated with $40,000 capital.

The mill of the Hyndman Milling Co., Hyndman, Pa., was burned, with loss of $12,000.

Cyrus S. Lamb, a miller employed by the Mauser Mill Co., of Treichlers, Pa., died last week.

Shane Bros. & Wilson have leased half of the Christian Street Pier, in Philadelphia, to load export flour.

William Howell, Jr., a member of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange for 47 years and a prominent grain broker, died last week.

E. P. Reed, of Brookville, has incorporated his mill under the style of the Reed Milling Co., with capital of $30,000. Samuel Bell & Sons, Philadelphia, have incorporated with capital of $400,000. The Hays Milling Co., of Montoursville, Pa., has applied for a charter.

The mill of Edwin P. Kern, at Linfield, Pa., was sold by execution last week to James A. Lownes. Hugh Nesbit has sold his mill at Girard, Pa., to Robert Potter, of Erie, Pa. The Bancroft Co. has bought the mill at Beaver Valley, Pa. James Galloway, of Pisgah, Pa., has bought the mill at Clifton, Pa. E. W. Watson has bought the mill belonging to the Height Mercantile Co., of New Milford, Pa. The Enon Valley Supply Co., of Enon Valley, Pa., has leased a mill at New Gallillee, Pa.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., March 13, 1916.

Market conditions in flour were unsettled at New Orleans last week. Quotations were extremely irregular. Some mills were cutting values, while others were holding firmly. Northwest seemed inclined to hold up values and quotations were 5 to 10c per bbl. over the previous week. Bitter complaints are also heard from those who bought local distress flours in that the product was bad and didn't make good bread. Some flours offered at 20 to 30c per bbl. under the market were turned down for that reason. So-called 95 per cent patents at $5 to $5.10 for Kansas found no buyers, as it was claimed the wheat was inferior.

Kansas mills did the bulk of the business passing, and as is always the case on this market the mills which stiffened prices booked the most orders. Purchasing of all grades was restricted, but the demand was more active and inquiries were brisk. Kansas high patents closed at $5.30 to $5.40. Clears quoted at $4.90 to $5 in cotton sacks, with a good demand. Oklahoma mills did some business in exports to Cuba.

Minneapolis mills were out of the running on account of the wide difference in prices in favor of Kansas mills. Patents closed at $5.90 to $6. Some inquiry was had, but business was impossible according to the local trade's views.

Soft winter wheat flour was 5 to 10c per bbl. lower, with the demand slow. Patents were quoted at $6.25 to $6.50, with other grades in proportion. Spot quotations were firmer in spite of the speculative flour offered. Some jobbers have flour which cost them 20 to 30c per bbl. over the market, and this is keeping up the values for spots. Country trade was light, but there was a good inquiry for family grades on account of the passing of the Mississippi river flood which left the planters in better shape than was anticipated.

Millfeed values were unchanged and jobbers were holding stocks firmly at 2 to 3c over the market. Both hard and soft wheat bran sold at $1.08 to $1.09, with a good country demand. Brown shorts were bringing $1.20 to $1.22 per 100, with whites quoted at $1.35 to $1.40.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

Victor Camors, a wholesale flour dealer in New Orleans, returned from New York last week, where he went as president of the Bluefields Steamship Co. to buy a ship for the New Orleans-Bluefields trade.

By the sinking at Havre, France, of the French line steamer Louisiane, a submarine victim from New Orleans, 1,670 tons of Kansas flour went to the bottom. Reports of the disaster were received here by cable Saturday.

The Missouri Pacific announces a through freight rate from New Orleans to Kansas City and to St. Louis effective April 1. Local dealers are expecting better grain and flour rates from Kansas territory in consequence.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 13, 1916.

Millers of corn products had only a quiet business in the last week. The trade in the South was disappointing. With corn higher, quotations on all products were advanced. Only a fair business for the season was done locally.

Cream corn meal was quoted as high as $3.25 and closed at a range of $3 to $3.20 as a rule. Standard meal sold at $2.80 to $3. Pearl grits were 10c higher than cream meal. Prices on No. 2 mixed chop were between $1.28 and $1.31½.

Instead of improving, the trade in the South was practically of the same volume as in the preceding week. All advices from that territory indicated that there was still no general distribution of corn goods, although the season for a larger business is at hand. There was, as a result, a puzzling feeling among millers, and also among cash corn dealers. The latter did little with the South, and some predict that the activity common in the selling of corn to the cotton states in the spring will not be witnessed this year.

Sharp advances in live stock values, especially hogs, were a strong factor in revising trade ideas as to the future of corn. It was undoubtedly the principal influence in the upturns of ½c to 1c which were scored in cash prices in Kansas City for the week. While the receipts of corn decreased from the preceding week, the arrivals were much larger than for the same period a year ago. Elevator stocks showed a further increase. While the March farm reserve report showed liberal holdings, the fact that only 71 per cent was reported as merchantable, against 84.5 of the crop in the preceding year and 80.1 in 1913, was a bullish influence. Besides, the reserves have been larger in other years. The reserves, 1,138,000,000 bus., equal 37.3 per cent of the 1915 crop, against 910,894,000 bus, or 34.1 per cent, a year ago. In March, 1913, the reserves were 1,289,655,000 bus., and in March, 1907, 1,298,000,000 bus., or 44.3 per cent of the crop of 1906.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3@3.20 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.60@3.30 per bbl.; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.28@1.31½ per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

New Orleans, La., March 13, 1916.

Corn products were unchanged in quotations last week. The demand was light, partly on account of the heavy competition of the Western kiln-dried corn with the native stock from Louisiana and Mississippi in the country district and the cutting off of the exports. City dealers were well stocked and sales were restricted to immediate wants. The following are the quotations ruling for corn products in bbl., half-bbl. and quarter-bbl. lots, basis cotton and jute sacks, f. o. b. New Orleans: Cream meal, $3.50@3.55 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.35@3.45; grits, $3.55@3.65; corn flour, $3.40@3.50; unbolted meal, $26@27 per ton; cracked corn, $1.25@1.30 per 100 lbs.

New York, March 13, 1916.

Corn goods prices showed somewhat of an adjustment in values, some grades declining and some advancing in price. Business was only routine.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.80 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.90; hominy, $4@4.05; granulated yellow, $4.05; corn flour, $1.80@1.90. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.94@1.96; grits, $1.95@1.97; flakes, $2.20.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 13, 1916.

A stronger market has developed for corn products during the past week, with some increase in the demand. There is an embargo on some feeds from the West, and because of the delays arising the shipments coming in here are light. Not much hominy is being offered for prompt delivery and inquiry is fair for the season. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $28.75 per ton; corn feed meal, $31; cracked corn, $32; granulated corn meal, $1.90 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.90; white corn flour, $1.95.

Nashville, Tenn., March 13, 1916.

Corn and products have had a firm tone the past week. Corn was a shade stronger at 74@76c. Corn meal is unchanged at $1.60@1.70 per 96-lb. bag. The demand for corn meal is reported slow at the mills.

Chicago, Ill., March 13, 1916.

There was a reduction in the prices of all corn goods in the week just closed. The small volume of business perfected may be due to the fact that buyers are more or less inclined to hang back when prices evidence a downward trend. There was a noticeable reduction in receipts and the situation seems strengthened.

Hominy feed, white, is quoted at $26.25@27.50 per ton; white corn meal, $1.95, in 100-lb. sacks; yellow corn meal, $1.90, in 100-lb. sacks; gluten feed, $26.50 per ton; gluten meal, $25.25@26.50 per ton; corn oil meal cake is quoted at $27.50.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., March 13, 1916.

Flour demand is a little better than a few weeks ago, but the market is not strong and a good deal of price-cutting is reported. It is necessary to make liberal terms apparently in order to get buyers interested, and, while the inquiry is reported good, there is a general feeling that further declines are likely to take place. Prices are considered too high for buying on any liberal scale. Reselling is not being done as liberally as a short time ago, but it has amounted to a large total and has been encouraged by some of the brokerage houses. Prices are nominally about the same as a week ago.

The feed market has been weaker, but the West is advancing prices and the former strength is returning. Middlings and red dog flour are lower than a week ago, while bran is unchanged. Trade is generally called dull, but a fair amount of spot feed is called for. The mills have ample supplies, so that no great advance is looked for right away.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.50@6.75; clear, $5.50@5.75; low grade, $4.50.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.25@6.50; pastry, $5.75@6; low grade, $4.25.

Kansas Flour (cotton)—$5.80@6; straight, $5.40@5.65; clear, $5.05@5.30.

Rye Flour (wood)—No. 1, $6@6.20.

Millfeed (sacked)—Spring bran, $23; standard middlings, $24; red dog flour, $29; gluten feed, $28.25; oil meal, $33.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Roy S. Wilson, of the flour and feed firm of Wilson Bros., Buffalo, was married March 7, at Utica, N. Y., to Miss Mande Manuel.

Eugene Crow, a Buffalo flour jobber, who has for some time been located at Seneca and Hamburg streets, has taken an office uptown, at 335 Ellicott Square. He is handling flour chiefly for the bakery trade.

Visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange during the past week included: R. J. Wigton, feed dealer, Batavia; C. L. Clark, miller, Rushford; A. S. McDonald, feed broker, Boston, Mass.; E. A. Forsythe, of W. S. Moore Grain Co., Duluth; Charles W. Avery, Kansas City.

The Bellanca Macaroni Co. has been incorporated here with $25,000 capital, directors being John S. and Joseph Bellanca and Angela M. Barone. The factory will be located on Court street and it is expected to begin business March 15. The company's requirements will be about 1,000 bbls. of flour a month.

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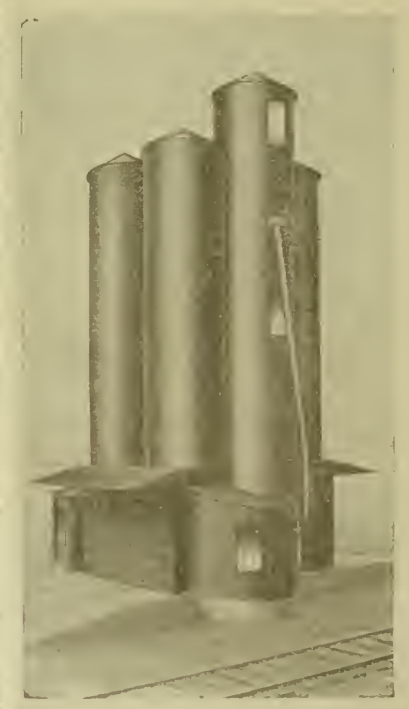

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Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
Texas Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Fort Worth, Texas.
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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., March 13, 1916.

With a decline of but 1½c in the wheat market for the week, flour prices have remained steady and unchanged, excepting in a few localities. General quotations for the state at large for best patents in cotton, range from $5.60 to $6.20 per bbl. Millers in Omaha are quoting their trade $5.60. They report local business satisfactory and some fair bookings for the East. Iowa is still taking its usual supplies. Missouri is still a good customer. Interior mills generally are running half time, finding good demand locally.

Since wheat has dropped below the dollar mark deliveries have fallen off considerably, but this is not troubling millers because of abundant supply in farmers' hands. Nebraska farmers hold 23,811,000 bus. of wheat, as against 19,899,000 bus. a year ago.

Bakers' trade is not much in evidence except for immediate requirements. They seem to be impressed with the firm conviction that flour prices will be lower, and point to the immense reserves in farmers' hands as the largest on record.

Retail grocers in Omaha sell best patents at $1.49 to $1.45 per sack. Evidently they are not trying to charge all the traffic will bear and occasionally some real philanthropist will knock off one cent, making a price of $1.39.

Millfeed, locally, and in a few spots in the sttae, is lower, but in Omaha prices are unchanged. Bran, sacked, f. o. b. Omaha, is quoted at $17.40 to $18 by jobbers, and shorts at $21 to $22. The demand is light, as are also offerings by millers. Interior mills ask $20 to $22 for bran and $24 to $25 for shorts. Local demand is good with most mills.

No reports as yet have come to hand as to damage to growing crop and none are anticipated. Weather conditions are favorable.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—Patent, $5.50@5.60; straight, $5.30@5.40. Interior mills — Patent, $6@6.20; straight, $5.80@6.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—$17.40@18; shorts, $21@22. Interior mills—Bran, $20@22! shorts, $24@25.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Contract has been awarded by Dobbs & Co., Beatrice, Neb., for a 16,000-bu. elevator of concrete reinforced construction.

No definite plans have been made yet for the rebuilding of the plant of the Fullerton Milling Co., Fullerton, Neb. The mill recently destroyed by fire was fully insured

Reorganization of the West Point Milling Co., West Point, Neb., is near completion. The mill may be placed in operation soon, as the present owners are desirous of starting the plant. A new company has been organized and local capital is subscribing to stock.

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Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., March 13, 1916.

There has been a somewhat easier tone to flour in this market, on account of the declining tendency shown by wheat last week, though mills have not shown inclination to reduce asking prices, as they have some wheat purchased before the decline. The uncertainty prevailing resulted in a light volume of business last week. trade being the slowest for some time. Fluctuations in wheat have unhinged the confidence of buyers in values, and they are staying close to needs in their purchases. However, considerable contracts have been booked, and if shipping instructions are satisfactory on these mills will have some business to keep them running. There has been a considerable shortage of cars in the Southeastern territory recently, reflecting the congested conditions in the East, and it is difficult to obtain cars with any degree of promptness. Increase in stocks of flour was shown at Nashville last week. Prices here are almost nominal and unchanged.

Stronger prices are mentioned on Southwestern and Minnesota flour by rehandlers, prices having been moved up 10c to 30c per bbl. by some of the mills since last week. The demand for this outside flour has been dull.

Wheat was easier last week, though there was little change in cash prices, No. 2 red being quoted $1.16@1.18. There has been much interest in the weather conditions, and the consequences of the recent freezes. While definite reports have not been received, the indications are that the crop in Tennessee has been damaged to some extent.

Millfeed has been dull, with prices showing no material change last week.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $6; standard, $5.80; half patents, $5.70; low grades, $5@5.25; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $5.30@5.70.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—$5.70@6.10.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Wheat bran, $22@22.50; mixed feed, $23@24; standard middlings, $25@26.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at end of week were 53,500 bbls., against 46,000 bbls. at end of preceding week.

J. G. Hanna was seriously hurt at his mills near Culleoka, Tenn., by the bursting of an emery wheel. His skull was crushed and several teeth were knocked out by flying pieces of the wheel.

Receipts at Nashville last week, as reported through Nashville Grain Exchange, amounted to 129 cars of grain. Unsettled conditions of market had effect of curtailing shipping demand Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 433,500 bus.; corn, 424,000 bus.; oats, 447,000 bus. Some decrease was shown in stocks.

Feed inspectors of the Tennessee Department of Agriculture have submitted a report to Commissioner H. K. Bryson. During the month of March 293 inspections were made, and samples were drawn to be analyzed. The department reports that most of the feed concerns comply with the requirements of law. There is a tax of 20c per ton on all feed, except straight unadulterated wheat, corn, rye and buckwheat bran. Tennessee claims very efficient laws for control of feed.

PROTEST IMPORTS OF FLOUR.

(Continued from Page 9.)

"One of the problems of the present time, which those who are considering the question of supplying our food must face, is the price to which offals have soared by reason of the blockade of the Dardanelles and the consequent stoppage of the export of Russian barley. Every ton of flour instead of wheat that is imported into this country means the loss of about 8½ hundredweights of offal; consequently, if a million sacks of flour are imported, then the loss in offals is between 50,000 and 60,000 tons, an amount which certainly cannot be considered insignificant. In any case, whether the amount be great or small, the practice is certainly undesirable. Further, it cannot be asserted that the British mills are unable to supply either all the flour that we may need or, for that matter, all the flour as well that our allies may be desirous of importing. It is well known that there is a surplus capacity in the United Kingdom, a surplus which was increasing at what some considered an alarming rate before the war. Though it has not continued to increase since the outbreak of the war, it is still very great."

A petition asking that an amendment to the rules be posted for ballot providing that members living more than 50 miles from Chicago should be permitted to send their ballots by mail on amendments to the rules has been disapproved by the Chicago Board of Trade directors.

Use Direct Heat for Drying

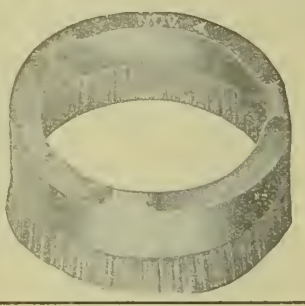
It is quicker, more reliable, less costly, than steam drying. The grain is dried more evenly because the constant stirring motion compels an equal amount of heat to reach each grain.

FITZ SPECIAL DRIERS will handle corn, wheat, oats, beans, or buckwheat, in a continuous stream. No waiting and no re-filling required. The price is mighty reasonable, too. Get our circulars.

Fitz Water Wheel Company
Hanover, Penn.

Makers of the famous I-X-L Steel Overshoot Water Wheel.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER



Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE BAGS

MILWAUKEE METHOD OF PRINTING

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SALES OFFICES: KANSAS CITY, - MINNEAPOLIS, - CHICAGO, - TOLEDO.

MILWAUKEE BAG COMPANY

BARRY-WEHMILLER MACHINERY CO.
St. Louis, Mo. Ft. Worth, Tex.

Rolls Re-corrugated

Rolls Re-ground

Mill Supplies

Dufour Bolting Cloth

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 13, 1916.

Quiet was the rule in the alfalfa meal and mixed feed trade this week. With the exception of shipments on old orders, there was a very little movement of meal. While prices were changed little, a weak tone prevailed throughout the market.

In the local market mixers showed little interest in any offerings. Even the better grades of meal, which were sought earlier in the season, met with little interest. There was, however, a fair movement on old contracts. The reports as to interior mill operations indicated a fair output, but accumulations in supplies were noted. The continued weakness in alfalfa hay had some effect in imparting a bearish tone.

New York was among the buyers of meal during the week. That market has made liberal purchases recently, and there is some speculation locally as to whether or not its buying is for export account. Besides New York, the Southeast is about the only territory showing interest which is at all encouraging. And even the Southeast is not exhibiting a desire for meal such as the trade has become accustomed to having in the last few years.

While nominal ranges on meal are unchanged, it is doubtful if the top prices quoted for the choice offerings could be obtained. There was, however, no important modification in the character of the receipts. Mixers, of course, still want the cheaper qualities, to hold down the cost of their feedstuffs.

Disappointment prevailed among mixers. Locally they are operating on a very light scale, as compared with recent years, and their sales during the week were limited. The South is not buying as expected at the higher level of prices, this being attributed in part to a bearish feeling on the part of buyers in that section.

In the Kansas City alfalfa hay market the receipts were the heaviest of the year and prices showed larger declines than in any other week of the winter. The arrivals were 485 cars, compared with 444 cars the preceding week. Accumulations in consumers' hands, embargoes on railroads and mild weather contributed to weakness. And all grades, including the highest, declined $1 to $1.50 a ton. The better grades were in best demand, but very little choice or No. 1 hay was received.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked) — Choice, $18.50@21; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $14@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $22.50@25; standard, $21.50@23.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.50@28.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $14.50@15.50; No. 1, $13@14; standard, $9.50@12.50; No. 2, $7@9; No 3, $5.50@6.50.

St. Louis, Mo., March 13, 1916.

Further advances in the price of blackstrap molasses tended to limit business in mixed alfalfa feeds. Local manufacturers were not able to make any new sales, except in instances where they had contracts for molasses. There is no relief from the present scarcity of molasses, and mixers are having considerable difficulty in obtaining enough blackstrap molasses to take care of their requirements. A number of mixers are importing molasses from the Pacific Coast, but the supply in that section has been contracted for mostly by munitions makers, while the cost of delivery from California to the Middle Western points is very high. However, there are a few mixers who have made favorable contracts with Pacific Coast brokers and are using Pacific Coast molasses almost exclusively.

Demand for mixed feeds was in fair volume and several large sales were made during the week, mostly at unchanged prices. Mixers with an ample supply of molasses are not having any difficulty at all in disposing of their output of mixed feeds at current market prices.

Alfalfa meal continues in large supply, with prices steady. No. 2 meal sold readily last week at $15.50 to $16 per ton, sacked, delivered St Louis, both on old and new contracts. Some Western mills are contracting No. 2 meal for 60-day shipment at the present level, that is, from $15.50 to $16 per ton, but the general price for 60-day movement is at a dollar premium over current shipment. However, few buyers are willing to pay this premium. Millers are still having considerable difficulty in obtaining shipping instructions. Mixers have not been running up to expected capacity and their early purchases of meal have been larger than requirements, consequently they are slow in ordering out.

No. 1 meal was offered at $17 per ton during the week. Mixers were resellers of this grade and helped keep the market down. Choice meal continued at a wide premium. Some sales being up to $21 50 per ton, but the general range was at $20.50@21.50 per ton, sacked, St. Louis basis.

A good demand for meal comes from the South and Southeast. Fair sales are being made by local brokers to Eastern points, but mixers East of this market have in most cases overpurchased their requirements.

A range of $22.50 to $26 per ton is quoted on molasses alfalfa feeds, sacked. Grain mixed molasses alfalfa feeds are quoted up to $32 per ton, sacked, St. Louis. Dry grain mixed feeds are quoted at $1 to $2 per ton lower than the molasses grain mixture.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 13, 1916.

The altalfa feed market is unchanged. The trade is light and buyers regard the prices as high, though dealers say that other feeds, as well as hay, are advancing, and they look for little or no decline. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22.50, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25.50 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $27.50.

Chicago Ill., March 13, 1916.

The week just closed witnessed no change in conditions or prices in the Chicago alfalfa meal market. There was a little improvement noted, but not sufficient to perceptibly change ruling conditions. There was a scattered business in mixed feeds. Prices are held firm at last week's levels, and present conditions seem to operate against business

Choice meal is being quoted at $20@22.50 per ton; No. 1, $17@18.50; No. 2, $14@16; No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed, $22.50@23 No. 2, $21@21.60; grain molasses feed, $27.50@28.50; alfalfa grain feed, dry, $27@28.

New Orleans, La., March 13, 1916.

Conditions in the alfalfa and alfalfa products market here last week remained unchanged. Demand was light and the supply of alfalfa hay arriving was inferior, being off color and damaged. Demand for choice alfalfa meal is good, but the trade has to content itself with lower grades. Timothy hay graded better last week and shipments were more freely made. The embargoes were taken off and local stocks were fairly well absorbed. Timothy hay was quoted at $22@23 f. o. b. New Orleans; alfalfa hay at $18@21 per ton, according to quality and grade, and mixed feeds from $28@35c per ton, same conditions. Alfalfa meal ranged from $17@21, according to grade.

Alfalfa Meal Export to Ireland.

The opportunity for the introduction of alfalfa meal in the Cork (Ireland) district is believed to be excellent, says Commerce Reporter. This is a vast stock-feeding region, and imports more than $20,000,000 worth of maize from Argentina even in time of peace. At present prices the imports will be infinitely higher in value, as rough maize meal for feeding (the staple throughout the south of Ireland) is now selling wholesale (jobbing price) at approximately $70 per ton; and in 1913 there were imported 744,000 tons. It is said that the freights from the Argentina have increased in greater proportion than those from the United States.

Alfalfa meal is said to be an absolute novelty here. Samples should be sent to a number of dealers, with literature and quotations for Liverpool or Cork delivery. Success might be slow, but ought to be exceedingly well worth working for.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

L. G. Grobety is the new manager of the Dodge City Alfalfa Milling & Supply Co., Dodge City, Kan. The company recently increased its capital stock from $6,000 to $18,000.

Alfalfa meal shipments on contracts by the Kansas City Alfalfa Feed Co. this month will be about 75 cars. G. T. Martin, manager, says acceptances on old contracts are good, but new business is slow.

The Kansas City market received 1,458 cars of alfalfa in February, compared with 1,013 cars in January and 1,628 cars in February, 1915. The alfalfa receipts in February, 1914, were 1,115 cars; in February, 1913, 1,024.

The Kansas State Agricultural College has issued a warning to Kansas farmers against weeds in alfalfa fields. The wet season last year made a luxuriant growth of weeds, and there is danger that the millions of seeds now in fields will germinate. Farmers are urged to cultivate alfalfa fields immediately after the first and second cuttings to keep the weeds from sprouting.

J. Lloyd Jones, manager of the Shawnee Milling Co., Shawnee, Ok., says his company has been compelled to go to California for supplies of blackstrap molasses. "Generally, we purchase all our requirements of blackstrap molasses from Cuba," said Mr. Ford, "but munitions makers have taken practically all of the available supply there. We are using beet molasses from California, but the supply there is rather limited."

One hundred and thirty-five carloads of alfalfa hay arrived in Kansas City Monday, March 6, the largest amount of that variety ever received at any market in the world in one day. The former record in Kansas City was 121 cars January 25, last year. The large receipts are attributed to the fact that Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado had more alfalfa than was necessary to carry their stock through the winter, and the surplus is being sold off. Kansas City handles several times as much hay as any other market in the United States.

"The lack of alfalfa of quality is one of the main factors in the extreme weakness of the market," said a Kansas City alfalfa hay dealer. "The Southeast, usually a heavy buyer at this season, refuses to take interior hay, and choice and No. 1 grades are scarce. This restricts demand. Another factor is the reduced buying by alfalfa meal mills. The heavy receipts recently appear to have filled up many consumers. I believe, however, that receipts will be checked by last week's declines and that a reaction may be witnessed in a fortnight, especially with corn strong."

Addition to Seattle Mill.

When the 3,000-bbl. addition to the Fisher Flouring Mills Co., Seattle, Wash., is completed the company will have the largest flour mill in the United States west of Minneapolis. The Fisher company now operates a 2,000-bbl. mill at Seattle and awarded contract last week for an addition to its present building to house a 3,000-bbl. unit.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

NOTICE---Alfalfa Millers

We are *always* in the market for *alfalfa meal* when the goods and price are right, and are open to contract for any quantity from a car load to a mill output.

It may be worth your while to communicate *now* with

The Meader-Atlas Co.
107 Hudson Street New York
"The largest handlers of Alfalfa in the East"

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES

All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.

Write to
PENICK & FORD, Ltd., - New Orleans, La.
Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—A thorough, practical miller would like a position with mill wanting a man that can produce results. Good references can be furnished if required. Address Frank Spealman, Box 94, Fullerton, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller with a good, reliable milling firm; mill ranging from 300 to 500-bbl. capacity. Have had 18 years' experience in milling. Held my present position for seven years as head miller in a 400-bbl. mill. Can give the best of references as to my character and ability as a miller. Address Box 336, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller. Have had 30 years of milling experience. Speak German and English. Prefer Nebraska, and can come on short notice. Please state capacity of mill and wages you expect to pay in first letter. Address Box 335, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—High-class man is open for position as a mill manager, or would accept place as sales manager. Command Southern and Eastern trade and will guarantee results. Prefer to work on a minimum salary, with a percentage of the net results. Address Box 337, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, Kent, Ohio.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A thoroughly sober, industrious and capable man for taking charge of the manufacturing end, also to be conversant with the selling end of a molasses and poultry feed business. No has-beens need apply. Plant being arranged for turning out about 10 cars of molasses and poultry feed of the very best grades per day. Advise present position, full qualifications, age and references, also salary desired. Box 325, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Secondhand alfalfa meal packer. Capacity not less than 40 sacks per hour. Crown Feed Co.

WANTED—Miller to take charge of a 50-bbl. mill. Steady position. Address Herreid Milling Co., Herreid, S. D.

MILLS FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT MILL FOR SALE.

A fine opportunity in the beautiful and historic Piedmont section of Virginia—a mill where Patrick Henry carried his grist on horseback. Just been remodeled to sifter system; 3½ stands of rolls, good cleaning system, fine corn stones; stone dam throughout, and fine water power with newly equipped power plant. The county seat (a thriving little town) and also a hustling town adjacent to county seat are anxious for electric lights and power. A fine chance. Will sell, retaining an interest preferably under good management, or will sell outright. Surrounded by good country. Any other information cheerfully given. R. H. Wakeman, Brockroad, Va.

FOR SALE—150-bbl. flour mill, situated in the Turkey wheat belt of Kansas; doing good business and money-maker. For particulars, address Box 333, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

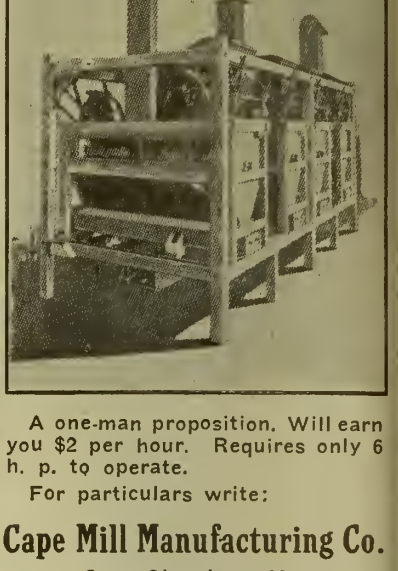
MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—35 shares in one of the very best 100-bbl. mill and elevators in Kansas. Everything is strictly up-to-date and we are doing a money-making business. Twelve stands of rolls and plansifter system; lots of good grain; good up-to-date town; railroad siding to mill door; territory some 40 miles square; the head millership goes with this stock at $100 per month. This deal can be handled with anywhere from $1,000 to $2,000. This is a snap and don't overlook it. Have the best of reasons for selling out. Address for particulars, W. L. Mock, Severence, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One No. 41 Eureka double horizontal wheat scourer. One Nordyke flour packer. Four stands rolls, 6x20 to 9x30. One bran duster, Cyclone duster, shafting and pulleys. All practically good as new. The Hogan Milling Co., Junction City, Kan.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 custom feed mill and coal business. Write for particulars. E. D. Holdridge, Randolph, N. Y.

Nu-Way Flour Mill



A one-man proposition. Will earn you $2 per hour. Requires only 6 h. p. to operate.

For particulars write:

Cape Mill Manufacturing Co.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.

At a "Know-Your-Town" dinner held by the Commercial Club of Topeka, Kan., David Bowie, of the Page Milling Co.; P. S. Kramer, of the Topeka Flour Mills Co., and F. J. Baldwin, of the Kaw Milling Co., talked on Topeka as a milling center. David Bowie told the Commercial Club that "competition is always welcome in the milling industry and Topeka millers would be more prosperous if Topeka had 20 mills instead of five."

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Milling and Grain News

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Volume Twenty-seven | TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1916. | Number Seventeen

Protest Rate Advances

ansas City Millers Testify Against Changes in Export Tariffs to Virginia Ports.

Kansas City, Mo., March 20, 1916.

Strong testimony for the continuance of the 22c rate on grain products om Missouri River points to Virginia orts, notably Newport News, was pre-nted here today before Examiner arshall, of the Interstate Commerce ommission. The hearing on the New-rt News rate was held in the Fed-al building. W. I. Sterling, traffic anager of the Southwestern Milling ., who appeared in behalf of the te for the Kansas City Millers' Club, as the only witness for millers.

Mr. Sterling, in this testimony, de-ared that the rate of 22c had been effect eight months of each year id applied to all-rail to Virginia orts. It was asserted that if that te paid eight months there is no ason why it should not be continued l year. It was claimed that the ac-n of the carriers in publishing the te through all or part of the lake ason was evidence of its profitable-ss then and that the cancellations tempted by a number of the lines st January were therefore in error id should not be permitted.

The testimony also pointed to the oposed cancellations as being due ly to an agreement between the va-ous lines interested. Millers also owed that the rate of 22c paid a venue higher per ton mile than simi-r business from Chicago, St. Louis, inneapolis and to Gulf ports.

The carriers admitted that there had ver been received by the Interstate mmerce Commission or by them-lves any objection regarding the ewport News adjustment when the c rate was in effect. The railroads fered evidence on only the adjust-nt of rates and did not deny the uitability of the tariff. It was ad-tted that there was a larger west-und than east-bound movement m Newport News and that the ain products shipments from the est are therefore advantageous so as the delivery of cars is con-rned.

The rate which the carriers pro-sed to substitute for the 22c charge January is 24.8c per 100 lbs. Up to 14 the 22c rate was effective only ring the open season on the lakes, ving been canceled by the carriers en traffic ceased on the water tes. In 1914 one line did not with-aw the 22c rate when the lake sea-n closed, continuing it until March, 15. In 1915 it was proposed by the stern roads to cancel the rate in ne, but this was protested by the nsas City Millers' Club. A hearing s held in September, and the rail-ds voluntarity withdrew the can-lations. Some of the roads pub-hed the rate, to become effective in ril, 1915, making it expire Nov. 30, ile others did not show any expira-n. In January the latter lines is-d supplements to cancel the 22c e. This was followed by a success-protest and the hearing held here ay.

. M. Hardenbergh, of the South-stern Milling Co., and E. V. Hoff-n, of the Bulte Mills, Kansas City, re present at the hearing, but of-d no testimony. The Chicago & on, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Southern Railway lines were represented.

* * *

Later in the day Examiner Marshall took testimony in the protest of the Atchison and Leavenworth millers against the cancellation by the Missouri Pacific of proportional rates from Omaha involving the transit privilege. The Blair Milling Co., of Atchison, and the Atchison Commercial Club representatives presented testimony in this case.

* * *

On Saturday Examiner Marshall heard testimony in the protest against advances on blackstrap molasses from Southern points to this territory. Alfalfa mixed feed dealers were among the witnesses who appeared.

Grinders Hold Successful Run.

Enthusiasm over the F. O. M. A. convention at St. Louis marked the highly successful run of Mill No. 1 of The Grinders at Kansas City Saturday night. The attendance was large, about 45 members being present. Among those who attended from out of town were: W. E. Kruse and C. A. Shad, of Leavenworth, Kan.; J. H. Long, Chambersburg, Pa.; J. T. Chafin and J. B. Mudge, of Lawrence, Kan.; J. M. Hunt, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; E. W. Cooley, Marshall, Mo.; F. E. Eichler, St. Louis, Mo.; N. Snowden, Arkansas City, Kan.; Ed Vilm, Jefferson City, Mo.; George Miles, Omaha, Neb.; P. H. Lawson and Frank Wolf, of St. Joseph, Mo.; J. B. Mudge, of Lawrence, Kan.; W. C. Dunn, of Independence, Mo., and A. Tschorn, Atchison, Kan.

The following new members were initiated: G. M. Miles, Omaha; J. B. Mudge, Lawrence, Kan.; M. H. Stoltzfus, Kansas City, and James H. Long, Chambersburg. Charles Cuninder, of Buffalo, N. Y., who sent a mail application, was elected to membership.

Elevator Storage in St. Louis.

A concerted movement has been launched by the Merchants' Exchange and its members to increase the public elevator capacity of St. Louis and East St. Louis. For many years the St. Louis market has been at a disadvantage, as compared with other grain markets, owing to lack of elevator facilities for handling and storing grain, and at times much business has been diverted to other points. During the last 60 days receipts of winter wheat in the St. Louis market have been unusually heavy, and even while shipments have also been large the inadequacy of the terminal facilities for handling grain have been the more keenly brought home to the trade. In the effort to improve the situation the Merchants' Exchange last week appointed a special committee to confer with officials of the railroads of the city and seek their earnest cooperation for the building of one or more terminal elevators. John O. Ballard is chairman of the committee, while E. C. Andrews, vice-president of Kehlor Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, is the millers' representative.

Preparations for League Meeting.

Secretary Topping, of the Southwestern Millers' League, is making preparations for the two-day meeting of that organization on March 28 and 29. Mr. Topping anticipates a large attendance, as many matters of importance will be discussed. The Baltimore Hotel will be headquarters for the convention.

5,000 Millers at St. Louis.

The officers of the Manufacturers' Auxiliary of the F. O. M. A. held a meeting late last week and considered plans for the Industrial Exposition to be held at St. Louis May 29 to June 3, in connection with the F. O. M. A. annual convention. The response to the first circular offering space to exhibitors has indicated that all the space for exhibits will be taken and the number of exhibits and the machinery displays will exceed that of even the Buffalo exposition in 1914.

From all over the United States reports have come which indicate a large attendance of millers, and the slogan of "5,000 millers at St. Louis" can be realized. All of the committees are at work assisting the officers in preparing for the convention. Reduced rates have been secured from railroads for the convention and the St. Louis hotels have guaranteed moderate rates and plenty of accommodations for all who may come. While the entertainment committee will not announce details, they are preparing for thoroughly enjoyable events for the large crowd expected.

Foreign Crop Summary.

Russia—Weather continues very cold; acreage reduced; growth thin; stocks light.

Argentina—Weather unfavorable; receipts moderate; shipments disappointing; tonnage scarce; freights remain very firm.

Australia—Weather fine; receipts fair; stocks accumulating slowly, as farmers are not selling freely. Tonnage scarce and actual clearances so far this week very moderate. Government has agreed to advance an additional 6d to farmers to induce free offers.

France—About 1,500,000 acres was not planted to winter wheat in the autumn, and, owing to lack of seed, spring area will suffer. Interior reserves light.

Large Order for Hardtack.

A contract for 250,000 lbs. of hardtack was awarded by the United States war department last week to the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. at St. Louis. Of the order 100,000 lbs. will be filled at Kansas City and 150,000 lbs. at St. Louis, the company announces. Hardtack is made from soft wheat flour. As ordered by the government, all will be delivered by the end of the week, the biscuit company having shipped the first carload from Kansas City last Saturday. The hardtack is put up in one-half pound packages. Some of it is being hermetically sealed in tin cans, and these are incased in wooden boxes. All of the order is intended for the troops sent into Mexico.

Kansas Flour Mills Co. Plans.

The Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, has under consideration the erection of a reinforced concrete elevator of at least 500,000 bus. capacity. The elevator will be built either at Kansas City or Wichita, Kan., decision on the location to be made this week. It is not improbable that the elevator will be built at Wichita, as that point needs a large elevator.

Illinois Crop Report.

The State Agricultural Bureau of Illinois reports condition of winter wheat at 66, a reduction of 8 points since the first of the month. The area winter killed is estimated at 31 per cent, 10 per cent more than on March 1.

Wheat Needs Moisture

Some Complaints Are Heard From the Southwest, but Corn Is Not Suffering.

Kansas City, Mo., March 20, 1916.

Texas, Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Western Nebraska are beginning to make numerous complaints of the lack of moisture for the growth of winter wheat. Texas and Oklahoma, in particular, are complaining seriously, although the northern portion of the latter state has considerable wheat that presents a fine promise.

In eastern and central Kansas conditions, on the whole, are good. There are scattered reports of the presence of Hessian fly, but no alarm is felt over these pests as yet. There is a tendency to minimize the damaging effects of Hessian fly in Kansas, but grain dealers who recall the losses suffered by Missouri the last two years are of a different mind. Speculators are making full use of the situation. Unless rain comes within the next week an old-time crop scare is probable. With a warm rain, together with the mild weather which has prveailed recently, the new crop would receive considerable impetus.

* * *

Crop Reports From Mills.

Corbin Milling Co., New Harmony, Ind.: "We estimate there is 30 per cent damage to growing wheat."

Louisville Milling Co., Louisville, Ky.: "Condition of growing wheat is fair. Some damage reports are heard. Estimate about 15 to 25 per cent of wheat is injured."

Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kan.: "Wheat generally was sown late, but is now coming out and looks fairly well. A warm rain would help wonderfully. Our entomologist says wheat is very little infested with Hessian fly, but they are bad in volunteer fields. He says there is less fear of damage from this cause this year than last."

Plainville Milling & Elevator Co., Plainville, Kan.: "An examination was made of wheat fields in our vicinity. We found some fields east of town that were badly infested with Hessian fly, and believe they will be plowed up. This area covers two or three sections of land. Aside from this, we found a few other fields infested, but not to any great extent, and with favorable conditions wheat will make a fairly good crop. Wheat that was put in early in well-prepared ground looks fine."

Adds Wood Elevator Department.

The Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co., Kansas City, is now equipped to build wood elevators. M. J. Travis, an expert elevator builder, has become associated with the Lehrack company and will handle the construction of wood elevators exclusively. Mr. Travis has built a large number of elevators in the Southwest and knows how to furnish the requirements of small elevator companies.

Otto J. Lehrack, who is at the head of the Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co., will continue to specialize in reinforced concrete mills and elevators. The company announces that they have obtained contract from the Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co., Blackwell, Ok., for an elevator of reinforced concrete, consisting of eight tanks, 90 by 20 feet, and 15 interspaces. Total capacity will be 120,000 bus.

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"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

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Community Flour Exporting.

Whether or not English millers will be successful in obtaining an import duty on flour, their plan of campaign will arouse some opposition to American imports, particularly by the international committee which is representing the governments of Great Britain, France and Italy. Therefore, at this time more than ever before, a spirit of co-operation must be followed to preserve what export business this country now has. In the last 12 or 15 months a large percentage of the exports of flour from the United States has been in the form of cargo orders. It has been difticult for millers to obtain ocean space, and importers in Europe met this same difficulty to such an extent that buyers now are chartering steamers themselves and are purchasing flour in round lots, generally from 30,000 to 150,000 bbls. This has been particularly true in the last few months.

When cargo orders are placed, it is generally for quick shipment, and it is obvious that there are very few milling companies in the United States that can handle such an order without purchasing flour from other mills. This is where co-operation is necessary. In order to keep this large export business in this country, millers should join together or help each other on such business. The milling capacity of this country is large enough to fill the import needs of any country or countries in the world, and the milling industry can handle orders, no matter how large.

Milling and Grain News knows of an instance where three mills located at the same point figured together on one large lot of flour. Not one of these three mills could have handled the order alone, but with the right kind of co operation all of the three mills were able to obtain some of the business. This is the kind of co-operation that counts for success. There is no trade in which competition is so keen as on export business, but it is necessary, where international competition is so strong, for domestic millers to work together at times. Millers should be proud of the fact that they can work together when the opportunity arises. In fighting court battles and in defending the industry against obnoxious legislation millers have always shown the right kind of co operation, and this spirit is apparent in community flour exporting. It is a matter of necessity for millers to work together on export business, especially at this time. It will prove beneficial to the American flour milling industry, and the effect of such co-operation will be more apparent after the war than at this time.

Millers must protect themselves against the loss of export business. Canada is an exceptionally strong competitor and is being favored by the United Kingdom and her allies because of the governmental bonds between Canada and England. But the United States is in a position to compete favorably with Canadian mills. When it is necessary the millers of this country should back each other up as opportunities arise. Competition and co-operation have been the life of the milling industry in the past, and these two very important factors will continue to play an important part in its success in the future.

Interest in the F. O. M. A. Exposition.

Millers are better millers after they attend an annual meeting of the F. O. M. A. and an exposition of the Manufacturers' Auxiliary. Probably no single factor entering into the improvement of flour quality is more important than the annual conventions of operative millers. The valuable suggestions and knowledge gained at these conventions have always been a leading consideration among the men who attend the meetings. The F. O. M. A. cannot be over-estimated, from a standpoint of educational value to the operative miller of the United States. There is no other country in which the art and science of milling has been developed as in the United States, and there is no other country in the world which has an F. O. M. A.

In St. Louis, where the next annual convention and exposition will be held, it is anticipated that the next convention will be one of the most instructive and one of the most interesting and valuable gatherings ever held by operative millers. The interest being shown by manufacturers of milling machinery in having their exhibits at the exposition has never been exceeded. The indication is that the exposition in St. Louis will make one of the most comprehensive exhibits of milling machinery ever presented anywhere. Practically every machinery phase of the industry will be shown at this meeting, and all the new inventions in milling will be on view.

The program of the meeting will include some very instructive addresses on practical questions in milling. It is always the aim of the leaders in the F. O. M. A. to make the annual conventions of this organization of great practical help to the operative miller. From a standpoint of knowledge gained, the operative miller always finds that the cost of his attendance at the annual gatherings is a good investment. The papers read are always to the point, and subjects brought up for discussion are generally threshed out, the millers getting the advantage of answers from many different associates in the industry.

Is there any wonder, then, that St. Louis wants 5,000 millers at this meeting? It will be the twenty-first annual convention of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America and the fifth exposition of the Manufacturers' Auxiliary. St. Louis is centrally located, so millers from every section of the country can reach this center advantageously. The efforts being expended to make the next convention and exposition a success also augur well for the attendance.

Mill owners have been sending millers to the F. O. M. A. meetings in larger numbers in recent years. That this has been profitable is indicated by the savings millers effect through suggestions gained at the annual conventions. Mill owners should not only send their millers to attend the annual F. O. M. A. convention and exposition, but should accompany their head millers. The successful mill owner of today is one who knows the rudiments of milling, at least. And there is no reason why mill owners should not keep pace with the developments in milling by attending the annual meetings of the F. O. M. A. It is hoped that mill owners will come to realize this in the next few weeks, and when the time for the F. O. M. A. meeting arrives the "shop will be closed up," figuratively, and the mill owner and head miller will board the same train and will together take in all that the exposition and convention offer.

The Passing of Free Bread.

New York's famous free bread line, conducted nightly for years by the Salvation Army, is no more. After an investigation by an officer of one of Booth's thousands of workers, in co-operation with a police official in New York City, it was found that not one of the individuals who have been availing themselves of the Salvation Army's free bread line was without an opportunity to earn from $1 to $3 a day in return for honest toil. So the free bread line, along with other signs of hard times, has disappeared.

The milling industry, in common with the innumerable other manufacturing and commercial interests of the United States, is happy to know that the greatest city in America is today in a position, economically, that makes it unnecessary for one class to provide food for another. Every large city and many small towns have a class of "ne'er do wells"—persons who have become degraded to a point which makes them refuse offers of remunerative labor. In most of the years within the memory of the present generation it has been difficult to prove to these "ne'er do wells" that their claims of a lack of employment were unfounded in many instances. Today, however, conditions are different. Dun's trade review last week, for example, declared that "only by th use of superlatives can existing con mercial and industrial conditions b adequately described. Great as ar the gains shown by bank clearing iron output, unfilled steel tonnage an similar indices, mere statistical re ords no longer fully reflect a situ tion for which there is no precedent. With such a situation, of course, it i very difficult for the "ne'er do well" t remain idle. The willing workers ar in the meanwhile, profiting to an u usual degree from the good time This is the reason for the passing the Salvation Army bread line, and a counts for the gratification of millin interests.

In less advanced countries, notabl in Russia, winter wheat millers woul be profiting from increased consum tion in a time which made it needles to provide free bread for unfortunate In the less advanced countries, hov ever, white bread consumption is sti limited by economic conditions. Her bread is the cheapest food, its co sumption being limited only by th failure of the general public to appr ciate its true worth and to use it i the quantities which its value merit Still, the good times now prevailin are helping bakers in many cities i their new campaigns for the develo ment of a broad demand for 10-cen loaves of bread. With more money t spend, it is possible to create a pe manent demand among consumers fo 10-cent loaves of bread. What effec this will have on the milling industr remains to be seen. It at least ough to pave the way for more profitabl relations of millers and jobbers wit bakers.

As for the immediate advantages ac cruing to the milling industry fro the conditions which make free brea lines unnecessary, it is probable tha fewer may be found than in other en terprises. Still, it is true, quite gen erally, that collections on the whol are better. The milling industry i also able to finance its operations o better rates. But, no matter what th extent of the advantages to them in dividually, it is gratifying to millers t know that the country in which thei industry is an important element i business is without need of free brea lines. If all other interests are as de termined as millers to maintain pres ent conditions there will be no mor free bread lines.

Canadian Exports.

Solid trainloads of Canadian flou for export are reported to have gon through Buffalo lately for New York and it is claimed that some lines hav discriminated against domestic flou shipments. Canadian mill representa tives say, however, that this is no the case, and that the lines are han dling American flour as promptly a possible.

The Tearose Brand Decision

Ruling in Famous Trademark Case Involving Three Mills—Establishes a Precedent.

(Continued From Last Week.)

No question is raised respecting the propriety of passing upon the questions at issue on a review of decisions rendered upon applications for temporary injunction. Both District Courts granted such injunctions, and both Circuit Courts of Appeals reversed upon grounds that went to the merits. These courts differed upon fundamental questions, and it was because of this that the writs of certiorari were allowed, the situation being such that it was deemed proper to allow them before final decrees were made, notwithstanding the general rule to the contrary. American Const. Company vs. Jacksonville Railway, 148 U. S. 372, 378, 384; The Three Friends, 166 U. S. 1, 49; The Conqueror, 166 U. S. 110, 113; Denver vs. New York Trust Co., 229 U. S. 123, 133.

In both cases it was shown without dispute that the firm of Allen & Wheeler adopted and used the words "Tea Rose" as a trademark for one grade or quality of flour manufactured by it as early as the year 1872, and continued that use until the year 1904, when the Allen & Wheeler Company was incorporated and took over the mills, machinery, stock, trademark and good will of the firm and succeeded to its business. But there is nothing to show the extent of such use or the markets reached by it, except that in the year 1872 Allen & Wheeler sold three lots of 25 barrels each to a firm in Cincinnati, Ohio, and one lot of 100 barrels to a firm in Pittsburg, Pa.; that in the early 70's another firm in Pittsburg was a customer for this brand; and that in the later 70's a firm in Boston, Mass., was a customer for the same brand. As to the Allen & Wheeler Co., there are affidavits stating in general terms that since its incorporation in 1904, and "continuously down to the present time," the company has used the brand "Tea Rose" for flour; but there is a remarkable absence of particular statements as to time, place, or circumstances; in short, no showing whatever as to the extent of the use or the markets reached. There is nothing to show that the Allen & Wheeler "Tea Rose" flour has been even advertised in Alabama or the adjoining states, and there is clear and undisputed proof that it has not been sold or offered for sale or known or heard of by the trade in Alabama, Mississippi or Georgia. In No. 30, there is uncontradicted proof that the Allen & Wheeler Co. is selling flour in Alabama and Georgia, but under the brands "Eldean Patent" and "Trojan Special."

In both suits, the Hanover Star Milling Company introduced affidavits fairly showing that shortly after its incorporation in the year 1885 it adopted for one of its brands of flour the name "Tea Rose," and adopted for the package or container, whether sack or barrel, a label bearing the name "Tea Rose" and the design already referred to; and that this trademark was adopted and used in good faith without knowledge or notice that the name "Tea Rose" had been adopted or used by the Allen & Wheeler firm, or by anybody else. In 1904 the Hanover Company began and has since prosecuted a vigorous and expensive campaign of advertising its Tea Rose flour, covering the whole of the State of Alabama, and parts of Mississippi, Georgia, and Florida, employing many ingenious and interesting devices that are detailed in the proofs, with the result that at the commencement of the litigation its sales of Tea Rose flour in these markets amounted to more than $150,000 a year, the Hanover Star Milling Company has come to be known as the Tea Rose mill, the reputation of the mill is bound up with the reputation of Tea Rose flour, and "Tea Rose" in the flour trade in the territory referred to means flour of the Hanover Company's manufacture. There is nothing to show any present or former competition in Tea Rose flour between the latter company and the Allen & Wheeler firm or corporation, or that either party has even advertised that brand of flour in territory covered by the activities of the other.

Metcalf's purchases of competing Tea Rose flour, which gave rise to the suit brought by the Hanover Company against him, were made from the Steeleville Milling Company, an Illinois corporation, which appears to have adopted the name and design of a tea rose for flour in the year 1905.

It should be added that, as far as appears, none of the parties here concerned has registered the trademark under any act of Congress or under the law of any state. Nor does it appear that in any of the states in question there exists any peculiar local rule, arising from statute or decision. Hence, the cases must be decided according to common-law principles of general application.

Interesting and important questions are raised concerning the territorial extent of trademark rights. In behalf of the Hanover Company it is, in effect, insisted: (a) that the failure of the Allen & Wheeler Company and its predecessors to enter the southeastern territory with their Tea Rose flour, and the fact that such flour has been and is wholly unknown there under that name, disentitle it to interfere with the Hanover Company's trade established in good faith in that territory under the same mark; (b) that the same considerations entitle Hanover to affirmative trademark rights of its own, enforceable against the Steeleville Company and everybody else over whom it has priority in that territory; and (c) that Hanover is entitled to relief against Steeleville and against Metcalf as its agent, upon the ground of unfair competition in trade regardless of the trademark right. An affirmative answer to the first proposition will decide the Allen & Wheeler case (No. 30) in favor of Hanover, and an affirmative answer to the third proposition will decide the Metcalf case (No. 23) in favor of Hanover, irrespective of the disposition that might be made of the second proposition. In view of possible consequences to the rights of parties not before the court, it is desirable to limit the range of our decision as much as practicable, especially as the proofs now before us are incomplete and in some respects unsatisfactory.

It will be convenient to dispose first of No. 30. Here the bill is rested upon alleged trade-mark infringement, pure and simple, and no question of unfair competition is involved. The decision of the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in favor of the Hanover Company and against the Allen & Wheeler Company was rested upon the ground that although the adoption of the Tea Rose mark by the latter antedated that of the Hanover Company, its only trade, so far as shown, was in territory north of the Ohio River, while the Hanover Company had adopted "Tea Rose" as its mark in perfect good faith, with no knowledge that anybody else was using or had used those words in such a connection, and during many years it had built up and extended its trade in the southeastern territory, comprising Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, so that in the flour trade in that territory the mark "Tea Rose" had come to mean the Hanover Company's flour, and nothing else. The court held in effect that the right to protection in the exclusive use of a trademark extends only to those markets where the trader's goods have become known and identified by his use of the mark; and because of the non-occupancy by the Allen & Wheeler Company of the southeastern markets it had no ground for relief in equity. Let us test this by reference to general principles.

The redress that is accorded in trademark cases is based upon the party's right to be protected in the good will of a trade or business. The primary and proper function of a trademark is to identify the origin or ownership of the article to which it is affixed. Where a party has been in the habit of labeling his goods with a distinctive mark, so that purchasers recognize goods thus marked as being of his production, others are debarred from applying the same mark to goods of the same description, because to do so would in effect represent their goods to be of his production and would tend to deprive him of the profit he might make through the sale of the goods which the purchaser intended to buy. Courts afford redress or relief upon the ground that a party has a valuable interest in the good will of his trade or business, and in the trademarks adopted to maintain and extend it. The essence of the wrong consists in the sale of the goods of one manufacturer or vendor for those of another. Canal Co. vs. Clark, 13 Wall, 311, 322; McLean vs. Fleming, U. S. 245, 251; Manufacturing Co. vs. Trainer, 101 U. S. 51, 53; Menendez vs. Holt, 128 U. S. 514, 520; Lawrence Mfg. Co. vs. Tennessee Mfg. Co., 138 U. S. 537, 546.

This essential element is the same in trademark cases as in cases of unfair competition unaccompanied with trademark infringement. In fact, the common law of trademarks is but a part of the broader law of unfair competition. Elgin Natl. Watch Co. vs. Illinois Watch Co., 179 U. S. 665, 674; G. & C. Merriam Co. vs. Saalfield, 198 Fed. 369, 372; Cohen vs. Nagle, 190 Mass. 4, 8, 15; 5 A. & E. Ann. Cas. 553, 555, 558.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

Special Appeal for Funds.

The fiscal year of the Millers' National Federation ends March 31. The year has brought forth more important problems affecting the milling industry than any year in the federation's history. Among other things, two matters of very great importance to the industry were handled by the federation—that of definitions and standards for flour and that of opposing the repeal of the mixed flour law. Each of these necessitated the employment of eminent counsel and experts to appear before committees at Washington and payment of these expenses has been made out of a "reserve fund" contributed by a few millers over a period of several years. This fund is now exhausted, and we have bills amounting to several thousand dollars due at this time.

An extra assessment of from three to five cents per bbl. on one day's capacity, in addition to regular dues, if paid by all members of the federation, will meet our present obligations and provide for emergencies. Please show your interest in the work that has been and is being done by promptly forwarding your check toward paying the legitimate expenses of the federation, incurred in work performed for the good of the industry at large.

Contributions toward this fund from flour millers who are not members of the federation will not be declined.

The bill to repeal the mixed flour law is still being considered by the Ways and Means Committee. If it should be reported out money must be available to defray the legitimate expenses incidental to fighting it in Congress. Will you do your share? Please let us hear from you promptly.—Millers' National Federation Bulletin.

Suspends Export Advance

Interstate Commerce Commission to Hold Hearings on Higher Flour Rates From Colorado.

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1916.

Proposed advances in commodity rates on grain and flour in carloads from points in Colorado to Gulf ports for export have been suspended until July 13 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The new rates would increase charges on flour several cents per 100 lbs. from many of these points of origin, while export rates on oats and rye would be increased 2½ cents per 100 pounds. To illustrate the effect of the new rates, if permitted to become effective: The rate charged by the Colorado & Southern Railway on wheat from stations between Denver and Trinidad, Colo., to Galveston and New Orleans at present is 30.7 cents per 100 lbs.; the proposed rate is 36.2 cents. The rate from Cheyenne, Wyo., is 35.7 cents; the proposed rate, 41.2 cents.

* * *

The Interstate Commerce Commission has denied applications of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and its connections for authority to maintain rates without regard for the long and short haul clause, as follows: On seeds, alfalfa, bluegrass and timothy, from Kansas City and Council Bluffs to Chicago, Peoria and Milwaukee; on grain products from Montevideo and other Minnesota points and Aberdeen and other North Dakota points to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota Transfer.

* * *

The rate of 17½ cents per 100 lbs. collected on shipments of grain from Rosholt, S. D., to Duluth, Minn., by the Fairmount & Veblen and connecting railways has been declared reasonable by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The complaint of the Miller Elevator Co., of Minneapolis, was dismissed.

* * *

The Interstate Commerce Commission has denied applications of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and its connections for authority to continue rates without regard for the long and short haul clause, as follows: On grain products from Boone and Cedar Rapids, Ia., to Kansas City and Council Bluffs, Ia.; on wheat from St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota Transfer, Minn., to Port Arthur, Tex.; on grain from Fon du Lac, Wis., to Greenbay, Wis.; on flour and bran between various stations on the lines.

The First Kansas Crop Estimate.

Houston & Fible Investment Co., Kansas City, Mo., issued a statement last week with the first crop estimate on the 1916 yield in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska. The forecast places the prospective yield in Kansas at 140,000,000 to 150,000,000 bus.; Nebraska, 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 bus., and Oklahoma, 30,000,000 bus.

New Wisconsin Mill.

The new 700-bbl. mill of the H. E. McEachron Mills Co., Wausau, Wis., is ready for operation. The company will manufacture wheat flour, rye flour, corn meal, breakfast foods, all kinds of corn goods and several brands of stock and chick feeds. The company is incorporated, with capital stock of $300,000. H. E. McEachron is president; Philip Plantz, treasurer, and G. C. Gerndt, secretary.

Corn Mill at Clinton, Mo., Burns.

The corn mill and elevator of the Kracke Mill & Elevator Co., Clinton, Mo., was completely destroyed by fire of unknown origin on March 11. Loss is estimated at $20,000, partly covered by insurance.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., March 20, 1916.

Flour trade in Kansas City and the Southwest was quiet in the last week. In domestic and export departments of the market the volume of sales was limited. There was a relatively better inquiry in the export trade, but mills failed to make any important increase in sales. Production decreased.

Domestic buyers were not inclined to make new purchases, except for immediate requirements. This was evident in the case of buyers in the East, Central states and local territories. Further declines in wheat influenced buyers to withhold purchases. Cash wheat prices, however, showed relatively more weakness than futures, just the opposite in the preceding week.

On patents prices at the close were between $4.70 and $5.20, jute, Kansas City, a decline of 10c for the week. Straights closed at a range of $4.45 to $4.90, jute, Kansas City.

In addition to the lack of activity in new business, there was disappointment over the shipping directions in many cases. Early in the week these showed some improvement, but in the latter half shipping instructions diminished. A wide diference of opinion was indicated among millers in reports on their opinions as to the immediate outlook. Some forecasted better buying, especially with a steadier tone in prices, while others expressed little hope for early improvement.

Export interest showed some increase. Bids from France were quite numerous, and there were also inquiries from other countries. While prices appeared attractive, the amount of business placed was limited, on account of the high cost and scarcity of ocean freight room.

On Tuesday of this week the Holland government will award contracts for 200,000 110-lb. bags of straight and clear flour. Bids on this have already gone forward to the Dutch government, and millers expect to hear about awards by Wednesday afternoon or Thursday. The flour sought is for May clearance from the Atlantic seaboard. The bids sent were on the basis of delivery at New York. The Southwest succeeded in obtaining the major share of the last contracts placed by the Dutch government.

The market for clears was draggy, and prices were lower. First clear ruled between $3.90 and $4.40, jute, Kansas City, and second clear at $3.15 to $3.70. Supplies in the hands of mills increased.

Production of Kansas City and interior mills was reduced. The output was smaller than for any other week of this year. There was evidence that millers were giving consideration to the advisability of making a further reduction in output.

* * *

Soft wheat flour trade was disappointing. While reports from the South told of light flour stocks, buyers in that section bought little flour, being bearish. Sales locally and by interior Missouri points fell off. Prices were unchanged to about 10c lower, with best soft wheat patents again selling at $5.50.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, March-April shipments, $4.45@4.90 high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.90@4.40; second clear, $3.15@3.70.

An Advance in Prices on Bran.

Millfeed trade displayed a somewhat better tone, but the reports as to demand varied widely. Some mills and brokers described business as good, while others noted a reduction in sales. On the whole, the quantity moved was little different from that of the preceding week.

Bran closed at 87@88c. A week ago the range at the close was 85c to 87c. Offerings were reduced, with some mills moving all of their output on old contracts. The car situation was a restricting influence.

Brown shorts were a little easier, selling at 95c to $1, against the close a week ago of 98c to $1.02. Gray shorts were practically unchanged, at $1.07@1.10. White shorts were also practically steady, with quotations at $1.10@1.15.

In the general commercial feed trade the week's developments appeared favorable for millfeeds. There was further strength in corn. Cottonseed feed products, which had been weak, developed a somewhat better tone on account of enlarged buying by export interests. There was no change from the high prices ruling for alfalfa molasses feeds. The approach of spring pasturage was a restricting influence, but the exceptionally favorable live stock trade situation was stimulating to consumption.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 87@88c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, 95c@$1; gray shorts, $1.07@1.10; fancy white middlings, $1.23@1.30; red dog, $1.30@1.40.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 59,000 bbls. of flour last week, compared with 63,700 bbls. the preceding week and 31,000 a year ago. The output included 5,500 bbls. of soft wheat flour, compared with 6,000 bbls. the preceding week and 5,700 a year ago.

Little Change in Wheat Movement.

Advices to Kansas City grain dealers indicate no expansion in the receipts of wheat in the immediate future unless prices rebound. Receipts in Kansas City in the last week were 591 cars, compared with 563 the preceding week and 206 a year ago. Country elevator operators are holding wheat back because their present stocks were purchased, in many cases, at a higher level than that which now prevails. Farm deliveries show a decrease because of the lower prices and the fact that farmers are busy with planting and seeding operations. The car situation is somewhat better, although far from normal.

Stocks of wheat in Kansas City decreased heavily last week, the falling off amounting to 588,105 bus. Stocks in Kansas City Saturday were 6,975,412 bus., compared with 2,713,506 bus. a year ago.

The cash wheat market closed with general declines, soft displaying the greatest weakness. Prices on the Kansas City market Saturday, a week ago and a year ago, respectively, were as follows: No. 2 hard, $1.01@1.08, $1.04@1.11 and $1.52½@1.54; No. 3 hard, 99c@$1.07, $1.01@1.10 and $1.51½@1.54; No. 4 hard, 93@98c, 96c@$1.02 and $1.50@1.52; No 2 soft, $1.03@1.08, $1.08@1.12 and $1.52; No. 3 soft, 99c@$1.05, $1@1.10 and $1.50½@1.51½; No. 4 soft, 93@98c, 96c@$1.02 and $1.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.80@5.20 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.60@5; first clear, $3.90@4.35; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.10@5.50 per bbl.; soft clear, jute, $4.20@4.80.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $410@4.50 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.10@4.60; wheat graham flour, in small sacks, $4.70@4.90 per bbl.; whole wheat flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.70@4.90; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20@5.30 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 87@88c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.30@1.40; white shorts, $1.10 up.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.60@5.80 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.40@5.60; bran, 85@95c per bbl.; millrun, 95c@$1.02; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.20@1.25; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.50@5.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.60@5.80; bran, 90@95c; mixed mill run bran, $1@1.05; standard shorts, $1.15@1.25; corn meal, 32@33c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.35@1.40.

Arkansas—Soft wheat high patent, $5.80@6.20 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.70@6.10; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, $1.05 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6@6.25 per bbl.; hard wheat bran, $1.20 per 100; shorts, $1.45; flour, high patent, $6.10@6.45 per bbl.; @6.50 per bbl.; hard winter patent, meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

One Kansas City mill was idle three days and another idle all of last week.

B. H. Eversull is traveling in Missouri and Eastern Kansas for the Newton Milling & Elevator Co., Newton, Kan.

L. R. Hurd, of the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan., was in Kansas City last week, on his way home from a trip to Chicago.

The Kansas Co-operative Grain Dealers' Association has chosen Hutchinson, Kan., as the meeting place in 1917. The 1916 convention was held in Salina the first week in March.

All the property of the Smith Center Mill, Elevator & Light Co., Smith Center, Kan., has been taken over by the Farmers' Co-operative Association, capital stock of which is $45,000.

The Commercial Club of Portis, Kan., is interested in locating a mill at that point. E. G. Major and Robert Hanson, of Michigan City, Ind., are considering building a 150-bbl. plant.

George I. Kimball, of the Kimball Milling Co., Kansas City, leaves this week for a business and pleasure trip of about a fortnight in the Southwest. Mr. Kimball will spend most of his time in Texas.

The Buhler Mill & Elevator Co., Buhler, Kan., has started work on a brick warehouse addition and will also add another story to the mill, probably increasing its capacity by 100 bbls. Present output of the mill is 200 bbls. J. C. Regier is manager.

Reduction in Kansas-California rates of 10c per 100 lbs. will become effective May 1. Minimum carload weight on flour will be automatically increased to 60,000 lbs. when the lower rates go into effect. Present charge on flour to California terminals is 75c.

The elevator of the Barton County Flour Mills Co., located at Dent Spur, near Great Bend, Kan., was completely destroyed by fire last week. About 2,000 bus. of wheat were damaged. C. L. Gunn, manager of the mill company, says the elevator will be rebuilt immediately.

Daily papers at Wichita, Kan., say the men behind the new terminal elevator plan there are doing more than talking. About $250,000 will be needed to finance a company. Frank Stevens, one of the promoters of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., is interested in the proposed elevator project.

With the opening of spring, R. L. Thomson, of the Central Mills Co., Kansas City, is making a few trips to his farm near Lawrence, Kan. Mr. Thomson is helping to plan the season's activities on this farm, which consists of 160 acres of valuable land. Cattle as well as grain will be the products of the farm this year.

Seymour Carter, of the Glade Milling Co., Glade, Kan., while visiting in Kansas City last week, reported wheat in good condition. "There was no winter killing," said Mr. Carter, "and there is plenty of moisture in the ground. We had a little rain a few days ago. Farmers are selling very little wheat, refusing to accept the lower level of pries now prevailing."

Charles German, a Kansas City attorney, has been appointed executor of the estate of the late Frank E. Essex, who operated the Standard Grain & Milling Co. Mr. Essex was the owner of this company, but two of his three live stock feeding yards were held by partnerships. No decision has yet been reached as to the future of Mr. Essex's company. The value of the estate is estimated at $50,000.

Plans for the organization of the Kansas Employers' Association were perfected at a meeting held in Topeka, Kan., on March 15. Secretary Topping, of the Southwestern Millers' League, represented millers at the meeting. The object of the new organization is to watch the interests of Kansas employers in the Legislature, particularly as regards the state compensation act. J. C. Adderly, secretary of the Millers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill., also made an informal talk at the organization meeting.

The milling industry in Wellington, Kan., dates back to 1876, when the first mill was established there. At a noonday meeting of Wellington business interests, Charles Hunter, of the Hunter Milling Co., outlined the beginning of milling in Wellington. "The first mill in Wellington was built before the coming of railroads," said Mr. Hunter. "Logs were floated down the Arkansas River from Wichita to Oxford and hauled overland to Wellington. The original mill had capacity of 20 bbls. daily, but Wellington now has combined daily capacity of 3,600 bbls. and has three of the most modern mills in the country."

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St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., March 20, 1916.

Flour buying was in larger volume early in the week, when a strong tone was apparent in the price situation, but the material weakness which developed toward the close shut off the improvement in sales by St. Louis and nearby millers. Total volume of new orders for the week was probably somewhat larger than in preceding period. Mills were limited almost altogether to domestic business, with the exception of inquiries on cargoes by Europe and small-lot sales to the West Indies. Domestic inquiry was mainly for quick shipment and came principally from Eastern markets. Mills continue to operate mostly on hard winter wheat flour, and those mills doing an exclusive soft wheat flour business are barely able to average half time, although there are a few soft wheat mills with old contracts making full-time operations possible. It is estimated that new sales of flour last week probably aggregated about 55 per cent of full-time run on the average, some mills claiming sales equaling full-time output.

Prices were fully 20c higher early in the week, but all of the gain was lost by the close. Consequently, values today are practically on same level as prevailing a week ago. Best soft winter wheat patents were generally quoted today by St. Louis mills at $5.15 to $5.30 per bbl. in cotton sacks, 30 or 60-day shipment. Hard winter wheat flour was practically on same level, although prices by some mills were as much as 25c lower on hard, as compared with soft winter wheat flour values. Hard wheat patent sold today as low as $4.90 per bbl., jutes, while quotations by other mills ranged up to $5.30 per bbl., or the same top as on soft wheat patent.

Interior mills quoted fancy patents to regular trade on a much higher level than current prices in the St. Louis market. Advertised brands in cotton sacks are held up to $6.75 per bbl., f. o. b. mill. These quotations are on extreme short patents. Standard patents are quoted around $5.60 to $6 in cotton or jute sacks.

Inquiry from the South was very light last week. Interior and local mills reported buyers taking new lots of flour very slowly. Most purchases by the South represent actual needs. Very few buyers are taking any flour for long-time shipment. Quite a few dealers in the Southeast are pretty well contracted and mills are not meeting with any difficulty in obtaining shipping directions on this business. Shipping directions from other sections are rather slow, owing to the weak tendency in wheat prices.

Domestic business in hard winter wheat flour was limited to a small Eastern demand and sales to regular trade for quick shipment. Business was called good early in the week, but dropped off toward the close. As in soft wheat flour, regular buyers are taking only their actual needs and there seems no disposition at all to anticipate future requirements.

Local mills cabled quotations on Holland government business last week. It is understood that contracts will be awarded for 200,000 110-lb. sacks for shipment in May. The Holland government will make acceptance Wednesday or Thursday of this week. Export inquiry from the United Kingdom and other European countries was limited. It is getting more difficult every week to obtain any ocean space. Consequently, millers are seriously hampered in working any flour abroad, except in cargo lots, when buyers generally charter a steamer. Trade with the West Indies and with South America was good last week, but was of a routine character. Sales were about in expected volume.

Clears are good sale in this market, blenders and resellers being the principal takers. Fairly good prices are being offered. Hard wheat clear sold at $3.90 per bbl. for second clear and up to $4.35 per bbl. for first clear in new jutes, quick shipment.

Local brokers and jobbers are not doing much. St. Louis bakers are hard to interest on a fluctuating market like this. Consequently, sales are limited. The trade is not overstocked, but is waiting for a more stable price basis.

Flour Output of St. Louis Mills.

Flour output of the following mills was 75,800 bbls. during the past week, compared with 77,800 in the preceding week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co., St. Louis, 10,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex., 12,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co., East St. Louis, 16,000; Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind., 16,000; Saxony Milling Co., St. Louis. none; John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., 3,000; Camp Spring Mill Co., Nashville, Ill., 1,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co., Belleville, Ill., 4,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., Mt. Carmel, Ill., 8,000; Annan-Burg Grain & Milling Co., St. Louis, 1,500.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute) Patent at $5.15@5.30; straight, $4.60@5; clear, $4@4.50; extra fancy, $4.60@4.80; low grade, $3.40@3.80. Interior mills quote established patent at $6@6.75; extra fancy, $5.10@5.50; low grade, $3.90@4.10.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $4.90@5.30; straight, $4.70@5.10; clear, $3.90@4.30; low grade, $3.40@3.75.

Spring Patent (in jute)—At $5.25@5.75; 95 per cent, $5.20@5.60; first clear, $4.90@5.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.10@5.50 and dark at $4.85@5.10; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 95½@96c; soft bran, 98@99c; mixed feeds, $1.03@1.05; gray shorts, $1.08@1.12; middlings, $1.18@1.30; white hominy feed, $23.75 per ton; oats feed, $16.50. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.02 and middlings at $1.25@1.40.

Millfeed Rules Higher.

On a somewhat improved demand and lighter offerings from mills, bran and shorts ruled mostly higher all of last week. Hard wheat bran made a gain of about two cents per 100 lbs. and is now quoted at a range of 95½c to 96c. Soft wheat bran advanced one to two cents and sold on Monday at 98c to 99c per 100 lbs., new burlap sacks. The somewhat reduced operations of mills entered into the higher trend. Inquiry for bran came principally from routine sources. The supply here is small and Eastern trade is not looking to this market at all for feed, very little being shipped East at this time.

Not much was doing in future trading. Some sales of bran and shorts were made for April and first half of May shipment at a premium over current prices, but such sales were generally for small lots. Mills show no disposition to book heavily for future shipment.

Shorts were also somewhat higher, gray shorts closing at $1.08 to $1.12. Fancy white middlings were held at a top of $1.30, compared with $1.28 a week ago.

Missouri-Illinois Mill Reports.

Highland Milling Co., Highland, Ill.: "We are running mill 11 hours. Flour business has been very dull since the wheat market declined. Eastern mills are underselling us in Eastern markets, while most buyers in the South have high-priced contracts. Millfeed is exceedingly slow sale, too. Estimate damage to growing wheat at 30 per cent."

Hanover Star Milling Co., Germantown, Ill.: "We are operating mill 12 hours. Flour business is fair locally, but is rather dull to the South. Our flour trade is all South, but with the declining markets buyers are holding off, awaiting further declines. Wheat condition is not promising. Do not look for more than half a crop."

Lexington Flouring Mills, Lexington, Mo.: "We are running the mill 24 hours. Flour business is good locally and to Eastern markets, but the South is buying slowly. Millfeed is slow sale. Wheat has been damaged 20 per cent, while the reduction in the acreage is at least 20 per cent."

Higginsville Milling Co., Higginsville, Mo.: "We are operating mill half time. Flour business is dull. Local demand is good, while inquiry from the South is only fair. Wheat condition is 80 per cent of normal, in our estimation."

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

New applicants for membership in the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange are as follows: Eugene H. Hanebrink, of C. J. Hanebrink & Son, flour brokers, and William J. Hesse, of the St. Louis Sticker Co., St. Louis.

Secretary Eugene Smith, of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, has lost his dog—that is, the dog-catchers caught him when he wasn't looking. Better to have been a "dog" caught than a "bull" caught in this kind of a wheat market.

Adolph Boettler, president of the American Bakery Co., St. Louis, died at his home March 19. Mr. Boettler was 61 years old and the bakery merger of which he was the head was one of the largest combinations of bakeries in the country.

Shipments of flour from St. Louis last week were 97,570 bbls., compared with 97,940 bbls. in the preceding week and 75,070 bbls. same week last year. Receipts were 106,920 bbls., against 98,700 bbls. in the preceding week and 53,120 bbls. last year.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week amounted to 614,400 bus., compared with 687,926 bus. in the preceding week and 345,780 bus. in the same week last year. Shipments were 503,530 bus., against 601,820 bus. in preceding week and 641,000 bus. same week last year.

E. M. Flesh, of C. H. Albers Commission Co., and former Merchants' Exchange Presidents M. G. Richmond, O. L. Teichmann and S. A. Whitehead will represent the exchange at the coming public meeting and banquet of D. R. Francis, a former president of the exchange, who has been appointed Ambassador to Russia.

A meeting of 75 members of the St. Louis Grain Club, at the Missouri Athletic Association last week, presided over by President George C. Martin, endorsed the movement of the Merchants' Exchange to work with the railroads of St. Louis to provide additional elevator facilities for grain, and also the question of appropriating $1,500 toward the crop improvement work under the auspices of the Council of Grain Exchanges. A vote of members of the exchange on the appropriation will be taken from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. on March 22.

Oscar Lamy, of the J. H. Teasdale Commission Co., St. Louis, one of the most successful traders in the recent wide flurry in wheat, has returned from a trip to California. Mr. Lamy says business in the West is unusually active. He said he was surprised at the amount of flour, grain and feed business being transacted by Pacific Coast houses with China and the Far East.

Conrad Becker, formerly in the milling business in St. Louis, died last week at his home in Red Bud, Ill. Over 22 years ago Mr. Becker was interested in the H. B. Eggers Milling Co., at Eighth street and Clark avenue, St. Louis. Since 1894 he has conducted his mill at Red Bud, one of the largest mills in Southern Illinois. At the time of his death he was president of the Red Bud Trust Co. He is survived by a wife and two sons, Herman C. and George H. Becker, both associated with him at the Red Bud mill. Mr. Becker also at one time owned an interest with H. H. Langenberg in the mill at Republic, Mo.

The recent wide break in wheat and the uncertain conditions now surrounding the market have St. Louis traders guessing. Many are rampant bears, while others are just as vigorous bulls. Many bets are being made on the future markets. A. V. Imbs, of the J. F. Imbs Milling Co., made a wager last week with George C. Martin, of Goffe & Carkener Co., that July wheat would sell up 15c a bu., and then later in the season drop to 85c. Mr. Martin took both bets, then wagered a hat that wheat next January would sell at a high-record price since the war in Europe started. Most of the "professionals" in the "pit" are talking 85c wheat, but the same traders about a month ago were talking $1.50 wheat, and the market dropped nearly 30c. Last year at this season wheat was over 30c higher than now and everybody was a bull and talking $2. Then the market went to pieces. This year, with wheat 30c lower, the majority of traders are bears, with the crop scare season at hand and the winter wheat acreage 11.3 per cent less than last year. Will the trade be fooled now, as last year, by the market reversing itself and advancing, when all are set for the "big drop"? The market has a way of going by contraries.

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New York

New York, March 20, 1916.

Flour business in this market during the past week was exceedingly dull, and the amount of new sales was decidedly light, as buyers refused to place any confidence in the advancing wheat market early and mills quoted firm prices. The reaction toward the close showed that buyers were correct in the stand they had taken. The trade is fairly well supplied with flour at present, but if prices reach a still lower level there will no doubt be large buying. A good many mills during the past week held prices at a prohibitive level. On the other hand some mills were evidently anxious for business and made prices which were relatively low.

Spring patents were held during the early part of the week at $5.50 to $5.75 in jutes, but after the break the range was $5.35 to $5.50 in jutes, and mills were asking for offers. Volume of business turned over during the week was light, even at the lower range of prices.

Kansas straights were quoted at $5.15 to $5.35 in jutes, with only a moderate business transacted. Some mills were given some rather good offers early in the week, which they turned down. Trade, on the whole, refused to meet mill limits.

Spring wheat clears were offered freely, with the trade not showing much interest. Fancy brands were quoted at $4.90 to $5.15 in sacks. Kansas clears were held at $4.90 to $5 in sacks, with business on same very slow.

Prices on soft winter straights were easier and were held at $5.40 to $5.65 in wood, with business very quiet.

Prices on millfeed were again lower, with demand very quiet. City bran in bulk was held at $23 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $5.65@5.75; straight, $5.55@5.65; clear, $5.15@5.40; low grade, $3.80@4.50, jutes.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.65@6; straight, $5.15@5.40; clear, $5@5.25; low grade, $4.60@4.75.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.75@6; straight, $5.15@5.35; clear, $4.90@5.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse, Western spring, to arrive, $22.50; standard middlings, $24.50; flour middlings, $28.50; red dog, to arrive, $32.50; oil meal, $35.50@36; city bulk bran, $23; in 100-lb. sacks, $24.50; middlings, $24@32; red dog flour, $33.

NEW YORK NOTES.

J. E. Meade, of the firm of J. K. Meade & Bro., flour jobbers, New York City, died last Thursday.

T. F. Blake, of the Blake Milling Co., Edwardsville, Ill., spent several days in the New York market the past week.

C. M. Hardenburgh, manager of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., was a visitor on New York 'Change last week.

The Interstate Commerce Commission held a hearing last Tuesday in the board of managers' room of the Produce Exchange on the flour storage regulations at this port. A number of the members of the flour trade testified at this hearing as to conditions affecting the situation.

John J. Morken will handle the account of Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb., as well as that of other mills, in Chicago.

A. L. Goetzman, secretary and manager of the Listman Mill Co., La Crosse, Wis., was one of the many Chicago visitors last week.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., March 20, 1916.

There was less activity shown in the Chicago flour market, as compared with the transactions of the previous week. City family and bakery business are somewhat improved. In the aggregate, the volume of family business perfected has not been very large, but some of the larger bakers have come into the market and purchased heavily for both immediate and deferred shipment. Judging from the fact that buying volume did not follow the upward trend in wheat and the easier tone of the past week was not reflected in renewed demand to any extent, it would seem that buyers have contracted ahead to meet their requirements for at least the next 60 to 90 days The marked indifference of buyers is partly offset by the fact that recent new sales were mainly for deferred shipment and bookings cover the next two or three months. The present lull in activities emphasizes the condition of the immediate market. From the market standpoint, and considering the fact that mills will be busy for some time turning out flour to cover sales booked, cash wheat should rule relatively firm.

A few Northwestern mill agents perfected some good sized sales during the past week and have large bookings entered for deferred shipment. However, a majority report business as being rather light. Shipping directions are not furnished very freely on patent grades. There is a better demand for both first and second clear.

There is a fair demand for patents, as well as first and second clears, from the Southwest. A good volume of Southwestern flour was sold for deferred shipment, a number of mills reporting large bookings for scattered shipment during the months of April, May and June. Quite a few of the larger mills have been operating at full capacity, but the smaller ones complain of business as being light.

Large sales of soft winter wheat flour, especially patents, were perfected last week. Crop reports from the states of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri are not encouraging and have resulted in anxiety on the part of the trade to take care of their requirements on this crop.

Millfeed demand is light and the market is in practically a demoralized condition, with a further reduction in prices of from $1 to $2.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.70; standard patent, $5.30@5.50; first clear, $4.65@4.90; second clear, $3.25@3.75.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.10@5.30; straight, $4.95@5.15; clear, $4.30@4.70.

Kansas Soft Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.35@5.55; straight, $5.15@5.30; clear, $4.50@4.80.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $5.50@5.60; straight, $5.20@5.30; clear, $4@4.50; No. 1 semolina, $5.80@5.90; No. 2 semolina, $5.60@5.70.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $19@19.50; middlings, $21@21.50; red dog, $27.50@28.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.10@5.30; dark, $4.50@4.75.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

J. O. Ewing of the Cannon Valley Milling Co., Cannon Falls, Minn., was in Chicago the early part of the week.

W. J. Peddicord, manager of the Waterloo & Cedar Falls Milling Co., Waterloo, Ia., was visiting the Chicago trade last week.

The Chicago Board of Trade directors elected the following to membership: Edward H. Horgan, Leverett E. Duncan, Robt. D. Flood and Howard M. Schmeltz. Miner Thos. Ames has made application for membership.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., March 20, 1916.

Flour market continues dull. Mills report no new business to speak of and only a few inquiries. One or two have made new Southeastern sales, but very few surprises in the buying line are taking place. Mills are gradually shutting down in running time, particularly as shipping instructions are slow. One mill had their salesman out on the road soliciting shipping instructions instead of orders and he reported in a good business. Good Kansas patents are selling from $5 50 to $5.80, basis Kansas City rate points. Car shortage is still working a hardship.

Wheat shows considerable weakness, receipts in the country have fallen off to practically nothing, country dealers are paying around 92c to the farmer. What wheat is moving is coming out of elevator stocks. Receipts for the week in Wichita were 230 cars, against 156 a year ago. Exporters are practically out of the market, bidding around $1.07½ Galveston. Sales on Wichita market averaged about $1.06. Minneapolis keeps taking some of the wheat from this section, using it for strength.

Feed shows a little more strength. Mills advise prices on surplus bran around 90c, Kansas City rate points. The curtailing of the feed output is partially responsible for the gradual advance in prices.

WICHITA NOTES.

E. F. Dillion, of the Thomas Milling Co., Thomas, Ok., was a visitor in Wichita the past week. He reports growing wheat around Thomas to be in good condition.

C. B. Warkentin, of Newton, Kan., left on Sunday for Battle Creek, Mich., where Mrs. Warkentin has been confined for the past few weeks. He will return the latter part of next week.

The new rate of 65c from Kansas points to California terminals and directly intermediate points will be effective May 1, 1916. This will be carried in Trans-Continental Tariff, 1-0, supplement 3, and will apply only on 60,000-lb. cars. When 50,000-lb. cars are shipped the old rate of 75c will apply.

The case of N. V. Agentuur en Commissiehandel vorheen P. C. Vis & Co. vs. the Hutchinson Flour Mills Co., for $22,000 in the federal court at Wichita, has been dismissed. The case grew out of an order placed by a Dutch company with the Hutchinson mill and which the latter was unable to fill on account of the blockade.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing the proposed Millers' Exchange has been called for Wichita, Kan., March 20, by F. D. Stevens. Quite a few mills have signed up and signified their intention of joining. It is expected there will be a large attendance of millers, as all millers, whether members or not, are cordially invited.

George A. Harbaugh, former president of the Alva Roller Mills, Alva, Ok., was a visitor in Wichita last week. He reports conditions around Alva to be good, with wheat needing rain. Mr. Harbaugh has not decided just what he will do, but while he has retired from the mill business he still has his banking and oil interests in and around Alva.

George Lecount, crop expert from Chicago, stopped off in Wichita on his return trip from Texas, Oklahoma and Southern Kansas. He says that Texas in his estimation will raise more than half a crop; that wheat in Northern Oklahoma and Southern Kansas is looking fine and the west end of Kansas is in extremely good condition. He is predicting another bumper crop for the Sunflower state.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., March 20, 1916.

Sharply higher prices in the wheat market early tended to stimulate demand for flour during the week, but losses later caused the improvement in volume of sales to be light. Even though the trade is looking for higher prices, there does not seem to be any disposition to buy for future needs, as there is a degree of uncertainty in the market and buyers do not want to have high-priced flour on their hands in the event the market continues lower. Consequently, all purchases of flour are being made for prompt shipment, with some business being done for 60-day delivery, and buyers are placing orders only when their stocks need immediate replenishment.

Iowa mills are averaging half-time operations. Flour business is in fair volume, considering the period of the year. Most business is local, mills disposing of more than 75 per cent of their output within the state. A few of the larger mills are making some sales to Eastern markets to regular trade. Iowa mills are asking same prices as outside mills for flour and are being favored in local territory.

Kansas and Nebraska mills quoted prices unchanged. Kansas best patents were quoted at a range of $6 to $6.25 per bbl., sacks, delivered any part of the state. In a few instances Nebraska mills were able to make somewhat lower prices, but the general range was on same basis as Kansas.

Spring wheat mills were not doing much, because of the premium over Southwestern flour. Advertised brands of spring wheat flour were held as high as $6.75 per bbl., sacked, while the general range of prices was about 35c to 50c higher than Kansas and Nebraska. Most bakers in the state still have considerable spring wheat flour coming on old contracts and are consequently not interested in the market at present.

Millfeed was steady most of the week, although the tendency in the market was lower at times. Supplies were in fair volume and buyers were able to cover their needs at same prices prevailing a week ago. Local mills in the state sold most of their output at mill door or in mixed cars and did not have much feed to offer in straight carlots. However, Southwestern and spring wheat mills are offering in carlots rather freely. Bran sold most of the week at $20.50 to $21 per ton, in new burlap sacks.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—$6@6.25; straight, $5.80@6; fancy clear, $5.10@5.50; second clear, $4.60@5.10.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $6.35@6.75; standard patent, $6.10@6.50; clear, $5.10@5.55.

Millfeed—Bran, $20.50@21 per ton; shorts, $22.50@24 for gray and $24@25.50 for white; flour middlings, $27@28.

IOWA NOTES.

Movement of wheat in Iowa is limited at this time. Most of the larger mills in the state are buying wheat from outside the state. Reserves in Iowa are not large and there seems no disposition on the part of farmers to sell at present prices. In fact, most producers are holding the grain intentionally, waiting for a higher level.

It is impossible for operators of country elevators and mills to obtain all of the cars they need for shipping purposes. Most country elevators in the state are loaded with corn, wheat and other grain, shipments being made slowly. This is a factor in the rather limited corn and wheat movement in the state, for elevator dealers are not at all anxious to buy heavily, because of the car shortage.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., March 20, 1916.

Flour buying has dropped off very materially, although a fairly good volume of business was done last week. The break the latter part of the week will no doubt stop a great many prospective purchases by buyers who anticipated further advances in the market.

A large exporter here made the remark last week that wheat would go under $1 in Chicago next week and well down in the nineties. He says there is no way to ship it out and farmers and owners at present are beginning to realize that they will have a big surplus to carry over into the next crop year.

We are having all kinds of trouble to get cars delivered. Lots of cars have been out ever since the first part of January and from that on to later shipments. Nearer the coast the more trouble there is. A great many are predicting a flour famine, although at present Philadelphia has in storage over 149,000 bbls. of flour, and a great many cars on track.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$5.65@6.05; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $5.25@5.50; low grade, in jute, $3.35@4.10.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.60@5.80; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $5.05@5.25; extra $4.75@4.95.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.50@5.70; straight, $5.20@5.50; clear, $4.80@5.05.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.05@5.50; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.05@5.50.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Red dog, $30.75@31.75; flour middlings, $27.50@28.50; standard middlings, $22.25@23.25; brai $22.50@22.75; Kansas middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $26.50@27.50; bran, $22.75@23.50; winter middlings, in bulk, $24.50@24.75; bran, $22.25@23.25.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Leo C. Kimball, of Ebensburg, Pa., has bought the flour and feed business of E. W. Krug.

F. B. Stubbs, of Wells, Minn., and D. K. Yerxa, of Minneapolis, were in Philadelphia last week.

George P. White, a flour broker in Philadelphia, has returned from a long trip to Cuba and Florida.

Orders have been issued from Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, to prosecute all flour bleachers.

It is estimated that 600,000 tons of commercial feedingstuff is sold in Pennsylvania yearly and worth about $15,000,000.

Wholesale grocers of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey at their annual elections made Arjay Davis, of Easton, Pa., president; John T. Porter, of Scranton, Pa; J. H. Blackwell, of Trenton, N. J., and J. Grant Schwartz, of Harrisburg, Pa., vice-presidents, and Charles Y. Fox, of Philadelphia, treasurer. The next convention will be held in Philadelphia in March, 1917.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., March 20, 1916.

Flour market shows a little gain in activity, with more disposition shown among buyers to get in on the breaks. But jobbers are not taking any large stocks at present and the general opinion among them is that prices will work lower. Members of the baking trade have been well looked for by some of the millers, so they are not in need of new flour at this time. But reselling has somewhat reduced bakers' stocks in some sections. Kansas flour representatives are finding trade quiet at present.

Millfeed demand has dropped off and not much is being done in any sort of feed. Millers have faith in the future of the trade and they say that on account of the severe winter stocks are not large anywhere. An increase in the flour demand has brought about a surplus of millfeed for the time being and a decline in prices has been seen during the past week.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.50@6.75; clear, $5.50@5.75; low grade, $4.50.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.25@6.50; pastry, $5.75@6; low grade, $4.25.

Kansas Flour (cotton)—$5.60@5.80; straight, $5.30@5.55; clear, $4.95@5.20.

Rye Flour (wood)—No. 1, $6@6.20.

Millfeed (sacked)—Spring bran, $22; standard middlings, $23; red dog flour, $28; gluten feed, $28.25; oil meal, $32.

BUFFALO NOTES.

A strike has been on for the past two weeks at the Keystone warehouse Buffalo, N. Y., where much local flour is handled. The men want an eight-hour day, which is said to be a difficult thing to grant in a business of the kind.

Visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange during the past week included: Nicholas Hotton, Franklinville; E. W. Ukurski, J. Wells. A. T. Davison and P. McAlister, New York; C. S. McDonald, Boston; J. H. Newman, Rochester; N. H. Anspuach, Cleveland.

Stockholders of the Roberts Flouring Mills, Batavia, N. Y., have reelected the following directors: William Roberts, of Warsaw; John H. and Frank H. Roberts, of Batavia. These directors, in the order named, have been elected president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

The annual meeting of the New York State Millers' Association will be held in Buffalo, March 28, at the Hotel Statler. Every miller in the state is invited to attend and all expenses of the meeting and dinner following will be paid by the association. Business session, with election of officers and discussion of matters confronting the milling industry will be held in the afternoon. At 6:30 an informal dinner will be served. A. P. Husband, secretary of the Millers' National Federation, will speak at the dinner on topics of importance.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., March 20, 1916.

While there seems to be some improvement in the demand for heavy staples on this market, business as a whole is very much below normal. The past few weeks' weather has been quite cold and blustery and farmers have done very little and this has doubtless helped depress business. In the past few days the weather has been quite spring-like and if this favorable weather continues farming will be active and business improve as a result.

Jobbers report demand for flour quite light, but a slightly better demand for corn meal, due to surplus corn in the country being cleaned up in some sections, or farmers holding the same for feeding and buying meal which is really cheaper than corn at this time. It is thought demand for both meal and feedstuffs will gradually improve from this time forward. And, too, flour should be in better demand.

Selma Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (wood)—Superlative patent, $6.60; premium patent, $6 to $6.10; standard patent, $5.75.

Nebraska and Kansas Flour (cotton)—Fancy family patent, $5.45; bakers' best patent, $5.50; standard patent, $5.25.

Millfeeds (100-lb. sacks)—Shorts, $27; bran, $25.00.

Corn Products—Standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.55; corn chop, 100-lb. sacks, $1.53; pearl grits, 96-lb. sacks, $1.65.

SELMA NOTES.

R. F. Ross, manager of the brokerage firm of Gaines & Ross, Selma, Ala., has just returned from a vacation in Florida.

Friends of Louis Benish, of the firm of Benish & Meyer, flour brokers, are congratulating him on his reelection as Mayor of Selma.

There is now about 3,500,000 bus. of wheat in Buffalo elevators and 7,500,000 bus. still afloat which came here last fall by lake. This is a large quantity for the time of year, being nearly twice as much as a year ago. Had ocean tonnage been adequate there would have been little more here than needed by local millers, as the opening of the lakes always brings a big supply. The difficulty now is of danger of not getting vessels unloaded when navigation opens.

D. C. Neely is the new head miller at the Massena Mill Co., Massena, Ia. Failing health made necessary the resignation of J. O. Witherspoon, who has been associated with the Massena mills for several years.

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MISSOURI PACIFIC IRON MOUNTAIN

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 20, 1916.

Trade in corn products was scattered in the last week. Buyers showed more interest, due to the underlying strength which the corn market displayed, but the volume of sales was only a little larger than in the preceding week. This applies to meal and chop. Prices were practically unchanged.

On cream meal the quotations were largely between $3 and $3.25 all week. Standard meal sold at $2.80 to $3.05. Pearl grits were 10c higher than cream meal. No. 2 mixed chop ruled between $1.28 and $1.31½.

Competition between mills of Missouri River territory and those in the Ohio River Valley was keen in the Southeast. The business done in the Southeast was divided between these two corn products manufacturing districts. Neither appeared to have great advantage over the other. The volume of sales by mills here was still not satisfactory. A little competition with native products was again partly responsible for this.

Demand for cash corn in Kansas City broadened, while the receipts decreased. The arrivals were considerably in excess of a year ago. Local houses which do an extensive shipping business were more liberal buyers, indicating a larger outside demand. Some of this increased buying was for the account of the South. Prices closed practically unchanged. There was a further accumulation in elevator stocks, the total now being in excess of 7,000,000 bus. Export clearances of corn for the week were the heaviest in a long time, amounting to 1,319,000 bus., against 379,000 the previous week and 1,689,000 a year ago.

The action of the corn market recently, in the face of sharp declines in wheat, has been surprising to some corn products and cash corn interests, but there is still a feeling among some extensive handlers that the market is on a strong foundation. The proportion of merchantable grain in the last crop is beginning to tell on supplies. Besides, there is wider recognition now than at any other time this year of the bullish effect of the exceptional advances in live stock prices recently.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3@3 25 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.15@3.35 per bbl.; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.28@1.31½ per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

New Orleans, La., March 20, 1916.

Corn products advanced in quotations 10@15c per hbl. in sympathy with advances in corn of 2@3c per bu. The tone of the market was improved and inquiry was brisk. Good export demand to Cuba and Nicaragua was reported. Ruling prices for corn goods in jute sacks were as follows in carload lots, f. o. b. New Orleans: Cream meal, $3.60@3.70 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.45@3.55; grits, $3.65@3.75; hominy, $3.70@3.80; corn flour, $3.70@3.80; cracked corn, $1.35@1.45 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $27@28 per ton.

Chicago, Ill., March 20, 1916.

There is no change in the prices of corn products for the week just closed.

While it is expected that the labor strike now in progress at one of the largest corn products plants, in a suburb of Chicago, will be settled without delay and without affecting production, it is conceded that a long-drawn out controversy will ultimately have its effect, as this company is one of the main sources of corn products supplies.

Hominy feed, white, is quoted at $26.25@27.50 per ton; white corn meal, $1.95, in 100-lb. sacks; yellow corn meal, $1.90, in 100-lb. sacks; gluten feed, $26.50 per ton; gluten meal, $25.25@26.50 per ton; corn oil meal cake, $27.50.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 20, 1916.

The corn products market has declined during the past week and is now reported easy. Buying is light and available supplies are said to be somewhat larger. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $27.25 per ton; corn feed meal, $30.50; cracked corn, $31; granulated corn meal, $1.90 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.90; white corn flour, $1.95.

New York, March 20, 1916.

Corn goods prices were slightly easier, with business on same quiet.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.75 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.90; hominy, $4.15@4.30; granulated yellow, $3.95@4.05; corn flour, $1.75@1.80. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.99@2.01; grits, $2@2.02; flakes, $2.30.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., March 20, 1916.

Flour business continued to improve last week, with the up trend of the market, and many orders were taken for large and small lots. The feature of the week was the exhaustion of all that was good in the spot distress stocks and the wholesale slaughter of prices by dealers with second-hand flours in their possession. Export shipments to Cuba, Honduras and Nicaragua were brisk, but Mexico and Guatemala business was dead, on account of revolutionary and political disturbances. Local stocks were rapidly approaching a normal basis, the failure of Northern mills having put numerous bakers in the market who were counting on contract deliveries up to June and July.

Kansas mills still had the bulge on orders, on account of the relatively higher prices for stencils from the Northwest and the soft winter districts. Patents were freely quoted at $5.45@5.60 per bbl. in cottons for March-April delivery, with 5@10c increase for April-May.

Minneapolis millers were almost out of the market, on account of high prices, though there was steady inquiry from both the city and country for well-advertised stencils.

Soft winter wheats maintained quotations of the week previous and were more or less irregular and out of line with buyers' views. High patents from Missouri and Illinois were quoted at $6.35@6.50 per bbl., basis cottons, with straights $6.15@6.25; extra fancy, $5.80@5.90; clears, $5.40@5.60. Some wholesale grocers were quoting as high as $7@7.25 for small lots. Some small deals were closed on the $6.25 basis for bakers' patents.

Millfeed prices were slightly advanced over the previous week. The demand was somewhat improved in the dairy districts up the river and through Southern Louisiana. Both hard and soft wheat brans were selling at $1.09@1.10, with brown shorts in strong demand at $1.18@1.22 and white shorts at $1.33@1.35.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

Consul-General C. A. Burgheim, of Nicaragua, in New Orleans, has gone to Managua to see if more flour business between this city and Nicaragua cannot be stirred up.

The New Orleans Molasso Meal Co., a new concern which manufactures a stock feed from molasses, has taken over the old Sears feed mill, at the New Orleans Terminal Co. wharves in Chalmette.

Victor Burthe, export manager of H. T. Cottan & Co., wholesale grocers, returned last week with Juan Argote, his assistant, from a 50-day trip through Mexico. They found 100,000 bbls. of flour in warehouses at Vera Cruz. It was impossible to move it on account of car shortage, and had been there since October. "People in the interior are starving because flour cannot be gotten to them," said Mr. Argote. "An empty box car is worth all kinds of money. When a man gets one and loads it he sends a man with it from origin to destination, to see that it is not stolen." Mr. Burthe says Mexico will not be in the market for flour for weeks, unless some relief can be had for the car shortage.

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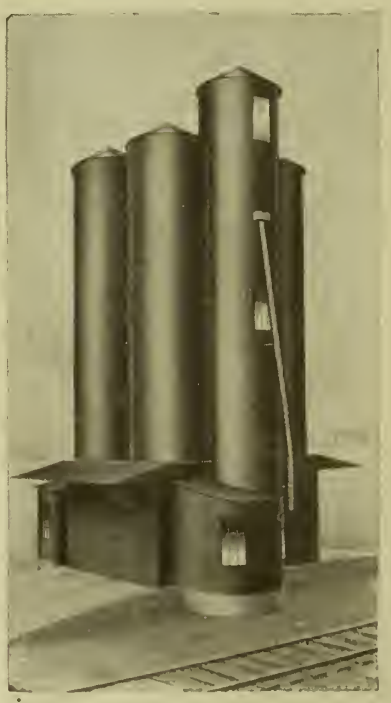

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., March 20, 1916.

Flour prices are without change. Omaha millers and jobbers quote their retail trade for best patents, in 48s cotton, at $5.60 per bbl. Lincoln millers quote $5.80, which covers adjacent territory, while the balance of the state ranges from $6 to $6.20. Local sales here during the week were slow, but interior mills say they are doing their usual business. Majority of mills are running half time, as but little out-of-state business is in evidence. The uncertainty as to the future of the wheat market keeps buyers from carrying normal stocks, consequently they are buying in small lots.

Farmers are not delivering much wheat, but it possibly is not the price that is holding them back, but spring work needs their attention. There is plenty of wheat in sight in all quarters and even if damage reports to the growing crop are true there can be but little doubt that that market will go into the next crop with a much larger surplus than usual. "Crop killers" are certainly getting their work in with reports of damages in Kansas of from 25 to 50 per cent in various parts of the state, according to Chicago reports, but nothing is heard of it in Nebraska, although there may possibly be some slight damage in spots, but it is too early in the season to be claiming such wholesale injury.

Offerings of millfeed are light and there is a fair demand. Jobbers here are offering $17.40 to $17.60 for bran, sacked, f. o. b. Omaha, and for shorts $21 to $22.40, depending on quality. State mills ask for bran in mixed car lots and at mill door from $20 to $22, and for shorts $23 to $25.

Omaha elevators hold 1,170,000 bus. wheat, as against 117,000 bus. a year ago. This reflects a decrease of 99,000 bus. for the week.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—Patent, $5.40@5.60; straight, $5.20@5.40. Interior mills — Patent, $6@6.20; straight, $5.80@6.10.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—$17.40@17.60; shorts, $21@22.40. Interior mills—Bran, $20@22; shorts, $23@25.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

J. S. Hamilton, formerly with the Hastings Milling Co., Hastings, Neb., has purchased an interest in the Edgerton flour and feed business at Hastings.

The West Point Milling Co., West Point, Neb., which has incorporated with capital of $15,000, has the following directors: W. T. S. Neligh, Herman Zeplin, John Elsinger, Jr., William Stuefer and A. L. Krause. Preparations are being made to operate the mill.

The past week was favorable for the development of wheat. Rather low temperatures prevailed at times. As wheat growth is progressing, very few reports of winter killing are heard. In fact, Nebraska farmers will abandon a smaller acreage this year than for some time.

The Blue Hill Mills, Blue Hill, Neb., were sold last week by M. Jagger to H. G. Taylor, of Sargent, Neb. Mr. Taylor is an experienced miller. Mr. Jagger will probably purchase an interest in some bank, as previous to his purchase of the Blue Hill Mills he was active cashier of the First National Bank at Tobias, Neb.

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Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., March 20, 1916.

Demand for flour in the Nashville market was very slow last week, due to the additional declines in wheat. Small scattering sales were made, but the total was very small. Nashville mills have bookings to work on for probably a month, and few new sales are expected to be made until the advance orders are almost filled. Losses to the buying trade as a result of the slump in prices will likely prove to be a very large amount, taking the Southeastern territory as a whole. Millers have generally been having contracts to protect them against the decline. Little trouble is being encountered in enforcing contracts, and mills will sue all buyers who default. Mills are still slow in making any very great concessions in quotations, as some of them still have grain bought before the prices slumped.

Wheat has been easier and unsettled for several weeks, but a sharp decline in prices was noted last week. Decline for the week was about 4c, half of the loss developing Saturday. No. 2 red was sold as low as $1.12@1.14 Saturday.

A decidedly better demand for millfeed was noted toward the close of the week, but prices remained practically the same as the previous week. Stock on hand is lower now, mills having disposed of most of their surplus stock. Buyers are staying close to their needs in millfeed as well as flour and corn.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $6.30; standard, $5.10; half patents, $5.90; low grades, $5@5.30; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

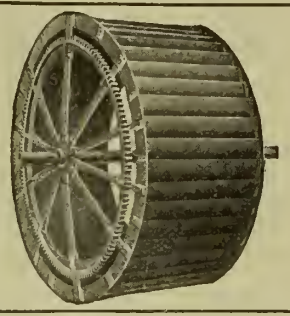
Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $5.10.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Wheat bran, $22@23; mixed feed, $23.50@24.50; standard middlings, $25@26.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $5.20.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Receipts at Nashville last week, as reported by Nashville Grain Exchange were 138 cars of grain. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 387,500 bus.; corn, 426,500 bus.; oats, 487,800 bus. This was a slight gain in stocks of corn and oats, but there was a decrease in the stocks of wheat and flour.



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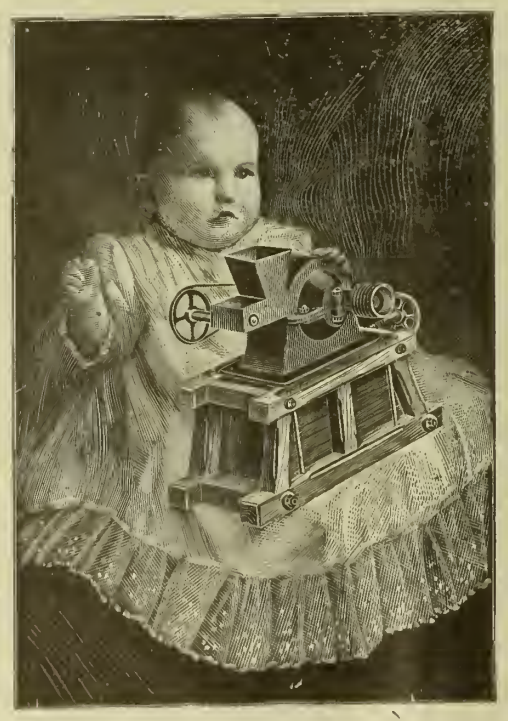
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WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 20, 1916.

Alfalfa meal and mixed feed trade fell off in volume in the last week. Trade had been quiet, but the business of the week just passed was not equal to that of the last month. Weather conditions, shortage of freight cars and molasses scarcity combined to restrict the business of mills and mixers. Prices on meal were unchanged to lower.

Mills offered quite freely on this market, but found few acceptances. It appears that mill stocks for this season are liberal. Shipping directions on old orders slackened somewhat. There was very little talk of deferred buying, owing to the uncertain position of mixers. In view of the optimistic feeling in the hay trade of a change for the better in prices after the break of the last fortnight, however, there was a firm tone on deferred business.

The Southeast provided the best trade, but its buying was limited. Newport News, which had been a fair purchaser, reported a glut of meal there. A number of cars of meal on the tracks of Kansas City railroads were held up during the week on account of the refusal of railroads of the East to accept this freight. This meal had been sold to buyers in New York. Naturally, the serious freight car situation checked new buying by New York.

Choice meal was quoted largely at $18.50 to $19.50, while No. 2 ranged between $14 and $15. It had been quoted up to $15.50. At the close of the week the few sales of No. 2 made were at $14.50.

All mixers reported only a light business in alfalfa mixed feeds. They quoted no change in prices. Demand was scattered. Iowa, local consumers and the Southeast were among the sparing buyers.

Receipts of alfalfa hay in Kansas City for the week were 281 cars, compared with 485 the preceding week and 246 cars the corresponding week last year. Prices declined 50c a ton on choice, No. 1 and standard, and No. 2 lost 50c@$1 a ton. No. 3 dropped $1 a ton. The reduced arrivals cut the surplus on tracks down, and an improved feeling prevailed at the close. A continued reduction in arrivals is indicated. The recent drop of as much as $2.50 a ton in prices, together with spring farm work, explains the reduced movement.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked) — Choice, $18.50@19.50; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $14@15.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $22.50@25; standard, $21.50@23.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.50@28.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $14@15; No. 1, $12.50@13.50; standard, $9@12; No. 2, $6@8.50; No. 3, $4.50@5.50.

St. Louis, Mo., March 20, 1916.

Few changes were recorded in the alfalfa meal and alfalfa mixed feed trade during the past week. Prices were steady all of the period and there does not seem to be any weakness in the undercurrent of the market. Mixers continue to quote molasses feeds in a small way, but practically all wire quotations are on basis of return wire acceptance. Because of the constantly advancing prices for molasses, mixers are not taking any chances by making open quotations. Although blackstrap molasses did not advance in price last week, the market has an exceedingly strong tone and mixers are unable to contract ahead for this product.

Lower grades of alfalfa meal continue in liberal supply. Western mills are still running full time, and a large percentage of their output does not grade higher than No. 2, although an increasing percentage will grade No. 1. Supply of choice is still small, and fancy premiums are being paid for this grade. Basis St. Louis market, choice alfalfa meal is quoted at a range of $20.50 to $21.50 per ton, in sacks, while No. 2 is being offered as low as $15.50 per ton, or a difference of $6 per ton between the poorest and best grades of alfalfa meal. This is certainly an indication of the abnormal conditions prevailing this year. Generally a difference of only $1 per ton is quoted between two grades of meal, making the normal difference between No. 2 and choice meal just $2 per ton.

Demand for alfalfa feeds at this time is from the South and Southeast principally. Some feed is being shipped East, but there is not much new inquiry from this section. New sales to the South are limited to single carlots and generally for quick shipment. Nothing is being purchased for future needs.

Manufacturers of mixed feeds continue to quote dry feeds principally. Most alfalfa molasses feeds are quoted on a basis of 70 per cent meal and 30 per cent molasses, although some feed is being offered with 60 per cent meal and 40 per cent molasses. Top on molasses alfalfa feed is $24.50 per ton, while grain mixed molasses alfalfa feeds are quoted up to $32.50 per ton, in new 100-lb. burlap bags. These prices are considerably higher than ruling quotations prevailing a year ago. Although alfalfa meal values are not as high as last year, molasses is on a higher level, which accounts for the present level on molasses mixed feeds.

Some mixers in this section are buying molasses from California and other Pacific Coast states. However, that section has contracted for most of its output ahead and mixers have been somewhat disappointed because of their inability to purchase their needs on the Pacific Coast.

Chicago, Ill., March 20, 1916.

There is no change in prices as against those of the previous week. Quietness seems to be the ruling factor in the Chicago alfalfa meal market. Demand is light. There was a small volume booked for scattered delivery, and limited directions furnished on old contracts.

The scarcity and almost prohibitive cost of molasses is having a long-drawn-out effect on the mixed feeds business, and this phase of the business is practically at a standstill, as buyers consider present prices too high to warrant even conidering them.

Choice meal is being quoted at $20@22.50 per ton; No. 1, $17@18.50; No. 2, $14@16; No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed, $22.50@23; No. 2, $21@21.60; grain molasses feed, $27.50@28.50; alfalfa grain feed, dry, $27@28.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 20, 1916.

Prices are lower in the alalfa feed market, and less inquiry is reported than oftentimes at this season. The hay market is also slightly lower than a week or two ago. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22, f. o. b. Bufalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25.25 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $27.25.

New Orleans, La., March 20, 1916.

Demand for alfalfa meal and mixed feeds were much improved last week and some fair-sized sales were made locally and in the country. Export business was dull and the inimical rate adjustment to the Southeastern territory practically cut local millers out of that business, giving it to Memphis feed men in numerous instances. Alfalfa hay was quoted at $20@21 per ton, the receipts for the week being of a better color and grade than those for many weeks previous. Embargoes were lifted on native hays and timothy, admitting large quantities of the latter, which sold freely at $23@24, where it came up to grades specified and losing $1@3 a ton when under grade. The major portion of timothy hay received was below grade, while the alfalfa from Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma was of a high standard and suffered few rejections. No. 2 meal was quoted at $17.50@18.50 per ton and No. 1 at $20@21. No choice alfalfa meal was offered. Mixed feeds ranged from $25 to $35 per ton, according to quality and grade. For once blackstraps reached a stand, remaining stationary at 18c a gallon. This is four and one-half times as much as it was worth last May. Some molasses meal mixed feeds were sold.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

"Only a sharp reduction in receipts will strengthen alfalfa hay prices," said one of the largest Kansas City dealers. "The farm sales have already fallen off, but there are still liberal holdings in the hands of country dealers."

M. W. Shepard, of the Wood Brokerage Co., Trinidad, Colo., is studying alfalfa hay grading methods on the Kansas City hay market. Mr. Shepard is a son of M. J. Shepard, head of the brokerage company, which is interested in 14 alfalfa meal mills in Colorado and Northern New Mexico and in other enterprises. He reports more alfalfa remaining around Trinidad from the 1915 crop than a year ago.

Kansas farmers show little disposition to sell alfalfa at present prices. They declare the lower grades are selling at a level which, after the payment of the cost of cutting, hauling to a shipping station, loading, commission and other expenses, leaves almost nothing for the feed. This is about true of No. 3, anyway.

Movement of wheat in Nebraska continues to be hampered by the shortage of cars. However, the situation seems to be improving to some extent and the shortage is not causing any serious trouble for mills, although few mills or elevators are able to obtain all of the cars they need. Wheat movement into Omaha would be much larger if elevator dealers at interior points were able to obtain all the cars they need.

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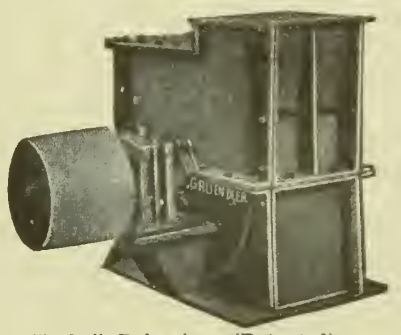

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POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller with a good, reliable milling firm; mill ranging from 300 to 500-bbl. capacity. Have had 18 years' experience in milling. Held my present position for seven years as head miller in a 400-bbl. mill. Can give the best of references as to my character and ability as a miller. Address Box 336, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller with some reliable company. Prefer position where I can in time, and after satisfactory trial, obtain interest in the business. I am 39 years old and single, and have had 18 years' experience with both spring and winter wheat in mills of 100 to 200 bbls. capacity. No old, worn-out mills considered at any price, unless the owner is willing to make good. Speak German. State wages to save time. Address Box 338, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, Kent, Ohio.

WANTED—A thorough, practical miller would like a position with mill wanting a man that can produce results. Good references can be furnished if required. Address Frank Spealman, Box 94, Fullerton, Neb.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A thoroughly sober, industrious and capable man for taking charge of the manufacturing end, also to be conversant with the selling end of a molasses and poultry feed business. No has-beens need apply. Plant being arranged for turning out about 10 cars of molasses and poultry feed of the very best grades per day. Advise present position, full qualifications, age and references, also salary desired. Box 325, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Secondhand alfalfa meal packer. Capacity not less than 40 sacks per hour. Crown Feed Co.

WANTED—Miller to take charge of a 50-bbl. mill. Steady position. Address Herreid Milling Co., Herreid, S. D.

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AN EXCELLENT MILL FOR SALE.

A fine opportunity in the beautiful and historic Piedmont section of Virginia—a mill where Patrick Henry carried his grist on horseback. Just been remodeled to sifter system; 3½ stands of rolls, good cleaning system, fine corn stones; stone dam throughout, and fine water power with newly equipped power plant. The county seat (a thriving little town) and also a hustling town adjacent to county seat are anxious for electric lights and power. A fine chance. Will sell, retaining an interest preferably under good management, or will sell outright. Surrounded by good country. Any other information cheerfully given. R. H. Wakeman, Brockroad, Va.

SALE OF FLOURING MILL.

At Fremont, Neb., March 28, 1916, at 10 o'clock a. m., O. F. Turner, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Brown Consolidated Milling Co., will sell on the premises for cash at auction the company's 300-bbl. steam power flouring mill and equipment. Great Western equipment; built 1904; machinery and equipment up-to-date; in continuous operation 12 years; established brands and trade for full capacity; one of the most favorable locations in Nebraska for drawing wheat from any part of state and also from spring wheat territory of South Dakota; milling in transit arrangements with Union Pacific, Burlington and Chicago & Northwestern railroads.

FRED W. VAUGHAN,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
Fremont, Neb.

FOR SALE—150-bbl. flour mill, situated in the Turkey wheat belt of Kansas; doing good business and money-maker. For particulars, address Box 333, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One No. 41 Eureka double horizontal wheat scourer. One Nordyke flour packer. Four stands rolls, 6x20 to 9x30. One bran duster, Cyclone duster, shafting and pulleys. All practically good as new. The Hogan Milling Co., Junction City, Kan.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 custom feed mill and coal business. Write for particulars. E. D. Holdridge, Randolph, N. Y.

WANTED—To hear from responsible party or parties who would be willing to join a responsible firm in financing and operating a good 270-bbl. mill located in the best wheat territory. All communications confidential. Address "Confidence," care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patent was issued this week to a Minnesota inventor, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: E. M. Wheelock, Minneapolis, Minn., guiding device for plow motors.

Edmund D. Hulbert, Clarence C. Perpall, Harry H. Wickham, Jr., Howard M. Beazell and Benton Hunter have made applications for memberships on the Chicago Board of Trade. John B. Pierce has posted his membership for transfer.

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F. O. M. A. Convention

Preparations for Large Attendance and Big Exposition at St. Louis.

The officers of the Manufacturers' xiliary of the F. O. M. A., and the ferent committees in charge of de- s are giving considerable time and ention to arrangements for the In- trial Exposition to be held at St. is, May 29 to June 3, in connec- with the annual convention of F. O. M. A.

The success of the machinery ex- its is assured by the large number applications for space already re- ed following the distribution of single circular which has been led to prospective exhibitors. The ied extent and scope of exhibits shown by the list which follows, comprises mill and elevator ma- nery, special machines and equip- nt, and a line of supplies used in operation of a flour mill.

The officers in charge are already fronted with the probability of re being more applications for ce than there is room for exhibits the Coliseum building. They are discussing different plans of in- asing the space to be used by util- g the space beneath the balcony the Coliseum building. It is al- dy determined that some of the ibits will be designated space ad- nt to the arena floor. Some of spaces to be allotted may be less n that applied for. Efforts will made to confine the booths to se who will actually make exhibits, displays of machinery or equip- nt, rather than simply provide a ption booth for visitors.

The transportation committee has ured reduced rates from the South- tern Passenger Association and a of two cents per mile has been gnated by the Central Passenger ociation. Reduced rates can prac- lly be assured from all sections of country. From many sources in- nation has been received of a large ndance as traveling salesman for hinery houses have returned from s and stated that every miller they ed upon has given assurances that would attend the convention. Dif- nt concerns which have consid- le mail going to millers are perating with the publicity com- ee and will enclose with their let- invitations to attend the conven- , which give briefly some of the actions to be seen in St. Louis, this convention and exposition he more thoroughly advertised n any previously held. There is y reason to believe that the slo- "5,000 Millers at St. Louis," can nd will be realized in fact when registration lists are completed. ntertainment features are being nged for on a liberal scale. There be a boat ride provided for all ors on the Mississippi River on nesday afternoon, May 31. A quet will be held at the Planters el, in the large hanquet hall. rsday evening, June 1. There will an evening entertainment, or a to one of the suburban parks. ably Forest Park Highlands, at h a first-class entertainment will rovided. Special arrangements are g made for the comfort and en- ainment of the ladies who attend convention. While all details have been decided, an automobile ride nd the boulevards and parks of St. Louis, to be followed by a luncheon or afternoon tea at Sunset Inn, the famous country club in St. Louis county.

The hotel committee has secured guarantees from the St. Louis hotels of ample accommodations at moderate rates. Details regarding rates and hotels will be announced later.

St. Louis millers and the allied interests are united in not only having the largest attendance, the best machinery exposition, but in providing a variety and an abundance of entertainment features which will make the 1916 convention one which will be long remembered by every visitor.

President Bauer, and Secretary Wells, of the F. O. M. A., are arranging for the 21st annual convention of the F. O. M. A., with a view to making it of great educational value to millers. Discussing their plans recently, these officers stated that they were going to have a large number of vital subjects for discussion, and a special effort would be made to have millers speak upon these subjects on the floor of the convention, rather than have a large number of formal addresses.

The following applications for space were received up to Saturday, March 25, and the officers expect numerous additions to the list of exhibitors during the next few weeks:

Bemis Bro. Bag Co., St. Louis, Mo.
H. & K. Wheat Heater Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Orrville Simpson Co., Cincinnati, O.
L. M. Rumsey Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Thos. McFeely Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Industrial Appliance Co., Chicago.
Provident Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
Nordyke & Marmon Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Iliff-Bruff Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.
Williams Patent Crusher & Pulv. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa.
Chas. Schieren Company, New York City.
Bauer Brothers Co., Springfield, O.
Millers' National Insurance Co, Chicago.
Byrnes Belting Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Union Special Machine Co., Chicago, Ill.
Operative Miller & Baker Laboratories, Chicago, Ill.
O. M. & S. E. Friend, Hannibal, Mo. Mo.
Buckley, Bros., Louisville, Ky.
Anglo-American Mill Co., Owensboro, Ky.
New York Belting & Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.
S. K. F. Ball Bearing Co., New York City.
B. F. Gump Co, Chicago, Ill.
Geo. T. Smith Co., South Bend, Ind.
Richmond Mfg. Co., Lockport, N Y.
The Wolf Co., Chambersburg, N. Y.
Great Western Mfg. Co., Leavenworth, Kan.
Gruendler Patent Crusher & Pulv. Co., St. Louis.
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, St. Louis.
Victor Chemical Works, Chicago Heights, Ill.
F. A. Thompson & Co., Detroit, Mich.
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., St. Louis.

The Highland Milling Co., Highland. Ill., has let contract for new fireproof office building, to adjoin the mill.

Better Weather for Wheat

Southwest Gets More Snow and Rain —Insect Damage Not Yet a Factor.

Kansas City, Mo., March 27, 1916.

Winter wheat in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska was favored in the last week by the best weather conditions in two months. The precipitation in these states, as well as in Texas and Colorado, was the most liberal in a long time.

On Saturday and Sunday, particularly, the moisture that fell was very beneficial. There was some snow in the Western portion of Kansas, which has been reporting the need of moisture for some time. In Oklahoma, where fears of serious dry weather damage had begun to develop, rains were very welcome. The eastern and southern parts of Kansas fared well. Some of the Texas wheat districts were favored with the first rain in weeks. At Kansas City Sunday some of the moisture was in the form of snow.

So far as the Southwest is concerned, the feeling today over the outlook for wheat is the most optimistic of the year. The moisture has given the major portion of the large wheat-growing areas something which the surface of fields had lacked. If this is followed by warm weather exceptional growth is expected to follow. The subsoil had been wet all season from the heavy rains of last year. While the lack of moisture recently had checked growth, the plants developed unusually strong roots, and this will tell in the year's results.

Advices as to the presence of insects are still coming here, but millers and conservative grain dealers as a rule are confident that these do not forecast serious damage. It is claimed that the Hessian fly is farther west than usual in Kansas this spring.

High winds and prairie fires, especially in Western Kansas, have been menacing, but the actual damage to the wheat crop from these influences has been comparatively insignificant.

The records of the weather bureau here still show a sharp deficiency in rain and snow thus far in 1916 in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas, as compared with the normal for this period. There is everywhere, however, recognition of the fact that the soil is in condition to yield generous crops this year with less rain than this territory normally receives.

No Mass Convention.

Secretary A. P. Husband advises that the Millers' National Federation will not hold a mass convention this year. In the notice he says:

"A mail vote of the members of the executive committee of the Millers' National Federation, taken for the purpose of ascertaining their views regarding a mass convention this year, develops a strong sentiment in favor of abandoning the convention this year. This reflects the views of a majority of the board of directors, as well as the officers of the federation. There will, therefore, be no mass convention in 1916.

"Owing to the unusual activities of the federation during the past year, there has been a heavy drain on the treasury, and it is felt that under the existing circumstances the funds ordinarily spent for convention purposes can be used to better advantage in conducting the regular work of the federation. As there will be no call for subscriptions for a convention, it is hoped that millers will respond promptly and generously to the federation's recent appeal for funds, in order that the incoming administration will not begin by facing a deficit."

D. R. Francis, Ambassador

St. Louis Business Interests Give Dinner and Reception to Departing Citizen.

David R. Francis, former president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, who has been appointed by President Wilson as ambassador to Russia, was given a testimonial dinner, Hotel Jefferson, attended by 500. Ambassador Francis was the youngest man ever elected president of the Merchants' Exchange. "His greatness was reflected from the continuous activity in behalf of that organization during the many years since he retired from that office." The members of the Merchants' Exchange, he said, are proud, because they gave him the opportunity to step upward and see him rise from office boy to the highest office in the organization. They then watched him on the upward journey, he said, and grew prouder of him as he rose step by step until he became a national figure. He is 65 years old.

Mr. Francis left his home in Kentucky when a boy of 15 to come to St. Louis. He became successively president of the Merchants' Exchange, mayor of St. Louis, governor of Missouri and president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. His latest honor, and perhaps greatest because of the time and status of the political and economic situation of almost every first power in the world except the United States, is an indication of his ability and worth at a time of necessity. Mr. Francis' long financial career and experience fits him excellently for the important position of ambassador of the United States to Russia.

Ambassador Francis, replying to the toasts of the evening, said: "Now I have come to a new line of public work. I think it is an honor worthy of any man's ambition, nor do I underestimate the importance of it. I accepted this appointment through a sense of public duty. I thought a man a poor citizen indeed—wanting in courage—who refused the call of his country. There is a great glory in the satisfaction of achievement, but nothing is sweeter to a man than the honor of his fellows.

"The ambassador at the court of Russia at the present time is not only representative of his country, but of all countries at war with Russia. As an instance, one duty is to inspect the prison camps in which there are 300,000 Germans and 600,000 Austrians.

"When the war terminates there will be a new commercial, social and political map of Europe. It will be this country's opportunity. One of my duties shall be to negotiate a new commercial treaty between this country and Russia."

A public reception and concert was held in Mr. Francis' honor on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange on Saturday from twelve to two o'clock. The trading floor, perhaps the largest in the world, was taxed to capacity.

REGARDING ADVERTISERS — As Milling and Grain News is discriminating in the character of advertisements it publishes, our readers may have perfect confidence in the firms and individuals represented therein. We exclude all advertising of questionable character or of irresponsible concerns.

When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

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WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

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Six months, in advance 1.00
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Flour Contracts—A Cancellation.

Devious ways are found by some bakers to cancel a purchase made on a declining market. Millers have discovered this and will probably have trouble of this sort as long as they make flour contracts for long-time shipment. However, if a miller feels that it is necessary to sell a customer for deferred shipment, then that man must be financially responsible to handle a large flour order. And the miller should at least allow for no loopholes in his contracts through which a baker can cancel a flour order. A miller who has a canceled contract on his hands writes:

"We have a contract with a baker calling for delivery of a considerable amount of flour, with a clause in the contract reading as follows: 'The contract is contingent upon the tryout of 50 barrels of flour to be delivered from car in transit.' The laboratory analysis covering this flour shows same to be of standard quality. Flour from the same car was delivered to a number of bakers, all of whom stated the flour was satisfactory, some claiming the flour to be the best they ever had in their houses. However, the baker in question wishes to cancel his contract and the market is more than $1 per barrel lower."

The inadvisability of such a clause in a flour contract is obvious. The baker is biased and it is only natural that his tryout of the 50 barrels of flour depends partly on whether his deferred purchase was made on a satisfactory market. The miller finds that this innocent-appearing clause is the basis for a cancellation. And he has no recourse in court.

This is not a new plan, for other bakers have inserted this same clause and millers depended on the sincerity of both parties. That it is unwise has been proven numerous times, for bakers with such contracts are tempted to cause trouble on a declining market. The progressive baker of today will not insist on such a contract. If he desires to do business with a certain mill and wishes to give the flour a trial he makes an outright purchase of a small lot. If the flour is satisfactory, then a cancellation-proof contract is made. This is the policy which should be followed.

In war times, when the flour market shows such wide fluctuations, it is business expediency to avoid all possible loopholes through which contracts can be canceled. It is an indication of soundness in an industry when, with the market showing sharp losses in an extremely short period, millers have little or no trouble with contracts made at a higher range of prices. Such trouble is being eliminated to a larger extent as time passes. It is possible that millers have little trouble of this character. The milling industry is not one of large profits. The average miller of today generally figures a small margin on a large volume of business. Business prudence, then, demands careful dealings. It is probably from this cause that so many mills have adopted the plan of selling for 30-day shipment, making 60 days the maximum. These mills meet with less trouble from their trade.

Millers have adopted, in recent years, many new plans, and there are few industries that are on such a stable basis today as that of the flour industry. This may be partly due to the fact that there are few industries in which competition is so keen. Anyway, millers have been quick to adopt better methods, and this has been to the benefit of the industry. Compared with 10 or 20 years ago, the business methods of millers have certainly shown marked advancement. And with the improvement in business methods has come an improvement in milling conditions generally.

With the concentration of mill ownership into stronger hands it has indeed been necessary on the part of mill owners of single mills to adopt precautions, yet not too conservative. The milling industry, which is one of the oldest industries in the world, has always demonstrated the survival of the fittest. The flour mill capacity of this country is large, and the miller who operates his plant successfully must adopt the best business methods proven by the test of time.

After the War—What?

In the general broadening and speeding up of trade in all directions, and while enjoying the tremendous strides made by business and industry in this country in the past few months, we must not lose sight of the fact that the state of prosperity we are enjoying is more or less precarious, because it is, to a certain extent, based upon unstable and uncertain foundations.

While our bountiful crops are in a great measure responsible for our present prosperity, there are other fundamental but less stable causes which have contributed toward bringing about the wonderful change which has occurred in our economic outlook, and we must bend our energies toward finding measures to sustain our trade after these transitory forces have spent themselves and the final effect of these unstable causes has been felt. The sensational balance of trade and consequent easy money we are enjoying are largely the result of the tremendous war orders, and we cannot expect these to continue indefinitely, while in our domestic situation our business activity is largely due to the heavy movement to replace the depleted stocks of supplies and merchandise which, nearly everywhere, were allowed to run down to practically empty bins and bare shelves. This movement also must prove transitory, as when these depleted stocks are replenished the movement must become less active or cease.

Experts in various lines of trade and industry who are trying to determine what will be the status of the American export trade after the close of the war have apparently overlooked one of the most important factors in the situation—the general tendency in Europe to adopt Socialistic principles.

At the beginning of the war there were many conflicting charges and theories as to who was responsible for starting the great conflict, but there was a well-founded belief in unofficial circles that the leading officials in all of the warring countries had determined to use the war as a means of stamping out Socialism. The European Socialists were bitterly condemned for allowing themselves to be drawn into the affray. It appears, however, that they builded better than they knew, as instead of stamping out Socialism first one and then another of the warring countries has adopted, one by one, the cardinal principles for which the Socialists have contended so long and so earnestly. If these foreign governments, in all of their arrogance of military power, were unable to contend against the tide of Socialism when the war was in progress, it is much less probable that they will be able to withdraw the concessions already made after the war is over and their military strength has been weakened.

The Socialists' plans for bringing it about have been somewhat indefinite, but the keynote of their campaigns has been the abolition of the "nefarious profit system," to which they attribute all of the evils in our present economic system.

The German government, by taking over the supply of foodstuffs, metals and other necessaries, has practically abolished the "profit system" in these lines, as by fixing the maximum prices it abolished the arbitrary profit formerly charged by the merchant, and in lieu of this allows him a reasonable percentage for handling the goods. In Russia, England, France and Italy this is true to a lesser extent, and the purchasing power of Belgium has been temporarily wiped out.

There is little likelihood that any of these countries will ever return to an unrestricted "profit system" basis, as they will be so impoverished after the war that, for their own protection, the governments will be compelled to continue to regulate prices and, to a certain extent, to supervise the distribution of necessities. Thus, no matter what the future may have in store for them, in seeking to determine the price outlook American millers and exporters are confronted with an entirely new price-regulating factor which must be taken into consideration. The basis for studying the future is comprehended in two groups of facts. First, the developments that have been produced in the past by various influences; second, the existing conditions and how nearly they correspond to the conditions in the past.

As we have had no such Socialistic conditions in the past, practically all of our means of judging the future are eliminated, and we must figure on an entirely new basis of closer profits and more nearly uniform prices in the different countries than heretofore have been the rule. The jump from peace into war unsettled economic conditions throughout the world, and the transition from war to peace will also have a disturbing effect upon finance and commerce, and it is unreasonable to suppose that we will not have to bear some share of the burden resulting from Europe's great calamity. It cannot be too strongly reiterated that there can be no permanent stability here while conditions are unsettled in the rest of the world, and while not wishing to appear pessimistic, we desire to urge caution in regard to future commitments.

Oklahoma Mill Co., Kingfisher, O "Running half time; flour business fair; Southern markets light; fair deferred shipment; millfeed good."

The White Milling Co., Bloomsburg Pa.: "Mill running 10 hours; business very quiet; fair locally; Eastern markets too low to trade; nothing for deferred shipment; millfeed in good demand. Growing wheat under snow."

J. Skrdla & Son, Atkinson, Neb "Running 10 hours; business good Eastern markets very little; Southern none; cannot supply millfeed demand Condition of growing wheat never better."

Tecumseh Milling Co., Tecumseh Neb.: "Running 11 hours; flour business quiet, also locally; Eastern markets active; not taking any change on deferred shipment. Growing wheat excellent."

Wood River Roller Mills, Wood River, Neb.: "Running 11 hours daily; business rather quiet; few sales in Eastern markets; nothing for deferred shipment; good prices for millfeed. Growing wheat excellent."

York Milling Co., York, Neb.: "Running 11 hours; business good locally Eastern markets nil; Southern fair good deferred shipment; millfeed strong. Growing wheat fine."

Rights of the Buyer

rade Opinions on a Canceled Contract Where Mill Ships Inferior Flour.

The following question was submitted to millers and flour dealers: A ill sells two cars of flour to be delivered on certain dates. The first ar is accepted by the buyer, but the econd car is refused on account of nferior quality. In the meanwhile the narket has declined and the miller grees to ship another car of flour on ne contract, but the buyer asserts nat the shipment of the off-grade ar canceled the contract, and therefore will not accept a second tender. s the buyer in the right, and what an you suggest as a legal reason for is action?

F. E. Roth, secretary Gooch Milling Elevator Co., Lincoln, Neb.: If a ill sells two cars of flour to be delivered on a certain date, and both ars are shipped, one being accepted y the buyer but the second car reused on account of the inferior qualty, then the buyer would not be comelled to accept another car to be hipped later by the miller, but would ave the right to accept or reject as nade. Of course, if the second car as up to grade he would be comelled to accept it or answer in damges for his refusal so to do, but I am ssuming that the second car was not p to grade for the purpose of this pinion. There are various reasons hy this position of the buyer should e upheld by the courts. If he conracts with a mill for delivery on a ertain day he has the right to expect he mill to deliver on that day. He nay, for some particular reason, be vishing to have the flour on a certain lay, and a delivery of a car at some uture date might not answer his purose at all, and he might not even deire a car at some future time. If I hould order a roast from a butcher or Sunday dinner and the roast that ie sends me is not fit for use the utcher certainly cannot state that he vill deliver me a roast to take its lace on Wednesday, for I might not want a roast on Wednesday. A buyer as the right to have the seller live p to his contract, and if he does not hen the buyer's obligation to accept he goods later on ceases.

* * *

Willis Norton & Co., North Topeka, Kan.: It is our opinion that the mill in question would have a right to ship another car in place of the one refused, providing they could do so within contract time. If, however, the time of shipment expired before a car was tendered in place of the one refused, it is our opinion that the buyer would be under no obligation to take it.

* * *

M. B. McNair, secretary Lyons Milling Co., Lyons, Kan.: I have no idea what the legal aspect of the case you mention would be. It seems to me that if in an attempt to fulfill a contract the goods tendered should actually be inferior the seller certainly would have the right to replace with satisfactory goods; then, if the buyer should have suffered a loss owing to delay in securing goods of contract quality, he would be entitled to make a claim for such loss.

If the buyer refuses a further tender and cancels the unfilled portion of the contract he is certainly going to make a gain to which he is not entitled, through his ability to buy in at a lower figure to cover his requirements.

Should the market have gone higher rather than lower, when the second car was received and found to be inferior in quality, I am quite sure the buyer would not have canceled, but would either have demanded another shipment to replace the unsatisfactory goods delivered or else buy in and expect the seller to pay the difference between the original contract price and the outside purchase.

The same rule should govern, no matter what turn the market takes, and this would undoubtedly make an equitable rule to apply under all market conditions.

* * *

E. D. Lysle, president The J. C. Lysle Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kan.: Our position would be that the buyer had no legal right to cancel a contract if he did not see fit to accept a car of flour tendered him by the seller, on account of it not being up to grade, and that the seller unquestionably has the right to ship another car in its place.

This is customary in all markets where grain and grain products are dealt with.

The buyer would probably have seriously opposed the seller's refusal to furnish the car had the market gone up instead of down, and would have insisted upon the fulfillment of the contract by the seller and compelled the seller to furnish a car of satisfactory flour.

Therefore, it seems to us as if the seller had the same right to enforce the contract, and that the buyer can be compelled to take another car of flour.

* * *

F. Rainbow, manager Pierce Milling Co., Pierce, Neb.: It looks to us like the buyer, on refusing the second car, saw the market had declined and either bought another car of flour at a lower price or saw a chance to get from under. The offer of the mill to ship another car in the place of the one refused seems to me to be a very fair offer; but we do not believe the mill could compel the buyer to take it, especially since the mill acknowledged the flour shipped on the contract was not up to quality.

* * *

D. G. Page, of Thomas Page Milling Co., North Topeka, Kan.: Our opinion is that the seller is within his rights in tendering the second car of flour, provided, of course, that the second car he tenders is shipped inside of the contract time and is of suitable contract quality.

There may be other conditions affecting this transaction, such as buyer's option of time of shipment, which should be considered in connection with the above.

Unless the mill is able to ship the flour within the contract period, unless prevented by car shortage or other conditions over which he has no control, the buyer has the right of cancellation if the contract time has expired.

* * *

W. S. Johnson, of V. Thompson Co., Chicago, Ill.: We are of the opinion, upon the facts indicated by you, that the law will uphold the buyer in his position.

If the time of delivery as indicated by the contract has expired, we believe the miller, by tendering a car of flour of inferior quality, will be held to have broken the contract. As we understand the law, this gives the buyer the option of either canceling the contract and refusing to accept another car thereunder or choosing to consider the contract as still in force and demand the delivery of another car to take the place of the rejected car.

If, however, the time of delivery indicated by the contract has not yet expired, and the miller is able to make delivery of another carload in place of the rejected car within that time, we believe he has the right to do so.

* * *

W. A. Chain, manager Security Flour Mills Co., Abilene, Kan.: We think the decision on the point in question would hinge entirely on whether or not the flour was standard in quality. The fact that the buyer received the first car on the contract without complaint would not necessarily oblige him to receive the second car if the flour is unsound.

The miller would have the privilege of shipping another car against the contract only in case the time had not expired. If the car was specified for shipment on a certain date, and was so shipped and proves not equal to the quality specified, the miller has no further rights as far as replacing the goods is concerned.

* * *

E. R. Lehman, secretary The Geary Milling & Elevator Co., Geary, Ok.: As we see it, the mill is in same position as though they failed to ship flour within contract time, thus giving the buyer right to cancel or demand shipment, unless contract provided for the replacing of off-grade flour.

* * *

John F. Morrissey, St. Louis, Mo.: In my opinion, this is a case where the buyer has the best of the argument. The fact that the buyer bought subject to delivery on a specified date indicates that, if he is a jobber, he had the goods sold for delivery promptly upon arrival, and if a baker he required it immediately for his baking purposes. Therefore, it seems just to assume that, regardless of market conditions, as the buyer is bound to live up to his agreements, so also it is incumbent on the seller to fulfill his contract. The fact that the seller agrees to ship another car is an admission that the shipment was of inferior quality and that he therefore violated his contract.

* * *

W. L. O'Daniel, of The Kingman Mills, Kingman, Kan.: Just considering the conditions which you state, and assuming that there are no other conditions to be taken into consideration, we would say that it was optional with the buyer as to whether or not he should accept another car of flour on this contract. The mill knew what kind of flour applied on the contract, because they furnished one car which was accepted, and after the second car was refused by the buyer the mill admitted that the flour in the second car was not applicable on the contract when they tendered another car to take the place of the second one, and at the time the mill admits that they shipped the wrong grade of flour the contract has expired, account of the date for the shipment of the second car being past.

Our reason for claiming that the buyer is in the right is that the mill violated their agreement, and our reason for claiming that it is optional with the buyer as to whether or not he should accept another car of flour at the price of the original contract is that the contract at that time is canceled, account of the mill not fulfilling its part, and if it is canceled, of course, the buyer has the right to accept or refuse any offers made by the mill.

* * *

E. P. Bronson, manager H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill.: If the mill was willing to ship a third car to take the place of the second, which was rejected on account of inferior quality, and could ship it within the time provided for in the sale, our opinion is the buyer would be obliged to accept it, regardless of market conditions. If, however, the contract time had expired, we think buyer was justified in claiming contract had been filled. It is, of course, implied that the mill was able to and willing to ship within reasonable time from the date the flour was ordered out. Any delay that occurred, due to the fact that the car shipped was of inferior quality, during time the market declined, would naturally entitle the buyer to some consideration and compensation for loss sustained as result of the delay in shipping.

The Tearose Brand Decision

Ruling in Famous Trademark Case Involving Three Mills—Establishes a Precedent.

(Continued From Last Week.)

Common-law trademarks, and the right to their exclusive use, are of course to be classed among property rights (Trademark Cases, 100 U. S. 82, 92, 92, 93); but only in the sense that a man's right to the continued enjoyment of his trade reputation and the good will that flows from it, free from unwarranted interference by others, is a property right, for the protection of which a trademark is an instrumentality. As was said in the same case (p. 94), the right grows out of use, not mere adoption. In the English courts it often has been said that there is no property whatever in a trademark, as such. Per Ld. Langdale, M. R., in Perry vs. Truefitt, 6 Beav. 73; per Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood (afterward Ld. Hatherly), in The Collins Company vs. Brown, 3 Kay & J. 423, 426; 3 Jur. N. S. 930; per Ld. Herschell, in Reddaway vs. Banham, A. C. 1896, 199, 209. But since in the same cases the courts recognized the right of the party to the exclusive use of marks adopted to indicate goods of his manufacture, upon the ground that "A man is not to sell his own goods under the pretense that they are the goods of another man; he cannot be permitted to practice such a deception, nor to use the means which contribute to that end. He cannot therefore be allowed to use names, marks, letter or other indicia by which he may induce purchasers to believe that the goods which he is selling are the manufacture of another person" (6 Beav. 73); it is plain that in denying the right of property in a trademark it was intended only to deny such property right except as appurtenant to an established business or trade in connection with which the mark is used. This is evident from the expressions used in these and other English cases. Thus, in Ainsworth vs. Walmsley, L. R. 1 Eq. Cas. 518, 524, Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood said: "This court has taken upon itself to protect a man in the use of a certain trademark as applied to a particular description of article. He has no property in that mark per se, any more than in any other fanciful denomination he may assume for his own private use, otherwise than with reference to his trade. If he does not carry on a trade in iron, but carries on a trade in linen, and stamps a lion on his linen, another person may stamp a lion on iron; hut when he has appropriated a mark to a particular species of goods, and caused his goods to circulate with this mark upon them, the court has said that no one shall be at liberty to defraud that man by using that mark, and passing off goods of his manufacture as being the goods of the owner of that mark."

In short, the trademark is treated as merely a protection for the good will, and not the subject of property except in connection with an existing business. The same rule prevails generally in this country, and is recognized in the decisions of this court already cited. See also Apollinaris Co. vs. Scherer, 27 Fed 18, 20; Levy vs. Waitt, 61 Fed. 1008, 1011; Macmahan Pharmacal Co. vs. Denver Chemical Mfg. Co., 113 Fed. 468, 471, 475; Congress & Empire Spring Co. vs. High Rock Congress Spring Co., 57 Barb 526, 551; Weston vs. Ketcham, 51 How. Pr. 455, 456; Candee, Swan & Co. vs. Deere & Co., 54 Ill. 439, 457; Avery & Sons vs. Meikle, 81 Ky. 73, 86.

Expressions are found in many of the cases to the effect that the exclusive right to the use of a trade-

(Continued on Page 13.)

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., March 27, 1916.

Mills of Kansas City and the Southwest reported limited business in flour. Domestic and export trade was quiet, with buyers still displaying a bearish feeling. The irregular changes in wheat prices helped to restrict business. Production of mills decreased.

Quotations on flour fluctuated narrowly all week, and the close was at about the same level as that of a week ago. Patents ranged between $4.70 and $5.20, jute, Kansas City, while straights, jute, were quoted at $4.45 to $4.90.

The East, as well as central territory and local districts, bought almost entirely on a hand-to-mouth basis. Millers' reports as to the inquiries varied, but there was evidence in advices reaching some mills pointing to more liberal purchases after another moderate decline in prices. This is particularly true of the trade in the markets of the Middle West.

Export trade was disappointing. The Dutch government, which had asked for bids on 200,000 bags of 110 lbs. each, purchased only a few small lots. It was reported that, instead of receiving a few bids from the larger mills, the Dutch government received more quotations than on any other proposal put out in this country since the beginning of the European war. The Dutch had limited offers to a minimum of 3,000 bbls., and it is believed that the government received so many offers at such a wide variance in prices that it decided to defer placing contracts. Other European markets manifested very little interest in offerings.

Clears again accumulated in Southwest. Prices were weak on the lower basis of a week ago. First clear flour is quoted at $3.90@4.40, jute, and second clear at $3.15@3.70, jute.

* * *

No activity was apparent in soft wheat flour. Buyers of the South were again bearish on prices, and the purchases made by them were largely to meet immediate requirements. Shipping directions on old orders came in fair volume. Prices of soft wheat were irregular on the Kansas City market, but mills made practically no change in quotations, again quoting best patents at $5.50.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, March-April shipments, $4.45@4.90; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.90@4.40; second clear, $3.15@3.70.

Little Change in Millfeed Market.

Offerings of millfeed decreased, due to lighter operations by mills in most parts of the Southwest. Demand showed little change, being somewhat better on shorts. Prices were practically the same as those quoted in the preceding week.

The close on bran was 87@88c, the same as a week ago. Trade was largely local. The East, it was reported, had adequate stocks for the present, so was not an important factor in the week's sales. The Southeast showed very little interest. While some business was reported with horse and mule interests, who were heavy consumers a year ago, the volume of their takings was insignificant in comparison with the corresponding time in 1915.

Local demand for shorts showed improvement. Brown shorts again sold at 95c to $1. Prices on gray were between $1.05 and $1.10. White shorts were quoted at $1.12. Fancy white middlings ruled between $1.15 and $1.25.

A number of mills are still moving their output of feed on contracts. Advices from country mills indicate favorable conditions for an enlarged consumption of shorts, especially in the Southwest.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 87@88c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, 95c@$1; gray shorts, $1.05@1.10; fancy white middlings, $1.15@1.25; red dog, $1.25@1.35.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Mills of Kansas City made 58,700 bbls. of flour last week, compared with 59,000 the preceding week and 37,150 a year ago. The week's production included 5,500 bbls. of soft wheat flour, against 5,500 the preceding week and 4,500 a year ago.

Reduction in Movement of Wheat.

The movement of wheat in the Southwest showed a further small reduction for the week. There was evidence of somewhat freer selling by some elevator operators in the interior, but farmers manifested little disposition to market holdings at present prices.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City for the week were 544 cars, compared with 591 the preceding week and 264 cars a year ago. Two years ago the receipts were 248 cars.

Cash demand broadened. Illinois and Texas mills were among the purchasers. Bids from Pennsylvania were almost on a workable basis. The declines also put the market almost in line to make sales to Minneapolis. Galveston export trade was quiet, but Gulf ports sent optimistic reports as to the outlook for shipping facilities. Kansas City elevator stocks showed a further decrease, falling off 357,700 bus. The stocks are now 6,617,712 bus., compared with 2,250,602 bus. a year ago.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.80@5.20 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.60@5; first clear, $3.90@4.35; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.10@5.50 per bbl.; soft clear, jute, $4.20@4.80.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $3.75@4.25 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $3.85@4.25; wheat graham flour, in small sacks, $4.70@4.90 per bbl.; whole wheat flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.70@4.90; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20@5.30 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 87@88c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.30@1.40; white shorts, $1.12 up.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.60@5.80 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.40@5.60; bran, 85@95c per bbl.; millrun, 95c@$1.02; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.20@1.25; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.50@5.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.60@5.80; bran, 90@95c; mixed mill run bran, $1@1.05; standard shorts, $1.15@1.25; corn meal, 32@33c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.35@1.40.

Arkansas—Soft wheat high patent, $5.80@6.20 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.70@6.10; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, $1.05 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6@6.25 per bbl.; hard wheat bran, $1.20 per 100; shorts, $1.45; flour, high patent, $6.10@6.45 per bbl.; @6.50 per bbl.; hard winter patent, meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Lee-Warren Milling Co., Salina, Kan., has awarded the Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co., Kansas City, a contract for the erection of a concrete warehouse of three stories.

The grain dealers of Concordia, Kan., have organized what will be known as the Concordia Grain Exchange. Officers elected are J. M. Decker, W. H. Beaty, C. N. Lane and O. W. Wasmer.

Harry Bresky, of Bresky Bros., Boston, was in Kansas City last week, going from here to Minneapolis. "The Boston flour market suffered more than ever recently from resellers of flour," said Mr. Bresky. "It appears that some of the reselling was by interests that had never handled flour before."

The Greensburg Mill & Elevator Co., Greensburg, Kan., has put on a novel advertising feature. They are mailing out coupons good for a five-pounds sample bag of their celebrated "Our Queen" flour. This is a more liberal sample than is usually given out and affords the housewife a chance to give the flour a thorough test.

The site selected for the erection of a mill to be built by the Ball Manufacturing Co. at Hutchinson, Kan., will probably be given out within a week or so, as soon as the lease is signed. It is expected that 1,500 men will be in Hutchinson for the meeting of stockholders of the Ball company, the date of which has not yet been decided.

The Colorado Mill & Elevator Co. is planning to enlarge the capacity of its mill at Grand Junction, Colo., from 190-bbl. to 250-bbl. capacity. It also plans to add 10,000 bus. to the capacity of its 40,000-bu. elevator at Grand Junction. W. D. Stewart, of the Colorado company, which has headquarters at Denver, was a visitor in Kansas City Friday.

The Dulle Milling Co., Jefferson City, Mo., has placed a contract with the Kansas City office of The Wolf Co. for 11 double stands of 9x30 Wolf ball-bearing roller machines to replace their entire line of old roller machines. The Dulle Milling Co. concluded, after investigation, that the saving in cost of power would amply repay them for their investment in ball-bearing rolls.

H. D. Yoder, of the Topeka Flour Mills Co., Topeka, who attended the meeting of the Millers' Exchange in Wichita last week, reports that milling conditions up to the past week or so have been good, but for the past 10 days business has been exceedingly slow.

L. E. Moses, president of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, stopped off in Wichita last week. Mr. Moses is on a tour of inspection of the various mills of the company.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., March 27, 1916.

The flour market is unchanged. Mills reported quite a few inquiries the first of the week, but decline in wheat caused prospective buyers to withdraw. Mills are gradually reducing output. While mills have some old business on the books, it is almost impossible to get shipping instructions. Some export business is being worked to the West Indies, but at close margin, and transportation from the Gulf ports is a serious problem. Flour prices do not show much change from last week, mills quoting around $5.60, basis Missouri River rate points.

The feed market is a little stronger. Mills are selling their surplus in mixed cars and prices range around 90c, basis Kansas City rate points. Shorts are in good demand at from $1.20 to $1.35, according to quality.

WICHITA NOTES.

J. A. Commons, formerly with the Thomas Milling Co., has accepted a position with the Kansas Flour Mills Co.

Charles Ridgeway, of the Western Millers' Mutual Insurance Co., Kansas City, was struck by an automobile as he was crossing the street in front of the Muehlbach Hotel, and was severely injured. He was carried into the hotel unconscious, and reports are that he is improving, but will be confined to his home for about two weeks.

Among the millers that attended the organization meeting of the Millers' Exchange held in Wichita last week were: H. D. Yoder, of the Topeka Flour Mills Co.; William Reid, of the Walnut Creek Milling Co., Great Bend; L. E. Moses, Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City; H. Rogalsky, of Wall-Rogalsky Milling Co., McPherson; Ross Stratton, of Baden Mills Co., Winfield; C. M. Wallace, of Alexander Milling Co., Winfield; H. L. Ayres, of the Anthony Mills; C. L. Roos, of Hunter Milling Co, Wellington; R. A. Goertz, of Newton Mill & Elevator Co.; C. A. Greenlee, of William Kelley Milling Co., Hutchinson; A. P. Haury, of Claflin Mill & Elevator Co.; Fred Wolf, of Wolf Milling Co., Ellinwood; Malcolm McNair, of Lyons Milling Co.; W. G. Patten, of Chickasha Milling Co.; A. D. Stone, of El Reno Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Ok.; H. Dittmer, of Canadian Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Ok.; J. Landis, of Weatherford Milling Co., Weatherford, Ok., and George G. Sohlberg, of the Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City, Ok. George G. Sohlberg, of Oklahoma City, was made temporary chairman of the meeting and H. Dittmer, of El Reno, Ok., temporary secretary. The following are members of the advisory committee, a meeting of which will be held in Kansas City Monday, March 27: A. J. Hunt, Arkansas City, Kan.; J. B. Hupp, Wichita; Theodore F. Ismert, Kansas City, Mo.; C. E. Curran, Concordia, Kan.; Samuel Plant, of St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Moore, Wichita; L. S. Meyer, Springfield, Mo.; M. Dittmer, El Reno, Ok.; G. G. Sohlberg, Oklahoma City; A. J. Bulte, Hutchinson, Kan.

Kansas City Grinding & Corrugating Co.

16th & Walnut Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

Exclusive Roll Grinder to the largest mills in Kansas City. Refers you to John Schramm of The Kansas Flour Mills Co., Henry Vilm of the Southwestern Milling Co., and Henry Schroeder of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., March 27, 1916.

Flour buying was in small volume early in the week, and until the Holland orders were placed Wednesday nothing of consequence was sold. Holland orders for export flour placed with St. Louis millers were about 50,000 to 75,000 bags. These and other export sales, which were of good size, helped the St. Louis mills to continue full-time operations. Prices were from $4.60 to $4.75, bulk, per bbl. With these exceptions of export sales, mills were limited to domestic business, which was slow and in small lots for the lower grades. Buyers are wary and uncertain, because of the unsettled conditions in Europe, the embargo, high ocean tonnage, the large supplies of wheat and other bearish factors. In the last few days good soaking rains fell freely in the Central states. Buyers are careful and holding off for better prices. Domestic inquiry was chiefly for quick shipment and came mainly from Eastern markets.

Values today are practically on the same level as they were a week ago, although a shade easier. Best soft winter wheat patents were generally quoted by St. Louis mills at $5.20 to $5.35 per bbl. in cotton sacks, 30 or 60-day shipment. Hard winter wheat flour was practically on same level, although prices by some mills were as much as 25c lower on hard wheat flour, as compared with soft winter wheat values. Hard wheat patent sold as low as $4.85 per bbl., jute basis, while quotations by other mills ranged up to $5.35 per bbl., or the same top as on soft wheat patent. Interior mills quoted fancy patent to regular trade on a higher level than current prices in the St. Louis market. Advertised brands, cotton sack basis, are holding up to $6.75 per bbl., f. o. b. mill, on extreme short patent. Standard patents are quoted around $5.50 to $6, cotton or jute.

Inquiry from the South, as in week before, was light. Interior and local mills reported buyers taking new lots of flour very slowly. Most purchases by the South represented actual needs, which seems to be the prevailing rule.

It is becoming more difficult every week to obtain ocean space. Consequently, millers are seriously hampered in working any flour abroad, except in cargo lots, when buyers generally charter a steamer. Trade with the West Indies and with South America was slow last week and of a routine character.

Few sales of high-grade flour were recorded in this market, nearly everything being clears, which were fairly good sale at a slight advance. Hard wheat second clear sold at $3.95 to $4.35 for first clear, in jute.

"Local brokers and jobbers are unable to sell St. Louis bakers, as the market continues to fluctuate," said John F. Morrisey, a St. Louis broker. "The trade is not overstocked, but is waiting for a more stable price basis." Mr. Morrisey summarizezs the whole situation aptly in these words.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute) Patent at $5.25@5.35; straight, $4.60@5; clear, $4@4.45; extra fancy, $4.60@4.75; low grade, $3.40@3.80. Interior mills quote established patent at $6@6.75; extra fancy, $5.10@5.50; low grade, $3.35@3.65.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $4.90@5.35; straight, $4.75@5.20; clear, $3.95@4.35; low grade, $3.45@3.85.

Spring Patent (in jute)—At $5.25@5.75; 95 per cent, $5.15@5.45; first clear, $4.90@5.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.10@5.50 and dark at $4.85@5.10; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 97c; soft bran, 98@99c; mixed feeds, $1.05@1.07; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; middlings, $1.18@1.30; white hominy feed, $23.75 per ton; oats feed, $16.50. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.05 and middlings at $1.30@1.45.

Flour output of the following mills was 79,400 bbls. last week, against 75,800 bbls. previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 10,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 12,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 16,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,000; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 3,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mount Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,500.

Millfeed Was Higher.

Bran and shorts had good demand. Offerings of wheat feed were small, with demand quiet. Bran was at 97c for hard to $1 for soft, in 100-lb. sacks, a gain of two cents over the previous week. Increased operations of a few mills working on Holland orders ought to reduce these figures the present week. Inquiry came principally from regular sources. Supply here is small and Eastern trade is not taking any from this market.

Shorts were scarce and hard to get. Brown shorts ranged from $1.05 to $1.07, according to quality. Gray shorts ranged from $1.10 to $1.15, and white middlings $1.10 to $1.50, according to quality.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

James W. Garneau, a former president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange on an insurgent ticket, was elected president of the Missouri Athletic Association last Thursday.

The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last Wednesday, by a vote of 203 to 69, carried the proposition of appropriating $1,500 toward the crop improvement work under the auspices of the Council of Grain Exchanges.

E. D. Tilton, of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis, returned last week from a protracted stay in the South. Mr. Tilton is much improved in health. He received a hearty welcome from his many friends on the Merchants' Exchange.

T. Elmore, of the Elmore-Schultz Grain Co., St. Louis, returned last week from Hot Springs, Ark. He said business in Arkansas is good and much of the wheat in Southern Illinois appeared in poor condition as seen from the train window.

Marshall Hall, president of the Marshall Hall-Wagner Grain Co., has received word from London of the practical settlement of the Wilhelmina steamship case. It now develops that the firm refused an offer in full of $250,000. The claim against England now is about $425,000, and it is thought a settlement will be made on that basis.

No change will be made in a brokerage basis for pit traders on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, according to President Jacob Schreiner. The Chicago Board of Trade houses are to place pit traders on a strictly brokerage basis, as is done on the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Schreiner says business in St. Louis is not broad enough to warrant such a change.

Demoralization of shipping facilities on the Pacific has forced Western millers to offer flour in St. Louis and Eastern markets. Edward E. Kiddie, of Island City, Ore., was in St. Louis last week, offering flour produced at five of his mills in Oregon. Mr. Kiddie said it was almost impossible to get vessel room on the Pacific. Formerly the rate to Japan was $3.50 per ton. Now it costs $40 per ton to ship flour to the same ports. The closing of the Panama Canal has only added to the hardships of shipping. Mr. Kiddie estimated that 25 per cent of the coast wheat crop is still on the farms and 40 per cent left to be marketed. He said this wheat must be sold in Eastern markets.

George LeCount, crop expert for Finley Barrell & Co., Chicago, was on the Merchants' Exchange last Saturday with A. C. Petri, the firm's St. Louis representative. Mr. LeCount had just completed an extended inspection trip of the Southwestern winter wheat belt. He said: "In Texas at least one-third of the crop has been destroyed by winter killing. Rains in Kansas and Oklahoma last week relieved a drouth area in both states." Mr. LeCount said the spring wheat outlook was decidedly uncertain, as fall plowing last year in the Northwest and Canada had averaged only about 10 per cent and recent rains had delayed seeding to such an extent that the chances favored a very small acreage in the spring wheat section. Mr. LeCount smiled when asked for a long-range forecast on the next wheat crop. "Well," he said, "put me down at about 750,000,000 bus." This would compare with 1,000,000,000 bus. last year.

Peyton T. Carr, president of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, called attention to the absurdity of following commission house "tips" on the wheat market. "A little over a month ago," remarked Mr. Carr, "when wheat futures were 30 cents higher and statistical conditions much the same as now, I read, before the market opened, the day's advice to wheat traders, issued by the speculative wire houses of Chicago. Every report was bullish and advised confident buying of wheat. Many predicted very much higher prices. On the strength of these advices, issued day after day for some time, the farmers as well as the speculators of the country got 'long' wheat. Then the market went to pieces and prices dropped 30 cents. The few exceptions were traders who had 'coppered' the commission house wire reports and sold wheat on the theory that with everybody long it was time to take the short side of the market. One day last week, before the market opened, I again read the Chicago commission house advices. Not one report advised the purchase of wheat; all were bearish in the extreme; could see nothing but lower prices, even with wheat down 30 cents, the statistical situation about the same as before the break came, the war in Europe still on and the season of crop scares at hand, with a wheat acreage 11.3 per cent less than last year, and no possibility that the spring wheat crop can equal anywhere near the 356,000,000-bu. record of last year, owing to late seeding. How speculation can survive under such conditions it is hard to see, as it would seem that the efforts of Chicago commission houses are with the intention of getting the public and farmers long on wheat at high prices, then forcing a break, then to get them short at low values and force an advance. The entire market movement for many months now has apparently been engineered with just such intentions as these."

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

The Higginsville Milling Co., Higginsville, Mo., has contracted for new and improved machinery for their power plant.

The J. H. Krackie Milling Co., Clinton, Mo., announced its intention to occupy another building and continue its business at once.

Wilbur T. Bowman, manager of the Dexter Milling Co., Lutesville, Mo., has bought the controlling interest in the Advance Milling Co., Advance, Mo., and will assume the management of that plant.

Last week the Scott County Milling Co., of Sikeston, Mo., awarded the contract for the erection of a new concrete and steel grain elevator to the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co., of Chicago.

All of the property of the Brown Consolidated Milling Co., Fremont, Neb., will be sold at a trustee's sale on March 28. The mill has been appraised at $25,000 and stock at $1,889.25. O. F. Turner is trustee for the property. Recently the Brown Consolidated Milling Co. went into bankruptcy. The liabilities are placed at approximately $53,369. The mill was built about 10 or 12 years ago by the Royston Milling Co.

The Wall-Rogalsky Milling Co., McPherson, Kan.: "Running 24 hours; flour business fair, also locally; no inquiries from East; Southern markets good; about 25 per cent for deferred shipment; fair demand for millfeed. Condition of growing wheat about 85 per cent."

Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.: "Running mill 24 hours. Flour business quiet. Good locally. Eastern and Southern fair. Good deferred shipment: millfeed sold ahead. Wheat 4 to 6 inches under snow. Are installing 400 h. p. Tandem engine."

Milbank-Scampton Milling Co., Moberly, Mo.: "Running day only; business slow; millfeed good. Reports of damage from sleet to wheat."

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New York

New York, March 27, 1916.

Flour business was again rather light in this market during the past week, although during the first two days, when the market firmed up, there was a small volume of sales. The trade is rather at sea on the market, owing to its erratic action of late, and really cannot figure out what the ultimate outcome may be, and therefore are pursuing a very conservative course. Buyers are not in urgent need of supplies, and can hold off, awaiting developments. Another thing that is keeping the trade from doing much purchasing ahead is the uncertainty of the railroad storage proposition, as the free storage period is now down to five days, and, therefore, the trade cannot afford to carry much flour here in stock. It is quite evident, however, that if the wheat market should develop a firmer tone good buying will result, but as long as it keeps weak there will be a tendency to hold off.

Spring patents were generally held the week, when wheat was lower, at $5.40 to $5.65 in sacks toward the latter end of the week, but earlier in some mills made prices as low as $5.30 jute for 90-day shipment. A moderate business was turned over early in the week at $5.30@5.35 jute on particular brands which certain of the trade wanted to replenish brands.

Kansas 95 per cent straights were quoted at $5.25 to $5.40 in jute, with some mills having offered as low as $5.15 jute before the market went higher early in the week. Business was very limited. Spring wheat clears were held at $5.15 to $5.35 in wood, with only a moderate business consummated. Mills were rather willing to sell this grade at concessions. Kansas clears were quoted at $4.90 to $5 in sacks, with business practically nil. Soft winter wheat straight was very quiet, with prices quoted at $5.15 to $5.40 in sacks.

Millfeed prices were unchanged for the week, but were rather weak in tone, with business very quiet. City bran in bulk was quoted at $23 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $5.65@5.90; straight, $5.50@5.60; clear, $5.15@5.35; low grade, $3.80@4.25, jute.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.65@6; straight, $5.15@5.40; clear, $5@5.25; low grade, $4.60@4.75

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.75@6; straight, $5.15@5.40; clear, $4.90@5.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse, Western spring, to arrive, $22.50; standard middlings, $24.50; flour middlings, $28.50; red dog, to arrive, $32.50; oil meal, $35.50@36; city bulk bran, $23; in 100-lb. sacks, $24.50; middlings, $24@32; red dog flour, $33.

NEW YORK NOTES.

William E. Carter, of G. W. Gardiner & Co., returned on Monday of last week from a trip to the Southwest, visiting mill connections.

Among the visitors to the exchange floor during the week were C. M. Hardenburgh, manager Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., and Sir Douglas Cameron, of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Winnipeg, Canada.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., March 27, 1916.

Peace rumors unsettled the flour market here last week, causing the trade to lose faith in values and suspend purchases on the theory that there would be a big slump within 30 days. Practically no trading was done, the dealers and bakers refusing to consider present-day quotations, except in cases where they needed flour. Someone started the old rumor about the opening of the Dardanelles and the Italian macaroni trade called off all its deals. Prices went down to the basis before the last rise, some shrinkages of 30@40c per bbl. being recorded, but there was nothing doing on large orders.

Average offerings of Kansas hard wheat patent ruled $5.15@5.20, with straight and clear in proportion. Some distress Kansas was offered at $4.90@5 in cotton, but little of it was taken. This is thought to be the last of the second-hand flour on the local market. Oklahoma was 5@10c per bbl. over Kansas, and Nebraska was out of the running as far as new business was concerned.

Minneapolis mills were 40c out of line with the local trade, their best prices for patent being $5.40@5.50 in cotton. Few sales were made, as Kansas mills were getting everything that was in the market, both in the city and country, on account of differences in prices. Dakota mills were making no quotations here. All Northwestern grades were based on the patent quotations.

Illinois and St. Louis mills were 10c higher than those of the hard spring wheat district. No sales were made, except a few hand-to-mouth lots of extra fancy and family grades in the city and country. Patent was quoted at $5.50@5.60, basis cotton, with straight, extra fancy and clear in proportion.

Millfeed had a fair demand, with prices remaining stationary on last week's basis. Both hard and soft wheat bran were quoted at $1.07@1.09, with brown shorts at $1.15@1.20.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

Henry Weil, a prominent baker of the uptown district, left last week for Hot Springs for a two weeks' vacation.

J. B. Graham, chief rate clerk of the Board of Trade, was appointed soliciting freight agent of the Gulf Coast lines here.

Exports of flour last week were: To Marseilles, 11,500 bbls.; to Port Barrios, Guatemala, 5,600 bbls.; to Vera Cruz, 5,360 bbls.; to Santiago de Cuba, 5,485 bbls.; to Havana, 2,250 bbls.; to Porto Rico, 9,113 bbls.

Mayor Kiel and a party of St. Louis officials were here Saturday inspecting the docks, wharves, terminals and grain and cotton warehouses and elevators, with the idea of patterning St. Louis' river terminals after them.

Movement of flour into New Orleans by river is expected to commence April 25, when the new self-propelling barge line from St. Louis reaches New Orleans. The new Board of Trade-Dock Board public grain elevator will be finished by June 15 and will take care of the river grain and flour storage.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., March 27, 1916.

The flour market is not active, though buying is said to be a little better than a few weeks ago. Lower prices seem to prove more attractive than they did, but they are not low enough to suit many buyers. Some millers believe a possibility of early peace in the European war is likely to bring about lower prices, but others disagree with this opinion. The railroads are moving flour very slowly, and much snow covers the ground in this part of the country.

The feed trade shows little life just now, but prices remain firm and the mills are not turning out any excessive supplies. It is difficult to make deliveries and a big volume of feed could be marketed eastward if the roads could handle it, but to many points they are not able to give freight service. Better weather will probably bring about improvement soon.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.25@6.50; clear, $5.25@5.50; low grade, $4.25.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6@6.25; pastry, $5.75@6; low grade, $4.

Kansas Flour (cotton)—$5.50@5.70; straight, $5.20@5.45; clear, $4.85@5.10.

Rye Flour (wood)—No. 1, $5.75@6.

Millfeed (sacked)—Spring bran, $22; standard middlings, $23; red dog flour, $28; gluten feed, $28.25; oil meal, $31.50.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Buffalo has 8,800,000 bus. of wheat in elevator and afloat, more than half of it being still in lake vessels.

George P. Urban is the Republican organization candidate for delegate to the national convention from the Forty-first Congressional District.

T. S. Banks, who recently became the Eastern representative of the Red Wing Milling Co., is spending a few days on business in Central and Southern New York.

The buckwheat demand is small at present, because of the lateness of the season and the small export inquiry. Dealers are paying $1.60 per 100 lbs. at points in the country.

April 15 is the date set for the opening of navigation, but the ice in the lakes is the thickest in years, and some shippers think it will be two weeks later before vessels can get through the Soo.

C. S. Anderson, who has been connected with the Buffalo feed trade for several years, is now the representative of Dewey Bros., manufacturers of distillers' grains, Blanchester, O., in Eastern territory, with office here.

Some foreign inquiry for flour is being received here, and one miller reports receiving a cable inquiry from the Netherlands the other day. Not much is being done with these inquiries, because of the difficulty of making delivery.

The Great Lakes Transit Corporation, which has been formed to take over the railroad-owned lake lines, has been incorporated with capital of $3,500,000. This company will be the chief grain-carrying line on the lakes. It has not yet announced its flour rates for the coming season.

Visitors to the Corn Exchange during the past week included the following: Fred Nevin and Howard Jenks, of the Tomlinson mill, Perry; Charles W. Avery, grain dealer, Kansas City; James H. Gray, miller, Springville; Byron Gray, miller, Belmont; J. J Weller, miller, Athens, Pa.; Frank H. Roberts, of Roberts Bros., millers, Batavia; A. F. Seay, St. Louis.

West Point Mills, West Point, Neb.: "Running 10 hours. Business somewhat quiet. Deferred shipment slow. Millfeed active. Wheat excellent from all reports."

Chippewa Milling Co., Montevideo, Minn.: "Running 18 hours; flour business quiet; fair locally. Eastern markets fair, Southern dull. Dull deferred shipment. Millfeed good."

Farmers & Merchants Milling Co., Western, Neb.: "Running 11 hours; flour business fair; Eastern markets fair; nothing for deferred shipment Millfeed is good locally. Growing wheat about normal."

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Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., March 27, 1916.

This has been a very quiet week in flour for shipment, as the trade is well booked for immediate wants and not inclined to buy futures. Some buyers are trying to unload what they have bought at no profit or a very close profit.

We are having spring weather and the farmers are busy with their spring seeding. There is going to be a dearth of seed oats, as good, sound seed oats are very hard to get.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$5.75@6.05; straight, $5.40@5.65; clear, $5.15@5.40; low grade, in jute, $3.35@4.10.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.60@5.85; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $5.05@5.25; extra, $4.75@4.95.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.40@5.60; straight, $5.20@5.40; clear, $4.70@4.90.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.05@5.50; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.05@5.50.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Red dog, $30.75@31.75; flour middlings, $27.50@28.50; standard middlings, $22.25@23.25; bran, $22.50@22.75; Kansas middlings, in 100 lb. sacks, $26.50@27.50; bran, $22.75@23.50; winter middlings, in bulk, $24.50@24.75; bran, $24.25@25.25.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Craig Bros. have bought the George O'Cleary flour mill, at Clarksville, Pa.

The flour mill of E. Colquist, at Mt Jewett, Pa., burned, with loss of $15,000.

R. S. McCague, a prominent grain and feed dealer of Pittsburg, died, aged 63 years.

The flour mill of J. Sherman Dayett, of Yeatman Station, Pa., burned, with a loss of $10,000.

Thomas H. West, of West Bros., Waynesboro, Pa., flour and feed jobbers, died, aged 66 years.

Fred Boyd, of Mt. Holly, N. J., has bought the flour mill at Medford, N. J., belonging to Charles B. Kirby.

Harold Fyhrman, of York County, Pa., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with assets at $5,616 and liabilities at $5,584.38. He is a flour miller.

A. K. Ulsh has bought the interest of his partner, J. E. Bowman, in the flour mill at Millersburg, Pa. He will call it the Millersburg Milling Co.

J. W. Yohn has removed from Gilbertsville, Pa., to take charge of the McCullogh Mills, at Honey Grove, Pa., where John H. Conn was killed a few weeks ago.

C. H. Fitch, of Cleveland, O.; Dwight K. Yerxa and James F. Bell, of Minneapolis; T. F. Blake, of Edwardsville, Ill.; H. E. Brooks, Sr., of Mansfield, O.; Milton E. Fuller, of Waseca, Minn.; Hobert R. Clark, of St. Joseph, Mo., and A. L. Makley, of Dayton, O., were visitors to the trade last week.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., March 27, 1916.

Flour demand was quiet and inactive in this market last week. There was little change in prices, values being held at the mills. Buyers' operations are on a narrow basis. There is little disposition to place any new contracts, and the mills are not seeking any new business eagerly, but are more anxious to get shipping instructions on sales. Most jobbers have contracts for flour, and they are coming forward with shipping specifications in a very desultory manner. Complaint is heard of a shortage of cars on all sides. Flour is given preference in the handling of business, and the grain and feed business is most seriously affected.

Commission men handling Kansas City and Minnesota flour reported some orders being received last week from bakers and others, but there was ample room for improvement in trade to bring it up to a satisfactory point.

Wheat did not fluctuate to any great extent here last week, No. 2 red being quoted $1.12 to $1.14. The weather the past two weeks has been more favorable for the growing crop, though reports indicate that there has been some damage by freezes.

Wheat bran was unchanged and moving slowly. Middlings were in better demand and prices were firmer. Millers are looking for better prices of feed.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $5.85; standard patents, $5.65; half patents, $5.55; low grade, $4.85@5.15; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Wheat Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patent, $5@5.20.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patent, $4.70@5.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Wheat bran, $22@22.50; mixed feed, $22.50@25; standard middlings, $25@27.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at end of week amounted to 54,000 bbls., against 52,500 bbls. at end of preceding week.

The Southeastern Millers' Association has been called to meet at the Hotel Hermitage, in Nashville, March 28, to consider routine matters of interest to millers.

The Middle Tennessee Milling Co., of Chattanooga, has been incorporated by D. S. Riddle, R. J. Riddle, S. E. Whitaker and J. Lon Foust. The company has authorized capital of $15,000. Messrs. Riddle are prominent men in the milling business in this section.

Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo.: "Running 24 hours; business poor; fair locally; millfeed poor. Condition of growing wheat good."

Beaver Valley Milling Co., Des Moines, Ia.: "Running 18 hours daily; flour business fair; locally, good; local trade takes all millfeed. Condition of growing wheat fair."

Dufour Bolting Cloth
Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality
Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze
EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS
Supplied by the principal mill builders
and mill furnishers throughout the country

THE TEAROSE BRAND DECISION.

(Continued from page 9.)

mark is founded on priority of appropriation. Thus, in Canal Co. vs. Clark, 13 Wall. 311, 323, reference is made to "the first appropriator"; in McLean vs. Fleming, 96 U. S. 245, 251, to "the person who first adopted the stamp"; in Manufacturing Co. vs. Trainer, 101 U. S. 51, 53, the expression is "any symbol or device, not previously appropriated, which will distinguish," etc. But these expressions are to be understood in their application to the facts of the cases decided. In the ordinary case of parties competing under the same mark in the same market, it is correct to say that prior appropriation settles the question. But where two parties independently are employing the same mark upon goods of the same class, but in separate markets wholly remote the one from the other, the question of prior appropriation is legally insignificant, unless at least it appear that the second adopter has selected the mark with some design inimical to the interests of the first user, such as to take the benefit of the reputation of his goods, to forestall the extension of his trade, or the like.

That property in a trademark is not limited in its enjoyment by territorial bounds, but may be asserted and protected wherever the law affords a remedy for wrongs, is true in a limited sense. Into whatever markets the use of a trademark has extended, or its meaning has become known, there will the manufacturer or trader whose trade is pirated by an infringing use be entitled to protection and redress. But this is not to say that the proprietor of a trademark, good in the markets where it has been employed, can monopolize markets that his trade has never reached and where the mark signifies not his goods but those of another. We agree with the court below (208 Fed. 519) that "Since it is the trade, and not the mark, that is to be protected, a trademark acknowledges no territorial boundaries of municipalities or states or nations, but extends to every market where the trader's goods have become known and identified by his use of the mark. But the mark, of itself, cannot travel to markets where there is no article to wear the badge and no trader to offer the article."

To say that a trademark right is not limited in its enjoyment by territorial bounds is inconsistent with saying that it extends as far as the sovereignty in which it has been enjoyed. If the territorial bounds of sovereignty do not limit, how can they enlarge such a right? And if the mere adoption and use of a trademark in a limited market shall (without statute) create an exclusive ownership of the mark throughout the bounds of the sovereignty, the question at once arises, "What sovereignty"? So far as the proofs disclose, the Allen & Wheeler mark has not been used at all, is not known at all in a market sense, within the sovereignty of Alabama, or the adjacent states, where the controversy with the Hanover Star Milling Company arose. And so far as the controversy concerns intrastate distribution as distinguished from interstate trade, the subject is not within the sovereign powers of the United States. Trademark Cases, 100 U. S. 82, 93.

We are referred to an expression contained in the opinion of this court in Kidd vs. Johnson, 100 U. S. 617, 619: "The right to use the trademark is not limited to any place, city or state, and, therefore, must be deemed to extend everywhere." But a reference to the facts of the case, and the context, shows that the language was not used in the sense attributed to it in the argument. The question presented for decision related to the ownership of a trademark used by complainants (Johnson & Co.) on packages and barrels containing whiskey, manufactured and sold by them in Cincinnati, and this turned in part upon the force to be given to a written transfer executed by one Pike and delivered to complainant's predecessors in business in connection with a sale of the distillery and its appurtenances, which were Pike's individual property. Kidd, the defendant, claimed the right to use the same mark as surviving partner of a firm of which Pike had been a member. The court, speaking by Mr. Justice Field, said (p. 619): "That transfer was plainly designed to confer whatever right Pike possessed. It, in terms, extends the use of the trademark to Mills, Johnson & Co. and their successors. Such use, to be of any value, must necessarily be exclusive. If others also could use it, the trademark would be of no service in distinguishing the whiskey of the manufacture in Cincinnati; and thus the company would lose all the benefit arising from the reputation the whiskey there manufactured had acquired in the market. The right to use the trademark is not limited to any place, city or state, and, therefore, must be deemed to extend everywhere." This does not import that the trademark right assigned was greater in extent than the trade in which it was used. The record in the case showed that complainant's trade had been extended to New Orleans, and the controversy arose out of sales made there by defendants as licensees of Kidd. It was admitted in the answer that they had sold whiskey in competition with that of complainants at New Orleans, and under the same trademark, and the case was by stipulation treated as a test case to settle whether Johnson & Co. or Kidd had the exclusive right, or whether they had a joint right, to the use of the mark.

We are also referred to Derringer vs. Plate, 29 Cal. 292, 295, in which it was said by the court: "The manufacturer at Philadelphia who has adopted and uses a trademark has the same right of property in it at New York or San Francisco that he has at his place of manufacture." In that case plaintiff averred that he was a resident of Philadelphia, and upward of 30 years before the action invented a pistol and adopted as a trademark for it the words "Derringer, Philadel.", which was and ever since had been his trademark, and which he had caused to be stamped on the breech of all pistols manufactured and sold by him; and that the defendant since 1858 had been engaged in the manufacture of pistols at San Francisco similar to plaintiff's, on the breech of which he had stamped plaintiff's trademark, etc. The report of the case shows (p. 294) that the only question presented was whether the California statute of 1863 concerning trademarks had repealed or abrogated the remedies afforded by the common law in trademark cases. This was answered in the negative, and in the course of the reasoning the court said (p. 295): "The right is not limited in its enjoyment by territorial bounds, but, subject only to such statutory regulations as may be properly made concerning the use and enjoyment of other property, or the evidences of title to the same, the proprietor may assert and maintain his property right wherever the common law affords remedies for wrongs," continuing with what we have first quoted. Although not expressly stated, it is implicit in the report that plaintiff's pistols were on the market in San Francisco, and his trademark known there and imitated by defendant for that very reason. It was such a mark as could not be accidentally hit upon.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 27, 1916.

Only a fair volume of business was reported in the last week in corn products by local and other Missouri River millers. Prices were shaded slightly, in sympathy with the weakness in corn, but this did not appear to stimulate buying. At the close, however, when the cash corn market reacted from the low prices of the week, there was evidence of more interest on the part of the South.

"We are still feeling the effect of offerings of home-grown corn in the cotton states." This report, by a miller in Kansas City, in explanation of the limited business in the South during the week, is typical of that heard quite generally in this territory. The reopening of the Southern demand a few weeks ago had aroused hopes of general buying by that section and had also led to predictions that competition from native corn would soon be at an end. This, however, has failed to materialize thus far, as evidenced by the business of the last week. Still, corn products manufacturers again expressed a hopeful feeling over the Southern trade.

Cream meal sold largely at $3 a bbl. Closing prices were between $2.90 and $3.15, showing a decline of about 10c for the week. Standard meal sold at $2.70@2.95. Pearl grits were 10c higher than cream meal. No. 2 mixed chop closed at $1.26@1.31½, or unchanged to 2c lower.

In the South the sales were scattered, orders not being confined to any particular section. Locally the business was in regular channels, including the new territory opened by the abnormal conditions of the last year in the corn states of the territory north of this market. Local business compared favorably with that usually enjoyed by millers at this season, but the Southern trade was below normal.

Developments in the cash corn market were surprising. Cash prices were as much as 4c lower at one time, but the close was unchanged to 1½c lower, the market scoring a rally Saturday. Receipts increased, while the demand from Northern and Southern states was not as good as expected. Elevator stocks in Kansas City Saturday reached 6,331,177 bus., the heaviest in the history of this market. A year ago the stocks were 3,817,765 bus. Advices as to export trade were generally disappointing, but the clearances from all American ports were placed at 1,390,000 bus., compared with 1,319,000 the preceding week. A year ago the clearances were 1,407,000 bus.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb., cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $2.90@3.15 per bbl.: pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.10@3.25 per bbl.; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.26@1.31½ per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 95c per 100 lbs.

New York, March 27, 1916.

Corn goods prices were more or less nominal, owing to the unsettled corn market. Business only moderate.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.75 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.90; hominy, $4.15@4.30; granulated yellow, $3.95@4.05; corn flour, $1.75@1.80. Brewers' goods: Meal, $199@2.01; grits, $2@2.02; flakes, $2.30.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 27, 1916.

The corn products market is irregular, but the tone is generally stronger than a week ago. Some dealers report an exceptionally good demand for hominy. Supplies are rather light, because of the congestion on the railroads, which delays all freight from the West. Receipts of corn by rail are also very light, and the bulk of it is low grade. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $27.25 per ton; corn feed meal, $29.50: cracked corn, $31.50; granulated corn meal, $1.95 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $1.95.

New Orleans, La., March 27, 1916.

Corn goods quotations were fluctuating last week, though closing Saturday on the same basis as the Saturday previous. Business was practically at a standstill, though some small orders were booked and a few export orders to Nicaragua, Cuba and Porto Rico. Ruling quotations on this market were as follows for bbls., ½-bbls. and ¼-bbls., basis cotton or jute, f. o. b. carloads, New Orleans: Cream meal, $3.40@3.50; standard meal, $3.25@3.35; grits, $3.50@3.60; hominy, $3.65@3.75; corn flour, $3.45@355; cracked corn, $125@1.35 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $26@26.50 per ton. Stocks of Western corn in elevators are light.

Chicago, Ill., March 27, 1916.

Corn products prices remain unchanged, as compared with those of the previous week. At every opportunity prices appeared to assume an upward trend, but this tendency was restrained, due to the fact that liquidation in corn usually follows weakness in other grains. Hominy feed, white, $26.25@27.50; white corn meal, $1.95 in 100-lb. sacks; yellow corn meal, $1.90 in 100-lb. sacks; gluten feed, $26.50 per ton; gluten meal, $25.25@26.50 per ton; corn oil meal cake, $27.50.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., March 27, 1916.

Conditions in the flour trade are reported as somewhat improved over last week. Local business is reported as better, as well as in the Eastern trade. State millers report trade as dull, and some of them as fair, placing the burden on the declining wheat market, and with the expectation that with an upturn trade would be better.

There appears to be nothing in the present situation to justify a higher market. Peace rumors will not down, vessels and cargo space are becoming scarcer and reports from the South are more favorable to our growing crop.

Farmers are no doubt holding their wheat for market and are not anxious to sell at present prices. Under these conditions, no doubt an advance in the wheat market would stimulate trade.

Reports of damage to growing crop, so far as the northern part of the state is concerned, have not been verified. Reports received are all to the effect that the crop is in good condition and no report of damage is known.

Best patents in cotton are quoted in l. c. l. lots at $5.60. State quotations range from $5.60 to $6.20, with carlots 20c per bbl. less.

Offerings of brain in this market are fair, but the demand is slow, while the demand for shorts is good, with light offerings Quotations are slightly higher than last week, jobbers offering $17.60 to $18 for bran and $22 to $23 for shorts.

State mills quote bran from $20 to $22 at mill door or in mixed carlots shorts $23 to $25.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

F. L. Sanders, of Stanton, Neb., will build a new mill at Winner, S. D., on the Bonesteel line.

The West Point Milling Co. has been incorporated to operate the West Point mill, under the management of W. T. Neligh.

The Farmers' Union Milling Co., of Snyder, Neb., held its annual meeting after a good year's business with excellent outlook.

The flour mill of the Superior Milling Co., at Superior, owned by David Guthrie and operated under a lease by Ernst Meyer & Sons and the Superior Corn Products Co., was destroyed by fire last Thursday. The loss is said to be heavy. The fire is said to have been started about a shaft boxing on the second floor of the mill shortly after noon, but it spread so rapidly that within 10 minutes the flames were beyond control, and in less than half an hour the mill, together with the power house, was but a heap of ruins.

Knickerbocker Bag Co.
INCORPORATED
Second Hand Bags
For All Purposes
ST. LOUIS, MO., 26 South Commercial St.
NEW YORK, N. Y., 7 and 9 Front St.
Address Nearest Office when Seeking Economy Combined with Quality.

The growth in the business of the A.W.Estabrook laboratory has been almost phenomenal in the year just closed. We number practically every mill in the Southwest among our customers.

A. W. Estabrook
Cereal Chemist
710 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.
Official Flour Inspector of Kansas City Board of Trade

PATTERSON'S PATENTED WHEAT TEMPERING AND UNBLEACHED MILLING PROCESS
This process makes whiter flour in color, purer flour in separation, without any artificial bleaching, and takes less wheat to manufacture a barrel of flour.
SOLD AND INSTALLED BY
MILLERS & MANUFACTURERS APPRAISAL CO.
C. A. PATTERSON, Mgr.
WINONA, - - - MINN.

Cotton— **BAGS** —Grain
Any Quantity
BUCKWHEAT
For Milling Purposes
The Albert Dickinson Co.
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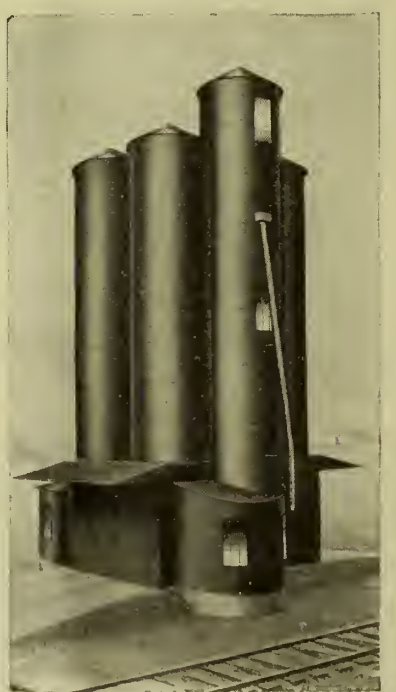
BURRELL
Engineering and Construction Company
1102 Webster Building
CHICAGO
Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

An old established New York broker would like to arrange with a good hard wheat Kansas or Oklahoma mill for the sale of their flour in this and adjoining markets. References satisfactory. Address
BROKER, Milling and Grain News.



Fireproof

The new Finton plan of elevator construction provides for small fireproof elevators at low cost. Elevators can be built any capacity from 1,500 bushels and up.

Can be taken apart and removed to another station if desired.

Write for booklet.

Finton Construction Co.
320 Merchants Exchange,
St. Louis, Mo.

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers.

Flour and Feed

MILLS—Let us work on your surplus offerings of Flour and Feed. Any Grade. We can usually find a good market.

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324 Glover Building Kansas City, Mo.

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Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through : : :
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B—25, 26 and 27, Produce Exchange
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WHEAT Bran Middlings Mixed Feed } WANTED { CORN Bran Meal Chop

Send Samples and Prices to
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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICTED

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All Grades—Send Samples.
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Special Attention Given to Export

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STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS --- NOT BUYERS.

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FLOUR
RIVERFRONT STORES
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Send Us Samples!
—STRAIGHTS—CLEARS—LOW GRADES—FEED.
—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.
Domestic Flour Milling Co.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Low Grades and Strong First Clears
Send samples and quote delivered Chicago
THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY
Successors to the Millers' Products Co.
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BEN H. PAGE & COMPANY
FLOUR SALESMEN
¶ Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.
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We have devoted entire time for 35 years to making Phosphate.
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All kinds of Feed
The Plymouth Millers,
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All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

ESSMUELLER MILL FURNISHING CO.
1216-24 South 8th Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

"Individual Responsibility"

Without Doubt INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY for FIRES is about to be recognized by all states. Already Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York City have followed the example of Germany and France and hold the INDIVIDUAL responsible for each FIRE.

Mill and Elevator Owners are responding to "INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY" in a creditable manner as evidenced by better reports and the reduction in Losses for 1915 to date.

Through the representatives of the following companies and this Department, FREE advice can be obtained regarding proper Fire Prevention.

Millers National Ins. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
Western Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Canton, Ohio.
Texas Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Fort Worth, Texas.
Penn. Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Lansing, Mich.
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
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MILL BUILDERS

OFFICE AND WORKS 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., March 27, 1916.

There is practically no change in conditions here. Although a few of the larger retailers purchased their requirements for the next 30 days and some scattered sales of good volume were made to the bakery trade, general speaking the city family and bakery business is quiet. Buyers have apparently withdrawn from the market. As compared with recent activities, there is considerable shrinkage in the volume of sales, and it is the general opinion that the immediate future will not witness a revival of buying. However, the present contraction in demand does not indicate a dull condition, as the flour situation may be considered healthy from the viewpoint of active operations, considering the fact that directions will soon be supplied on recent bookings.

There is no improvement in volume of new bookings perfected by Northwestern mills. A few of the larger mills report some fair-sized sales for deferred shipment, but the average buyer is buying in a hand-to-mouth fashion and does not place much faith in present values. First clear is offered freely, with little demand for this grade. Very few mills are in position to offer second clear, and the occasional car that is placed on the market is taken at good value.

Reports from Southwestern mills indicate an improvement in business, as compared with that of the previous week, and this is particularly true of immediate shipment business. Cash premiums have been advancing daily and receipts have been getting lighter. There is a good demand for Kansas flour and buyers seem to realize that the situation is rather strong and are purchasing their requirements to cover the next 60 to 90 days. While practically every mill in the Southwest is offering first clear, the quantities are not large, and only an occasional car finds its way into the market for immediate shipment. The same is true of second clear.

The rye market is practically unchanged. There is but little demand for patent white rye. However, the darker varieties are in better demand and bringing good values.

Soft winter wheat business is quiet. There is no increase in demand for this grade of flour, especially the patent variety. First clears are scarce and in fair demand.

There have been very few inquiries for durum products. This business is quiet and the volume of sales consummated is very small.

Millfeed demand has not been stimulated by concessions and the market continues weak, and present prospects are not encouraging.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.70; standard patent, $5.25@5.35; first clear, $4.50@4.80; second clear, $3.20@3.40.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5@5.20; straight, $4,90@5; clear, $4.25@4.50.

Soft Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.10@5.20; straight, $5@5.10; clear, $4.40@4.80.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $5.50@5.60; straight, $5.20@5.30; clear, $4@4.50; No. 1 semolina, $5.80@5.90; No. 2 semolina, $5.60@5.70.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $19@19.50; middlings, $21@21.50; red dog, $27.50@28.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5@5.10; dark, $4.40@4.60.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Mr. Lindquist, of the Fairmont Milling Co., Fairmont, N. D., was in Chicago this week, calling on the trade.

Mr. Anderson, secretary and treasurer of the Montana Flour Mills, Lewistown, Mont., was one of the Chicago visitors this week.

Herbert T. Robson made application for membership on the Chicago Board of Trade and Frederick Harrison posted his membership for transfer.

The Iowa Elevator, Peoria, Ill., which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt, and the new building will be of modern construction, with a capacity of 1,500,000 bus.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year at the annual election of the Chicago Board of Trade Fellowship Club: Arthur J. Flynn, president; William Collins, vice-president; John M. Sheeren, secretary and treasurer. The directors elected were Thomas Costello, Robert Darcy, John Spellman, Ray Burke and Michael J. Ryan.

What the Mills Are Doing.

Lewisport Mill Co., Lewisport, Ky.: "Running 12 hours; flour business good; millfeed good sale, $29. Condition of growing wheat very bad; poorest ever seen. Local demand takes our output."

Kellogg Roller Mills, Kellogg, Ia.: "Running daytime only; business slow; Eastern markets out of line; nothing for deferred shipment; millfeed brisk; condition of winter wheat good; spring wheat seeding has started."

Corbin Milling Co., New Harmony, Ind.: "Mill running half time; flour business slow; Southern markets slow; nothing for deferred shipment; millfeed is fair. Growing wheat damaged 30 per cent."

Louisville Milling Co., Louisville, Ky.: "Running 24 hours daily; flour business dull; fair locally; Eastern markets dull; Southern markets dull; very light deferred shipment; millfeed is good. Condition of growing wheat fair, 15 to 25 per cent damaged."

Agenda Milling Co., Agenda, Kan.: "Mill running 14 hours, with business fair; good locally; millfeed good. Condition of growing wheat good."

K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.: "Running 24 hours; flour business fair, also locally; Eastern and Southern markets slow; millfeed is good. Condition of growing wheat is fine."

The New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan.: "Running 24 hours; flour business quiet, fair locally; Eastern markets fair, Southern dull; fair deferred shipment; millfeed in good demand. Condition of growing wheat excellent."

The Anthony Mills, Anthony, Kan.: "Running 12 hours; dull locally; some inquiry from Eastern markets; Southern slow; very little inquiry for deferred shipment; good sales of millfeed; condition of growing wheat satisfactory."

COLLECTIONS

We collect all your slow accounts. No collection, no fee. Refer to any mill in the state of Nebraska—any jobber in the city of Omaha. Write us for our special 2% collection plan.

RUSSELL ADJUSTMENT COMPANY
Woodmen of the World Building,
OMAHA, NEB.

The Stockport Milling Company

Stockport, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1915.

Thomas McFeely Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:

We received your Middlings Finisher, have in installed and are well pleased with the work it is doing.

On a five minute test that was made with machine in use we made less Low Grade, two pounds less food and quality of flour just as good.

Wishing you success with your machines, we are,

Very truly yours,
The Stockport Mfg. Co.,
per W. M. Barnes.

Ask for Information About Our Trial Offer

Thos. McFeely Co.
Bourse Building
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BEST CLOTH CLEANER

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

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MILWAUKEE BAGS
PLUS THE "MILWAUKEE METHOD" OF PRINTING
—ATTRACTS, CATCHES, FETCHES, TRADE—
MILWAUKEE BAG CO-MILWAUKEE, WIS.
SALES OFFICES, KANSAS CITY,—MINNEAPOLIS,—CHICAGO,—TOLEDO.

BARRY-WEHMILLER MACHINERY CO.
St. Louis, Mo. Ft. Worth, Tex.

Rolls Re-corrugated
Rolls Re-ground

Mill Supplies
Dufour Bolting Cloth

Alfalfa Department

St. Louis, Mo., March 27, 1916.

Prices in altalfa meal and mixed feed market here last week were $1 easier. The market on the whole was very quiet. There has been little or no change in the molasses situation, this product still being extremely hard to obtain, and, of course, is more or less exasperating to mixers and very irksome. As in the week before, mixers are not taking any chances by making open quotations. Demand for alfalfa feeds at this time is from the South and Southeast principally. Some feed was shipped East, but there was very little new inquiry from that section. Some of the mixers in this section continue to buy molasses from California and other Pacific Coast states.

Basis St. Louis market, choice alfalfa meal is quoted at a range of $19.50 to $20.50 per ton, in sacks, while No. 2 is being offered as low as $14.50 per ton, or a difference of $6 per ton between the poorest and best grades of alfalfa meal. This is, of course, an indication of the out-of-line conditions prevailing this year.

Manufacturers of mixed feeds continue to quote dry feeds principally. Most alfalfa molasses feeds are quoted on a basis of 70 per cent meal and 30 per cent molasses, although some feed is being offered with 60 per cent meal and 40 per cent molasses. Top on molasses feed is $24.50 per ton, while grain mixed molasses alfalfa feeds are quoted up to $32.50 per ton, in new 100-lb. burlap bags. These prices are considerably higher than ruling quotations prevailing a year ago. Although alfalfa meal values are not as high as last year, molasses is on a much higher level, which accounts for the present level on molasses mixed feeds.

Kansas City, Mo., March 27, 1916.

Trade in alfalfa meal and mixed feeds on the Kansas City market and at interior points in the last week was the most unsatisfactory of the year. Jobbers and millers reported a diminished demand, with only scattered sales in small lots. The principal movement was on old orders, but the volume of shipments was light. Prices closed weak, with some recessions.

No. 2 alfalfa meal was quoted locally down to $13 and even somewhat lower in a number of instances. A week ago the range was between $14 and $15, but the market now rules between $13 and $14.50. Choice meal was mostly unchanged, at $18.50 to $19.50, with very few sales. No. 1 closed, at $16.75 to $18, with sales at the bottom figure. No. 1 was quoted between $17 and $18 a week ago.

Millers and jobbers again attributed the dull trade to the extraordinary molasses situation. Molasses showed strength all week at the highest prices ever quoted for that commodity. Besides, there was a scarcity of offerings of molasses. Some mixers manifested no interest in offerings of meal or molasses, on account of the very limited volume of business they have been doing and their inability to compete under present conditions with other commercial feeds. Mills generally were either idle or operating on limited schedules. This was reflected in Kansas City by a cessation of shipments of hay to mills in the Middle West, which placed large contracts with local dealers weeks ago. Advices from mills, including those of Colorado, indicated liberal stocks on hand.

Only scattered sales were made by mixers. A little alfalfa molasses feed was worked in Iowa at unchanged prices. A few sales were also made to the South, but that territory was a disappointing buyer. Mixers made an extremely light quantity of feed, their running time being as limited as at any other spring period in recent years.

Alfalfa hay trade was surprising. After having dropped as much as $2 a ton in the last fortnight, prices scored a reaction on reduced receipts. Compared with a week ago, the market today shows advances of $1 to $1.50 a ton. Receipts for the week ending Saturday were 262 cars, compared with 281 the preceding week and 355 a year ago. A fortnight ago the arrivals were 486 cars. The general opinion of the trade is that the present level of prices depends on the continuation of light receipts. Dry weather in Oklahoma was one of the week's bullish influences. There was little improvement in the demand.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked) — Choice, $18.50@19.50; No. 1, $16.75@18; No. 2, $13@14.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)— No. 1, $22.50@25; standard, $21.50@23.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.50@28.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15.50@16; No. 1, $14@15; standard, $10@13.50; No. 2, $7.50@9.50; No. 3, $5@7.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 27, 1916.

The alfalfa feed market is steady, with strength prevailing in the molasses feeds. Demand is on a fair scale and shipments are slow because of the embargoes and slow movement of freight. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22, f. o. b. Bufalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25.50 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $28.25.

Washington, D. C., March 27, 1916.

The Kornfalfa Milling Co., of Kansas City, has filed a brief with the Interstate Commerce Commission in its case attacking the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and other railroads on account of the rate of 33 cents per 100 lbs. applicable on refuse syrup from Colorado, Utah and other Western states to Kansas City, maintained by the roads. The milling concern argues that inasmuch as St. Louis gets a 36-cent rate the rate to Kansas City is discriminatory. There should be a wider differential between these rates to give Kansas City the full advantage of its geographical position, the brief contends, suggesting a 28-cent rate would be fair for Kansas City.

New Orleans, La., March 27, 1916.

Sales of alfalfa hay and products were confined to local demand, and were scattering and in small lots. Heavy receipts of alfalfa and timothy hay, the alfalfa grading up better than for some months, though little of it went as high as choice peagreen. The deliveries from first crop New Mexico and Arizona ranged from $20 to $22.50. Alfalfa meal was quoted at $19@20 for prime, $20.50@21.50 for No. 2 and $22@23 for No. 1. Mixed feeds were in better demand, though sales were confined to small lots for the dairy and stock trade. Southeastern business is stopped for New Orleans, the hostile rate adjustment throwing it to Memphis in the main. Grain mixed feeds were quoted from $25 to $30 per ton and molasses mixed from $28 to $33 per ton. Timothy averaged $22@23 per ton in carloads. Embargoes on all lines were off, but cars were decidedly scarce.

Chicago, Ill., March 27, 1916.

The alfalfa meal and mixed feed business in the Chicago market is not very encouraging. The combination of weather conditions, shortage of molasses and lack of sufficient transportation facilities reflected the restricted business. Prices are unchanged for the week just closed. Offerings are liberal, but the demand is light. Mixed feed business is almost at a standstill, and it is expected that there will be no relief in this quarter until there is some change in the molasses situation. Choice meal is quoted at $20@22.50; No. 1, $17@18.50; No. 2, $14@16; No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed, $22.50@23; No. 2, $21@21.60; grain molasses feed, $27.50@28.50; alfalfa grain feed, dry, $27@28.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The Erie Railroad is now accepting shipments of alfalfa meal for the East. However, demand in that territory has fallen off, so the removal of its embargo last week had little effect on the trade.

If enough acreage can be secured near Cozad, Neb., a Mr. Hughes, representing the Omaha Alfalfa Meal Mills, intends to build an alfalfa mill there. The company is well pleased with the field which Cozad presents for alfalfa cultivation.

Arrangements are being made for an alfalfa mill which is to be located at Crowley, Colo. The contract for the electric current and for the building and machinery has been let. Railway officials from Osowatomie and Supt. B. E. Sells, of Pueblo, have this work in charge. The new mill is to have a capacity of 60 tons in 10 hours.

The Hayward Alfalfa Warehouse Co., Kansas City, will begin the construction of a reinforced concrete alfalfa meal mill this week. The mill will have a capacity of five tons an hour. Williams grinders will be used. The Hayward company has just completed the erection of additional storage capacity. The new building is 30 feet high and 70 by 100 feet. This new storage gives the Hayward company facilities for carrying 150 cars of meal.

The Kansas State Agricultural College is again urging farmers of Kansas to grow more alfalfa. The college predicts that within the next 50 years alfalfa will be ranked as one of the most important forage crops in practically all states. Alfalfa production in Kansas, which is the leading grower, increased approximately 3,000 per cent in the last 25 years. "Alfalfa," the college says, "may be planted in Eastern Kansas in either spring or fall. In spring planting, however, failures are frequent, no matter how carefully the seeding is done."

Dry weather in Texas and Oklahoma is being watched closely by alfalfa hay dealers, as well as by millers. Oklahoma is the first important alfalfa grower without irrigation to put new hay on the Kansas City market each year. Continuation of dry weather in that state will reduce the yield of the first cutting and perhaps delay the movement. If dry weather continues in Texas that state may become a heavy buyer of alfalfa and meal. Texas reported a little rain near the close of last week in the western counties, but its southern section is still dry.

The Lamar Alfalfa Milling Co., Lamar, Colo., has taken out a membership in the National Hay Association. J. N. Moore & Sons, of Greenfield, who are also interested in alfalfa, are among the other new members of the national association. Alfalfa hay dealers of the West, who know more about the needs of the trade than the distributors of any other part of the country, made an unsuccessful attempt last year to obtain a revision of the National Hay Association rules on grading alfalfa. Perhaps success will attend their efforts this year, now that the national is gaining a larger membership in the association.

The Abilene Flour Mills Co., Abilene, Kan.: "Running night and day; flour business fair; slow locally; Eastern markets fair, Southern quiet; deferred shipment slow; millfeed improved. Growing wheat late, but fair."

The Hadley Milling Co., Olathe, Kan.: "Business poor, fair locally; Southern markets fair; Eastern markets, none; deferred shipment fair. Condition of wheat 100 per cent."

The Federated Mills Co., Morgansville, Kan.: "Running 24 hours; business fair; good locally; Eastern fair, Southern slow; deferred shipment very good; millfeed slow. Growing wheat damaged considerably; too early to indicate much."

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If You Want Meal--We Have It
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POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller with some reliable company. Prefer position where I can in time, and after satisfactory trial, obtain interest in the business. I am 39 years old and single, and have had 18 years' experience with both spring and winter wheat in mills of 100 to 200 bbls. capacity. No old, worn-out mills considered at any price, unless the owner is willing to make good. Speak German. State wages to save time. Address Box 338, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, Kent, Ohio.

POSITION WANTED—Have represented lately responsible mill for period of time in Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska. Correspondence desired from parties wanting man for this or other territories. Open April 15. Good reason for leaving last territory. Age 26; married and sober. Several years' experience in wholesale and retail selling. Address Box 339, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a mill of 50 bbls. and up, or would buy an interest in a good-paying small mill. Have had lifetime experience in milling business. Address Julius Peterson, Papillion, Neb.

WANTED—Situation as manager with good mill desiring to place its output to better advantage. Am thoroughly competent; have past record to show my ability, both as buying and merchandising grain and mill products. Will consider either salary or salary and share of profits. Box 340, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A thoroughly sober, industrious and capable man for taking charge of the manufacturing end, also to be conversant with the selling end of a molasses and poultry feed business. No has-beens need apply. Plant being arranged for turning out about 10 cars of molasses and poultry feed of the very best grades per day. Advise present position, full qualifications, age and references, also salary desired. Box 325, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Miller to take charge of a 50-bbl. mill. Steady position. Address Herreid Milling Co., Herreid, S. D.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—150-bbl. flour mill, situated in the Turkey wheat belt of Kansas; doing good business and money-maker. For particulars, address Box 333, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Secondhand alfalfa meal packer. Capacity not less than 40 sacks per hour. Crown Feed Co., Independence, Kan.

What the Mills Are Doing.

Gallatin Valley Milling Co., Belgrade, Mont.: "Running 24 hours; business is fair; good locally. Most mills in this state have larger stock than usual at this time. Growing wheat poor."

Ewart & Lake, Groveland, Neb.: "Running 11 hours; business only fair, and good locally. Eastern and Southern markets very slow. Nothing for deferred shipment. Millfeed active. Heavy snow covering on growing wheat; think condition excellent."

C. A. Gambrill Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md.: "Running 24 hours; business good, fair locally. Eastern and Southern fair. Millfeed dull. Rather too early to tell condition of wheat."

The Nickel Plate Milling Co., Painesville, O.: "Business improving. Running 11 hours. Millfeed slow. Growing wheat poor. Small acreage."

Federal Milling Co., Lockport, N. Y.: "Running mill 90 per cent. Business fair; deferred shipment quiet now; bran firm; middlings easy. Wheat well covered with snow."

Pfeffer Milling Co., Lebanon, Ill.: "Running 24 hours; flour business fair in all markets, also deferred shipment. Millfeed in good demand. Growing wheat fair."

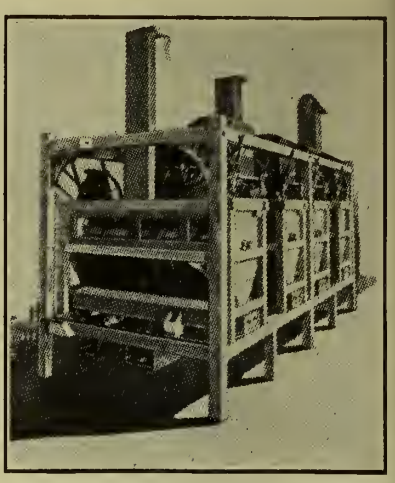
Wolff Milling Co., New Haven, Mo.: "Running about three 12-hour days per week; business poor, fair locally. Decline in wheat stops buying in Southern markets. Do not care to sell for deferred shipment. Millfeed in good demand. Wheat very poor from reports."

Millstadt Milling Co., Millstadt, Ill.: "Running 12 hours; business fair. Deferred shipment good; millfeed fair. Wheat damaged about 30 per cent."

Ph. H. Postel Milling Co., Mascoutah, Ill.: "Running 12 hours. Flour business fair. Southern markets fair. Millfeed shows some advance. Growing crop considerably damaged but too early to fix actual percent of damage."

Kingfisher Mill & Elevator Co., Kingfisher, Ok.: "Running 24 hours; business good, locally very good; Eastern markets good, Southern fair; deferred shipment, none; millfeed weak. Condition of growing wheat good, 100 per cent."

Nu-Way Flour Mill



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Bemis ability to serve—backed by 57 years of bag-making for millers—is based on thorough organization and manifold facilities.

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A Bemis-made bag does not mean that we have merely sewed and printed it; it means that we have woven the cloth, sewed the bag with thread spun in a Bemis mill and printed it with Bemis-made ink.

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Favors Merchant Marine

Southwestern Millers' League Recommends Plan to Increase Ocean Shipping.

Experience of millers and exporters f grain and flour during the past ear is not unlike that of other indusries with export business. Scarcity f ocean room, advancing freight ates, delays and congestion at seaoard have multiplied. The United tates may regain after the war what as been lost during the war. It is a ational and political problem which irectly affects the milling industry. . E. Moses, of Kansas City, brought his vital question to the attention of he Southwestern Millers' League and ell considered resolutions were dopted. Millers everywhere should all these resolutions to the attention f their congressmen and their local olitical conventions. Even if the war nds before congressional action imroves the shipping situation, the lose of the war will increase the neessity of adequate shipping to handle he business offered for ocean transort.

"Whereas, the membership of the outhwestern Millers' League includes illers of the states of Kansas, Neraska, Oklahoma, Missouri and Colorado, a territory comprising one of he great agricultural districts of the nited States; and

"Whereas, the local consumption of rm products in this territory is not excess of 20 to 25 per cent of the gricultural products produced, and nless free marketing of the surplus aised can be maintained by reason of aving the consuming markets of the orld available, we realize that the roducer, the farmer and the manuacturer cannot enjoy the prosperity which each is entitled by his laors; and

"Whereas, transportation facilities, y rail to the seacoasts and adequate s well as economical ocean transortation, are necessary for the future evelopment of our territory; and

"Whereas, owing to the inadequate cean transportation service now vailable from the different seaports f our country to the markets of the orld, we feel this serious handicap to marked degree; and

"Whereas, there has been recently roposed by our national government overcome this obstacle of inadeuate ocean transportation and to gain build up our merchant marine a recognized standard so that the nited States may take its entitled lace among the great shipping naons of the world, be it, therefore,

"Resolved, by the Southwestern illers' League, in session at Kansas ity, this 29th day of March, 1916, hat we do hereby petition the admintration at Washington, and Congress ow in session, that some workable, asible bill be enacted wherein the deral government may give its ower of finances and credit to assist the development of this meritorius and needed enterprise; and be it rther

"Resolved, That, as it appears to be gainst the policy of the federal govnment to enter into actual trade ompetition by operating under absote federal ownership of any enterise in competition with individual wnership, we believe that the desired needs might be effected by the United States lending financial aid to the creation of an adequate merchant marine service that may be available in the proper economical marketing of our surplus raw material and manufactured products; and we submit the following suggestions, for which serious consideration is respectfully requested:

"First—That the government shall create sufficient funds so that individual firms or corporations may obtain as a loan 80 per cent of the total cost of any steamship vessel that is to be registered under the American flag, charging a maximum interest charge per annum of 2½ to 3 per cent, with proper provision of protection to the government, making such loan or loans, a requirement being made that such loan shall be paid in 20 equal annual payments, beginning not later than three years from date vessel is to be put into service.

"Second—That vessels so constructed under the proposed act shall be built in conformity with the requirements of the federal government Naval Board, and all such vessels shall be subject to the call and disposal of the federal government whenever needs arise so that such vessels may be termed an auxiliary naval fleet for use of the government; and that such provisions be made as will protect the owner for the time so used while in the service of the federal government.

"Third — That proper provision should be required as to reports of earnings and position of vessels at all times, and that the federal government will cause vessels to be insured at the owners' expense for at least the amount of the money advanced by the government to the owners, so that the government may be fully protected in case of accident or loss.

"We believe that with such a law enacted individual firms and corporations engaged in marketing of products, raw materials or manufactured articles will create subsidiary shipping companies whereby adequate economical ocean transportation will be available, so that such articles and products may be freely marketed as demand is created at competitive prices with other nations.

"We believe that with an adequate merchant marine the farmers, manufacturers and merchants of the United States will be able to reach out into the markets of the world with the surplus produced by them, without being handicapped by the exorbitant ocean charges that have prevailed, as compared with the preferred rates that have been given to and enjoyed by the competitors in other nations, who have had the support of the ocean carriers in marketing their products by reason of such carriers being more or less under the control of their own government or individual merchants and manufacturers.

"We believe that such a law would immediately result in rapidly building up a merchant marine service second to none among the nations of the world and would greatly broaden the market of American manufacturers and merchants in foreign trade."

Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kan.: "Running 18 hours; business fair; nothing from Eastern and Southern markets; for deferred, 1,500 bbls.; millfeed demand fair. Crop good."

Walhalla Roller Mill Co., Walhalla, N. D.: "Flour business fair; millfeed good. Three feet of snow on crop."

New York Millers Meet

Annual Meeting at Buffalo—High Lake Rates a Handicap to Their Business.

The New York State Millers' Association held its annual meeting at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, on March 28. Officers were elected as follows: W. V. Hamilton, Caledonia, president, who was re-elected; C. H. Cochran, Buffalo, vice-president, succeeding G. P. Urban; George Motley, Rochester, treasurer, re-elected. The treasurer's report showed a balance of $507, after making expenditures of $2,148.44. A principal topic discussed was the great congestion now existing on the railroads, which is hampering the movement of flour. A committee composed of C. H. Cochran, A. L. Draper and W. H. Duffett was appointed to urge the railroad officials to assist the forwarding of flour as much as possible, so that mills may be kept running and consumers not suffer for lack of food supplies. It was stated that unless relief comes soon it is probable that flour will be a scarce article in some towns and cities.

Another subject taken up was the discrimination effected against Eastern millers by the present high freight rates on grain down the lakes. These are several times the ordinary figures, and the result is that wheat costs so much as to throw the market out of line and to give more than the usual amount of business to Northwestern millers. If grain rates continue high all the season the millers will continue to be handicapped. The executive committee soon to be appointed by President Hamilton will be instructed to keep in touch with the subject of flour and grain rates.

The dinner which followed the meeting was attended by 43 millers and grain men, and a new and taking feature was piano music and singing, which livened up things greatly. A. P. Husband, secretary of the Millers' National Federation, addressed the diners in an interesting talk in which he discussed definitions and standards of flour, the change in classification of freight, the defamation of white bread and the attempted repeal of the mixed-flour law. He was followed by F. J. Lingham, on standardization of grain grades.

The list of those present was as follows:

From Buffalo—F. F. Henry, C. H. Cochran, Richard Baird, W. H. Burk, H. M. Young, L. G. Reineman, R. P. Drake, of the Washburn-Crosby Co.; W. J. McKibbin and John G. Howells, of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.; G. W. Olmsted and John C. Cobb, of the Niagara Falls Milling Co.; F. E. Ogden and H. J. Diefenbach, of the Banner Milling Co.; G. P. Urban, of the George Urban Milling Co.; Edmund Thomas and H. H. Richardson, of Whitney & Gibson; Charles Kennedy, R. P. Kennedy and A. B. Black, of Charles Kennedy & Co.; Fred E. Pond, secretary, and C. H. Ball.

From Rochester—W. H. Duffett, of J. A. Hinds & Co.; George G. Davis and M. C. Bristol, of the J. G. Davis Co.; A. H. Case and Walter C. Schmidt, of the Van Vechten Milling Co.; George Motley, of the Moseley & Motley Milling Co.

From Lockport—F. J. Lingham and W. P. S. Johnson, of the Federal Milling Co.; W. J. Brewer, of the Thompson Milling Co.

From other points: A. P. Husband, Chicago; Howard T. Roberts, of Roberts Bros., Batavia; H. S. Olmsted, of the Shelby Mills, Medina; Henry G. Henshaw, of the Griggs & Ball Co., East Aurora; Charles O. R. Bell, of Bill, Bell & Co., Ogdensburg; J. B. Light, of Light Bros., Avon; William Dickey, of the Galbraith Milling Co., Mt. Morris; F. M. Richards, of the Star Roller Mills, Alexander; A. L. Draper, of the Victor Milling Co., Victor; O. F. Houck and E. W. H. Halser, of the Philip Houck Milling Co., Tonawanda; W. V. Hamilton, Caledonia; O. C. Lake, of Ewart & Lake, Groveland.

Southwestern Crop Prospects.

Kansas City, Mo., April 3, 1916.

Further improvement was witnessed in the last week in wheat crop conditions in the Southwest. Kansas and Nebraska, particularly, sent optimistic advices on the progress of the crop. Oklahoma and Texas reports showed some improvement for the week, but these states, as well as Missouri, cannot claim as favorable conditions as those which prevail in Kansas and Nebraska.

Moisture during the week was scattered, being heaviest in Texas. Temperatures were moderate.

Kansas again sent a number of complaints of the presence of harmful insects, but these advices had little influence in modifying the optimistic feeling which prevails over the Kansas promise. Stafford County, in Kansas, reported damage to wheat from the army worm. On the other hand, there were reports here today indicating that farmers in scattered portions of the state were reducing their estimates on the damage during the winter since the recent rainfall.

Most of the week's advices from Missouri tended to confirm earlier complaints of poor prospects.

A New Kansas City Mill.

Kansas City, Mo., April 3, 1916.

Negotiations are pending, it is reported here, for the construction of a large new mill in North Kansas City. The North Kansas City Development Co., in which Armour-Swift capital is interested, has been endeavoring for months to obtain a mill for the town of North Kansas City, which it has laid out across the Missouri River, in Clay County, Mo. It was stated today that the negotiations had progressed to a point which may result in some definite announcement of plans for the mill by Wednesday.

The Gateway Milling Co., Kansas City, has leased the plant of the American Linseed Co. The Gateway company plans to provide storage capacity for 150,000 bus. of kafir corn and milo maize. It will also install cleaning and grinding machinery. The plant now has two steel tanks and a storage capacity of 30 cars of sacked products. The Gateway company reports an extensive demand for kafir corn and milo maize from distillers.

Wichita Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.: "Running 24 hours; business fair, good locally; Eastern and Southern markets fair; deferred shipment excellent; millfeed good. Crop 102 per cent."

City Mill & Elevator Co., Emporia, Kan.: "Running 24 hours; business fair; no business in Eastern; Southern markets good; deferred shipment fair; millfeed good. Growing crop fair."

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The Millers' Inter-Insurance Exchange.

The plan of organization and operation of the Millers' Inter-Insurance Exchange, which is being promoted in the Southwest, has met the approval and support of many millers. Success in other lines of insurance which follow the same general plan have encouraged millers to believe that they have secured a panacea which will really cure the greatest evil of the milling business—repudicitis.

How are flour contracts to be insured? And will not this plan put a premium on reckless selling? These questions are nearly always asked by millers when the plan is first presented. To answer the last question first, all flour contracts are not to be insured. The experience of millers with their mutual fire insurance companies and the more recent experience with the millers' mutual casualty company have demonstrated that prevention of a loss has been fully as important as payment for a loss after it occurs. The inspection of risks and the care of the property insured are primary reasons for the success attained by mutual insurance. The principle is right and has been demonstrated by many years of experience. Why not apply it to flour contracts and eliminate a great evil in the milling business?

There will be just as much flour sold and used in the United States if sold one car at a time and for 15 to 30 days' shipment as if sold 10 cars at a time and for 90 days' shipment. The speculative feature, beyond the control of the miller, exists in the uncertainty of long-time contracts for deferred delivery. The genesis of the trouble is not in the fluctuating markets alone, but in the way the contracts are made. Millers have floundered around from meeting to meeting and from one sales contract to another, and have adopted plenty of good sales contracts, but failed in their observance, or, rather, they were not used.

Millers say the moral effect upon the buyers will be effectual and will make the inter-insurance exchange worth all it costs. Pardon the suggestion, but if the exchange can prevent the millers from selling on unbusinesslike terms the moral effect will be as strong as that which prevents buyers from repudiating contracts. If the exchange insists on furnishing the form of contract and insists upon it being used in each instance when insurance is secured or indemnity paid, is not that exactly what orgaizations of millers have been trying to do for years and have manifestly failed? The exchange can be the means of putting backbone in weak vertebrae of millers and a fear of legal action vigorously enforced in the minds of buyers who have regarded an order for flour as an option to take the goods if the market advanced and the subject of petty excuses if the market declined.

The details of the exchange have been carefully considered and pronounced legal. The pledge has been given that millers are going to operate it and be responsible for its management. It is recognized that the undertaking is a large one and will require ample funds and able management in its initial steps. It must be strong enough at the beginning to really handle the business of its initial subscribers and the capacity to enlarge until the entire country is included in its operations.

While the plan is not new in its suggestion, the Millers' Inter-Insurance Exchange has gone beyond discussion and the membership so far subscribed in the Southwest is representative. The plan will be presented to millers in other sections and must win or fail in the response made for support. Milling and Grain News believes the plan is the best which has been presented along these lines, and has confidence that it will be supported and operated by millers along comprehensive and purely mutual lines. Thus its success will be assured, for there is no question of the necessity and the field for the operations of such an organization.

Up or Down—The Wheat Situation.

Which way will the trail in the wheat market lead—up or down? That is a question the entire trade is busily asking. If history repeats with last year's movement, as it has done until recently, the market should advance further, as last year, after a violent break in prices of 30 cents a bushel in late February, much the same as was experienced recently, values mounted rapidly in March and April, and in early May sold back very close to the high-record quotations of early February. In the middle of May, however, the market went to pieces, and from a high of $1.67 for May wheat in Chicago the break never stopped until $1.37 was reached, and the closing trade on the option was $1.39. Even then July wheat continued to decline, and from the February high of $1.43⅝ dropped to $1 in May. The liquidation lasted throughout the summer, after many fitful rallies, and in the fall September wheat sold below 90 cents, before a permanent change in the market came.

If one compares the present recovery of 8 cents from the recent decline with last year's movement, history is repeating, as it has in nearly all the wide price changes on this crop, but the big question is whether the present advance is to extend anywhere near as wide as last year, or if conditions are not such, from the statistical standpoint, as to eliminate the possibility of any such recovery, especially as the advance in prices in March this year, after the February break, was nothing like the upturn in the corresponding period a year ago after the big break.

While this year's winter wheat crop started on an acreage 11.3 per cent under last year, unless crop damage develops on almost a record-breaking scale there is every reason to believe that, with the carry-over of the old crop reserves and the new yield, there will be equally as much wheat in the country at harvest this fall as last fall, as reserves were practically exhausted on the end of the last crop, and even then values went all to pieces. In addition to this, the movement of wheat to primary markets now is almost as heavy as last year, and there is no indication that the supply is exhausted, while at the same time the domestic visible supply is nearly 20,000,000 bushels in excess of last year and Canada has a visible of nearly three times that of a year ago. Taking the world's crop, the total is around 70,000,000 bushels over last year, and we are only three months from harvest and the foreign demand for wheat has practically dried up, despite the long decline in values. Furthermore, the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, in a recent report, said that the world's wheat acreage would prove practically the same as last year, with the shortage in the United States about made up in several other countries of Europe. Exports of wheat and flour since last July are some 30,000,000 bushels under a year ago, despite the fact that last year's crop was a record-breaker of 1,000,000,000 bushels. Last, but not least, the foreign political situation may develop extreme bearishness over night. There is daily talk of Turkey suing for a separate peace, which might open the Dardanelles to Russian wheat, where the surplus of two crops has been shut off from outside markets. On the other hand, should the United States sever relations with Germany there is little doubt that a bad break would result from frightened selling, even if intrinsically this factor should not be receiving the support that the trade is attaching to it.

It would seem, then, that unless crop damage of material magnitude develops the "bear" on wheat will have an "ace in the hole" throughout the spring and summer months that may be good over night for many cents on political developments, while, if not, supplies will prove sufficient ultimately to drag values down on merit alone. Of course, the "crop killers" will howl to earn their salaries, but present weather conditions are about all that winter wheat could desire; and if the killers are to howl they will no doubt be forced to fall back on Hessian fly damage in the very near future, and never in any one year has Hessian fly very materially reduced the winter wheat crop.

Montana Flour Mills Co., Lewistown, Mont.: "Running 24 hours; flour business quiet; millfeed active."

What the Mills Are Doing.

P. Haupt, New Athens, Ill.: "Running 10 hours; flour business dull Southern markets quiet; light deferred shipment; millfeed in good demand. Growing wheat crop about 6[illegible] per cent of last year's."

A. J. Keiser Flour Mills, Mt. Olive Ill.: "Running 15 hours daily; business fair; also locally; only ship Chicago bakers; little deferred shipment Too early to say much about wheat crop. However, weather condition lately have improved condition at least 10 per cent. Fair outlook."

Mound City Mill Co., Mound City Mo.: "Running eight hours; business fair, also locally; Eastern and Southern markets slow; no deferred shipment; millfeed good. Crop a little backward; acreage small."

Black Bros., Blue Springs, Neb., "Running 18 hours; business good t established trade; millfeed in strong demand. Growing wheat excellent."

H. K. James Milling Co., Tiffin, O., "Running mill 10 hours: business i dull, fair locally; millfeed brisk. Cro very, very poor."

Claflin Mill & Elevator Co., Claflin Kan.: "Running 24 hours; business fair; Eastern markets slow the pas month, and Southern quiet; deferre shipment fair; millfeed good deman at advanced price. Crop good, excep a good deal of fly talk and some dam aged fields."

Universal Mill Co., Claflin, Kan. "Running 24 hours; business fair Southern and Eastern markets poor not booking for deferred shipment millfeed is good. Condition of cro 100 per cent."

Edger Mill Co., Central City, Neb. "Running half time; business improving, good; millfeed good. Opinion vary as to crop. Think below average."

Terrell Milling Co., Terrell, Tex. "Running half time; business very good; Eastern and Southern market nil; slow deferred shipment; millfeed good. Crop in bad condition."

Akron Milling Co., Sioux City, Ia. "Running 10 hours; business fair millfeed in fair demand. Too early to report on crop."

The Blue Rapids Milling & Elevator Co., Blue Rapids, Kan.: "At present running 11 hours; flour business fair locally; Eastern slow, Southern markets none; millfeed good. Crop not as good as last year."

Phoenix Milling Co., Sacramento Cal.: "Running 12 hours; flour business fair locally; none for deferre shipment; sell all millfeed we make Crop fair to good."

Black Bros., Beatrice, Neb.: "Running 11 hours; flour business fair good locally; nothing for deferre shipment; no inquiry from Eastern markets; Southern good; millfeed excellent demand. Growing wheat 9[illegible] per cent."

Elizabethville Milling Co., Elizabethville, Pa.: "Running 12 to 24 hours flour business fairly good; good locally; Eastern and Southern slow at present; plenty for deferred shipment; millfeed in big demand. Crop fine."

Southwestern Millers League

Successful Meeting at Kansas City—Inter-Insurance and Merchant's Marine Favored.

The following officers and directors of the Southwestern Millers' League were elected at the annual meeting held at Kansas City on March 28 and 29:

President—L. E. Moses, Kansas City.

First Vice-President—George Sohlberg, Oklahoma City.

Second Vice-President—J. W. Moore, Wichita.

Secretary—C. V. Topping, Wichita.

Treasurer—H. K. Schaefer, Omaha.

Directors—S. P. Kramer, Topeka; E. S. Rea, Coffeyville; H. Dittmer, El Reno; M. E. Humphrey, Chickasha; A. C. Leflang, Lexington; H. E. Gooch, Lincoln; A. J. Eisenmeyer, Springfield, Mo.; J. E. McSwigan, Denver, Colo.

President L. E. Moses appointed the following standing committees at the close of the Wednesday morning session:

Traffic—Chauncy Abbott, Sr., Schuyler, Neb.; H. Lassen, Wichita, Kan.: C. L. Roos, Wellington, Kan.; George Sohlberg, Oklahoma City, Ok.; A. J. Eisenmeyer, Springfield, Mo.; H. L. Johnstone, Denver, Colo.; M. B. McNair, Lyons, Kan.

Membership—H. Lassen, Wichita, Kan.; C. L. Aller, Crete, Neb.; John Ruth, Kingfisher, Ok.; J. A. McSwigan, Denver, Colo.; C. E. Curran, Concordia, Kan.; Samuel Plant, St. Louis.

Legislation—A. J. Hunt, Arkansas City, Kan.; K. E. Humphrey, El Reno. Ok.; H. E. Gooch, Lincoln, Neb.; J. E. McSwigan, Denver, Colo.; David G. Page, Topeka.

Insurance—A. Fassler, Topeka; A. C. Leflang, Lexington, Neb.; F. O. Jones, Oklahoma City.

Sales Contract—Chauncy Abbott, Jr., Schuyler, Neb.; C. W. Hunter. Wellington, Kan.; H. Dittmer, El Reno, Ok.

The annual meeting of the Southwestern Millers' League brought out a representative attendance of millers from Southwestern states, the sessions were well attended and subjects considered thoroughly discussed. There is a continuation of enthusiasm, which was often expressed at the meeting, for the work of the league as it has been carried on during the past year.

In his annual report Secretary C. V. Topping reviewed some of the important matters which have been handled by the league during the year, leaving details to be reported by chairmen of committees. The financial report showed that the expenses, due to numerous hearings and conferences with government officials, had exceeded the revenue from dues. President Lassen suggested a vigorous campaign for new members among the millers of the Southwest who have not joined the league, and that the dues be increased, if necessary, to carry out the work of the league, which he strongly urged was worth many times what it had cost individual firms.

L. E. Moses, chairman of the traffic committee, reported more in detail on the question of estimated weights than any other question, and showed how the representation of the league with railroad officials and the Western Weighing Association had modified the proposed increases and had largely benefited Southwestern mills. A discussion of weights on feed showed that some mills shipped 100 lbs. net, but the general practice was 99 lbs. net in burlaps and the trade generally accepted that weight and the railroads accepted billing of 400 even-weight sacks for 40,000 lbs. as correct. Experience and repeated checking of weights had shown that feed was over weight in many cases when loaded. The California flour rate had been changed back to 65 cents for flour and 58 cents for wheat, with a lower rate from the Northwest, and Mr. Moses expressed the view that the Southwest must secure a water rate hy way of the Panama Canal, and, to be competitive, this rate should be 55 cents. Mr. Moses also referred to ocean transportation, which was taken up at a later session.

In the absence of Chairman A. J. Hunt, Mr. Moses also made a report for the committee on standardization of flour and gave the history of the several hearings and the results obtained by the representatives of Southwestern milling interests. He said that was an undue fear of what the government would require and of the effect it would have on the industry. He suggested a benefit in the moisture content standard, as it might determine the validity of claims for short weights at market centers because of natural evaporation during shipment.

President L. E. Moses, Kansas City.

Millers' meetings nearly all develop an animated discussion of the evils following long-time sales. J. E. McSwigan, of Denver, opened this discussion. He said the present market situation had brought more trouble from small dealers than the larger jobbers. He had thought that the league should have a department for handling repudiated contracts and an effort should be made to limit the time of shipment on forward sales. Some mills confined sales to 30 to 60 days' shipment and others from 60 days to six months. A. C. Lefland did not think a uniform time for delivery could be secured, as these contracts depended on the size of the mill, the class of buyers sold and other details. E. S. Rea said it was the carload buyer that made the most trouble and that the matter was very important. Theodore F. Ismert started a discussion of the proposed Millers' Inter-Insurance Exchange, which a committee had been considering for several days. Mr. Ismert and Mr. H. Dittmer outlined the form of organization, some of the details of the work proposed and the basis of membership.

President Lassen appointed as Auditing Committee John Ruth, C. W. Hunter and Chauncy Abbott, Jr., and committee on nominations H. Dittmer, A. C. Lefland and R. G. Goertz. The latter committee reported the names of new officers, and directors were elected after a caucus of delegates from each state was held.

At the session Wednesday morning, after a discussion of contracts with brokers which would more clearly define the terms of their representation, it was voted to favor and endorse a contract with brokers which would provide for the payment of commission only after the shipment had been made and draft paid by the purchaser. The delay of payments on arrival drafts at New York City also had considerable interest, and it was decided to endeavor to reach an understanding with New York buyers which would assure more prompt payment or reimbursement of the interest which had accrued.

A letter from M. B. McNair, of Lyons, regarding the work of the Federal Trade Commission in the improvement of business practices and accounting brought out a discussion of the cost of manufacture and the plan of formulating figures and reports through the directors which would furnish a guide and a means of comparison to all members of the league.

The Millers' Inter-Insurance Exchange was endorsed by a committee report made by Mr. Dittmer and Mr. Sohlberg, and several subscriptions to the exchange were secured.

The resolutions on page seven, favoring government assistance for a merchant marine, were adopted. The necessity of relief and more facilities after the war was emphasized by President Moses and Mr. Lefland suggested that the best means of reaching the congressmen was through the county conventions of both political parties.

The following were in attendance at the meeting:

Kansas—Arthur Moses, Burlington; C. M. Lord, Wamego; William Hossack, Delphos; C. W. Hunter, Wellington; E. S. Rea, Coffeyville; A. M. Williams, Hays City; Otto Swaller, Clay Center; F. E. Goodrich, Topeka; David Page, Topeka; W. A. Chain, Abilene; R. G. Goertz, Newton; J. H. Karnes, Oswego; David Lukens, Atchison; H. J. Walter, Tonganoxie; A. Fassler, Topeka; R. F. Malaby, Ellsworth.

Wichita—H. Lassen, C. V. Topping, F. D. Stevens, J. B. Hupp, J. W. Moore.

Oklahoma—John Ruth, Kingfisher; F. O. Jones, Oklahoma City; H. Dittmer, El Reno; George Sohlberg, Oklahoma City; W. G. Patton, Chickasha; A. J. Stone, El Reno.

Nebraska—Chauncy Abbott, Jr., Schuyler; A. C. Leflang, Lexington; R. S. Dickinson, Ravenna; H. K. Schaffer, Omaha.

Missouri—Samuel Plant and W. B. Burns, St. Louis; J. F. Forster, Lexington; L. E. Moses, C. W. Wright, W. E. Ruckman, Hugo Roos, R. E. Sterling, R. W. Lightburne, Jr., F. J. Murphy, Henry Ismert, J. B. R. Wilcox, T. F. Ismert, W. H. Marshall and Fred Williamson, Kansas City; G. H. Wittram, Joplin.

J. E. McSwigan, Denver; Charles F. Rock, Chicago.

What the Mills Are Doing.

Solomon Valley Milling Co., Osborne, Kan.: "Running 12 hours; flour business dead; locally dull; Eastern and Southern dull; none for deferred shipment; millfeed good. Crop is 80 per cent of average. Ground getting dry, and it is very windy, and thin stand on part of fields."

J. H. Cain & Sons, Jacksonville, Ill.: "Running 10 hours; business rotten; millfeed fair. Acreage 20 per cent short, badly winter killed, and farmers are plowing up wheat. Looks bad in this section."

Huegely Milling Co., Nashville, Ill.: "Running 11 hours; flour business dull; millfeed in good demand. Crop in poor condition."

Southern Illinois Milling & Elevator Co., Murphysvoro, Ill.: "Less than half-time run; flour business good locally; Southern markets poor; millfeed good local trade. Crop 60 per cent of normal."

Local flour men are looking forward to lower rates on flour to New Orleans by the Bernhard barge line, which starts from St. Louis to New Orleans early in April. Four steel barges will be operated in its service soon, one being already completed and will arrive here April 25.

The Tearose Brand Decision

Ruling in Famous Trademark Case Involving Three Mills—Estabtablishes a Precedent.

(Continued From Last Week.)

It results from the general priniples thus far discussed that trademark rights, like others that rest in user, may be lost by abandonment, non-user, laches or acquiescence. Abandonment, in the strict sense, rests upon an intent to abandon; and we have no purpose to qualify the authority of Saxlehner vs. Eisner & Mendelson Co., 179 U. S. 19, 31, to that effect. As to laches and acquiescence, it has been repeatedly held, in cases where defendants acted fraudulently or with knowledge of plaintiffs' rights, that relief by injunction would be accorded, although an accounting of profits should he denied. McLean vs. Fleming, 96 U. S. 245, 257; Menendez vs. Holt, 128 U. S. 514, 523; Saxlehner vs. Eisner & Mendelson Co., 179 U. S. 19, 39. So much must be regarded as settled. But cases differ according to their circumstances, and neither of those cited is in point with the present. Allowing to the Allen & Wheeler firm and corporation the utmost that the proofs disclose in their favor, they have confined their use of the "Tea Rose" trademark to a limited territory, leaving the southeastern states untouched. Even if they did not know—and it does not appear that they did know—that the Hanover Company was doing so, they must be held to have taken the risk that some innocent party might, during their 40 years of inactivity, hit upon the same mark and expend money and effort in building up a trade in flour under it. If, during the long period that has elapsed since the last specified sale of Allen & Wheeler "Tea Rose"—this was "in the later 70's"—that flour has been sold in other parts of the United States, excluding the southeastern states, no clearer evidence of abandonment by non-user of trademark rights in the latter field could reasonably be asked for. And when it appears, as it does, that the Hanover Company in good faith and without notice of the Allen & Wheeler mark has expended much money and effort in building up its trade in the southeastern market, so that "Tea Rose" there means Hanover Company's flour and nothing else, the Allen & Wheeler Company is estopped to assert trademark infringement as to that territory.

The extent and character of that territory, and its remoteness from that in which the Allen & Wheeler mark is known, are circumstances to be considered. Alabama alone—to say nothing of the other states in question—has an area of over 50,000 square miles, and by the census of 1910 contained a population of more than 2,000,000. Its most northerly point is more than 250 miles south of Cincinnati, which is the nearest point at which sales of Allen & Wheeler "Tea Rose" are shown to have been made, and these at a time antedating by approximately 40 years the commencement of the present controversy. We are not dealing with a case where the junior appropriator of a trademark is occupying territory that would probably be reached by the prior user in the natural expansion of his trade, and need pass no judgment upon such a case. Under the circumstances there are here presented, to permit the Allen & Wheeler Company to use the mark in Alabama, to the exclusion of the Hanover Company, would take the trade and good will of the latter company—built up at much expense and without notice of the former's rights—and confer it upon the former, to the com-

(Continued on Page 13.)

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., April 3, 1916.

Flour business failed to improve with most mills of Kansas City and the Southwest in the last week. There was a lack of activity in the domestic and export markets. Shipping directions on old orders, however, showed an increase.

Moderate advances were made in prices, but quotations did not follow the rises in wheat as closely as in other weeks this year. This, it seemed, was partly due to the greater competition prevailing for business in the slack market. At the close best patent was quoted at $4.80@5.35, jute, Kansas City, the advance being as much as 15c. On straights at the close prevailing quotations were $4.55@5, jute, Kansas City.

While the bullishness displayed in wheat induced some buyers to give orders for shipment of previous bookings more freely, it did not seem to stimulate new buying. In domestic markets, the sales were largely to that portion of the trade forced to purchase for immediate requirements. There seemed to be little difference in the character of the sales between any portion of the country. Buyers were said to be manifesting, as heretofore, a lack of confidence in current prices. A little inquiry was noted for deferred shipment, but no business of any importance was reported.

Competition was again reported in the East from flour being resold there by brokerage interests and other buyers who had contracted ahead. This competition was said to be one of the restricting influences in the Eastern markets.

The export trade situation was unfavorable. Some mills reported bids as much as three shillings out of line. Others claimed an absence of foreign interest.

Clears showed strength. Demand improved in domestic markets, especially the East. First clear flour ruled at $3.90@4.50, jute, Kansas City, and second clear at $3.15@3.80, jute.

* * *

Inactivity ruled again in the market for soft wheat flour. The amount of new sales to the South was light. Prices as much as 20c a bbl. in some instances, best patents being quoted as high as $5.70. Attention was given by the trade generally to the fact that the week's crop reports indicated the most unfavorable conditions in the soft wheat belt of the United States. Soft wheat scored sharp advances, but the upward trend of the market appeared to be without influence on buying in the South. The cotton states bought only to meet actual current requirements.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, April-May shipment, $4.45@5; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.90@4.50; second clear, $3.15@3.80.

Improved Demand for Millfeed.

Demand for millfeed improved in the last week. Bran showed the greatest improvement. Trade in shorts was better, the tone of the market being helped by lighter offerings. Mills reported sales locally, to the South and to the East.

Bran closed with sales at 91@92c, against 87@88c a week ago. Many mills described the demand for bran as excellent.

Brown shorts sold principally at $1. Gray ruled between $1.08 and $1.10. White shorts were quoted at $1.12@1.15. Fancy white middlings ruled between $1.15 and $1.35.

Receipts of millfeed on the Kansas City market in March from interior mills were 116 cars, compared with 157 cars in February and 66 cars in March, 1915 The shipments from this market for March were 835 cars, compared with 742 cars in February and 850 cars in March, 1915.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 91@92c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, $1; gray shorts, $1.08@1.10; fancy white middlings, $1.15@1.35; red dog, $1.30@1.40.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 59,400 bbls. of flour last week, compared with 58,700 bbls. the preceding week, 59,000 a fortnight ago, and 39,200 bbls a year ago. The week's production included 5,500 bbls. of soft wheat flour, against 5,500 the previous week and 4,500 last year.

Lighter Sales of Wheat Again.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City last week were 397 cars, compared with 544 cars the preceding week and 156 cars a year ago. The Kansas City elevator stocks decreased 288,894 bus. to 6,327,818 bus. A year ago the Kansas City elevator stocks were only 1,793,461 bus.

Prospects are for a continued light movement of wheat until May, at least. Farm sales in this period are expected to be light. Marketing by elevators in the interior, however, it is predicted, will increase in the event of further advances in prices. Some of the elevator operators who have losses in their grain now are said to be desirous of selling it at the first opportunity without suffering financial reverses. Of course, it is felt generally that the developments in the crop situation will play a part in the sales, as really serious damage would tend to stimulate holding.

At the rate of decreases in stocks in Kansas City the last two weeks, this market cannot dispose of its present heavy holdings of wheat before the beginning of the new crop movement. There must be a larger demand, but it is said by some dealers that prospects favor this. Texas was a wheat buyer here again and is expected to take more liberal quantities. The Central states, it is also predicted, will buy more liberally if the stories of the condition of their new crop are not exaggerated. Uncertainty prevails as to the export outlook.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.80@5.35 per 98s, cotton or jute, $4.80@5.20 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.60@5; first clear, $3.90@4.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.30@5.70; per bbl.; soft clear, jute, $4.40@5.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $3.75@4.25 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $3.85@4.25; wheat graham flour, in small sacks, $4.80@5 per bbl.; whole wheat flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.80@5; rolled oats, in wood, 180lb., $5.20@5.30 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 91@92c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.30@1.40; white shorts, $1.12 up.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

A 25,000-bu. elevator will be built at Bucklin, Kan.

The Raiza Milling Co. has been incorporated at Lewisville, Tex., with capital of $7,500.

The Miami Roller Mills, Miami, Ok., have shut down and are supplying Kansas flour to local trade.

It is expected that the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. will build an elevator at Rosedale, Kan.

The Wolf Milling Co., Ellinwood, Kan., is having a new smokestack erected at the mill to replace the old one.

The Guthrie Mill & Elevator Co., Guthrie, Ok., now has a complete chemical laboratory, in charge of an expert chemist.

Kuhlmann & Meyer, California, Mo., have placed an order through the Kansas City office of the Wolf Co. for a three-high ball-bearing roller mill.

W. H. Marshall, of the Marshall Commission Co., Kansas City, has left for a wheat crop inspection trip by auto in Greene and Lawrence counties, Mo.

The Cheney Milling Co., Nowata, Ok., was incorporated. H. G. Cheney, H. W. Reed and J. E. Banks, of Nowata, are the incorporators, having a capital stock of $10,000.

W. B. Currier, who was manager of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., of Cherokee, Ok., resigned his position and is now manager of the Guthrie Mill & Elevator Co. J. B. Geis will become manager of the grain department.

The project on foot at Wichita, Kan., to build a 1,000,000-bu. elevator is reported as being backed by the Kansas Milling Co., of Wichita; the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., of Wichita; the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City; the Newton Milling & Elevator Co.; the Halstead Milling Co.; the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, and the Arkansas City Milling Co.

D. J. Donahoe, Ponca City, Ok., president of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association, was a visitor here last week. Mr. Donahoe said the Oklahoma wheat crop is in better shape than generally reported to the Kansas City market. He expressed the opinion that the Oklahoma state report, making the condition of wheat 67 per cent, was too low.

Fred Shellabarger, of Salina, Kan., says of the Kansas wheat outlook: "It is too early to make a prediction, but I do not credit the extremely optimistic reports that are being given out by millers and others. The crop is late and uneven. It shows the effects of poor seed. There is a large Hessian fly infestation, but I don't pretend to say what it will amount to."

T. Takemura, of Japan, is in Wichita, Kan., to learn the methods of flour making in this country. He is connected with the Nippon Flour Co., of Tokio. He said that they do not know how to make flour as Americans do. He will be there six or seven weeks, studying the industry, before returning to Japan. He brought samples of the Japanese wheat and flour with him.

On April 11 the Kansas City Board of Trade will vote on a proposal to trade in grain futures on this market in 1,000-bu. lots. The proposal provides for a commission of one-fourth cent a bu. on such units. The rate on the present unit of 5,000 bus. is one-eighth cent a bu. The proposal carries with it a provision to provide for the delivery of grain on the future contracts in lots of 1,000 bus. It is predicted that the proposal will carry by a large majority.

Kansas City received 2,350 cars of wheat in March, a record total for that month. The receipts compared with 4,213 cars in February and 950 cars in March a year ago. Flour receipts for the month were 163 cars, compared with 161 cars in February and 47 cars in March, 1915. The month's wheat shipments were 4,327 cars, against 4,286 in February and 1,910 a year ago. Wheat stocks at the close of March were 6,360,655 bus. in Kansas City, against 8,409,743 bus. at the close in February.

Kansas City, according to rumor, will soon have a new grain elevator with a storage capacity of 1,000,000 bus. It is said that surveys for such an elevator on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road here have already been completed. Frank Kell, of Wichita Falls, Tex., is said to be interested in the project. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas has no elevator of its own here, the only houses on its tracks being the Katy elevator and the M., K. & T., the latter being operated by the Davidson Mill & Elevator Co. These two elevators have a combined capacity of 140,000 bus.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., April 3, 1916.

Mills report a better demand for flour. The dealers over the country have gradually fallen into line and quite a few new sales are reported. Some sales have been made to New York and a few to Central States bakers. Flour prices show a slight advance from last week and mills are quoting $5.80 for their best patent, basis Kansas City rate points.

The wheat situation has been stronger all week, and cash wheat has advanced in line with the option. Sales were made on the Wichita Board of Trade today at $1.14 for No. 3 wheat. Mills have been buying with a little more regularity the past week and are following the market, not in any large amount, but just enough to tide them over for a few days. Dealers over the country state that they are getting practically nothing from the farmers. Quite a little wheat is moving to Minneapolis and exporters continue in the market, buying a few cars out of Wichita daily.

Feed shows a better demand and mills report a better sale on bran at prices from 90c to 95c, basis Kansas City rate points. Shorts are also in good demand, but practically no change from last week in prices bringing from $1.20 to $1.35, according to quality.

WICHITA NOTES.

L. E. Moses, president of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., leaves Sunday for a trip throughout the Eastern markets. He expects to be gone for two or three weeks.

J. F. Enns, of Enns Milling Co., Inman, was a visitor in Wichita last week. He reports milling conditions very quiet. The growing wheat around Inman is looking fine—no damage whatever—and he looks for a bumper Kansas crop.

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St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., April 3, 1916.

Mills in and around St. Louis complained of an exceedingly dull week. Some said it was the worst in a long period. Prices advanced about 25 cents with the wheat market, though not much was done in either high or low grades of flour. A few mills reported moderate sales to domestic trade and an occasional export order elsewhere than Europe—to West Indies and British provinces partly. Both foreign and domestic business was still hampered by freight embargoes, high ocean rates and scarcity of tonnage. Milling operations continue on a good scale, with several of the larger plants grinding on old business. It was just learned this week that an Indiana mill booked an order for 90,000 bbls. hard 100 per cent, sold to a foreign government. On sales reported to domestic trade the following prices were quoted: Soft extra fancy at $4.90, jute, delivered; scant straight at $4.90, jute, and patent at $5.25 bulk and on orders; hard clear at $4.25 to $4.45, jute basis.

Quite a lot of first clear was sold, as reported by some brokers, on basis of $4.15 to $4.25, although buying was done in a hand-to-mouth way, simply to cover present needs, very little or nothing being done in the higher grades. Buyers are still wary and careful because of the continued fluctuations of the wheat market, which has been soaring during the past few days, the difference between today's quotations and those of last Tuesday being about eight cents in the futures. Continued crop damage reports are still a very bullish factor, notwithstanding the government statistics, but it is thought that this tool in the hands of the bulls will be overdone, as usual.

Ocean rates to Cuban and Porto Rican ports from Mobile, Ala., on flour will be advanced about 40 per cent, taking effect on May 1. It is the opinion that this increase will be general in a short time. Between present rate of 25½c and the rate to take effect May 1 there is a great difference, which will result in considerably increased shipments from all parts of the country to the points affected, in anticipation of the increase. There is no service from Mobile to Guantanamo and Manzanillo, but the rates from New Orleans to these ports will be advanced to 42c to Guantanamo and 44c to Manzanillo. The rates on other commodities will also be advanced correspondingly.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute) Patent at $5.25@5.35; straight, $4.60@5; clear, $4@4.45; extra fancy, $4.75@4.95; low grade, $3.65@4. Interior mills quote established patent at $6@6.75; extra fancy, $5.20@5.75; low grade, $3.35@3.65.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $5@5.45; straight, $4.75@5.20; clear, $4@4.45; low grade, $3.65@4.

Spring Patent (in jute)—At $5.25@5.75; 95 per cent, $5.15@5.45; first clear, $4.90@5.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.25@5.60 and dark at $4.95@5.20; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 97c; soft bran, 98c@$1; mixed feeds, $1.05@1.07; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; middlings, $1.18@1.30; white hominy feed, $23.75 per ton; cats feed, $16.50. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.05 and middlings at $1.30@1.45.

Millfeed.

Millfeed scored an improvement over the fairly good demand of the week before last. Demand is stronger and values firm. Offerings continue small, with demand good. Bran remained at 97c for hard to $1 for soft. Inquiry was from regular sources. Supply here is small and Eastern trade is not taking much from this market. Shorts were in good demand and hard to get. Brown shorts ranged from $1.07 to $1.10, according to quality. Gray shorts ranged from $1.10 to $1.15 and white middlings $1.15 to $1.50, according to quality.

Total shipments of millfeed for the week amounted to 32,630 sacks, compared with 14,360 sacks in the previous week and for the same week last year 14,430 sacks. Total receipts amounted to 29,540 sacks, against 26,640 sacks the previous week and the same week last year 11,950 sacks.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

New applications for membership posted on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, are George L. Hieronymous, of Winchester Milling Co., and John Mullally, of Martin Mullally Commission Co.

August Rump, Merchants' Exchange flour inspector, St. Louis, reports that he inspected 19,142 bbls. of flour during March, 1916. Flour stocks in St. Louis April 1, 1916, were 67,100 bbls., against 61,570 bbls. on March 1 and 60,500 bbls. a year ago.

Wheat receipts at St. Louis for the week were 539,127 bus., against 582,036 bus. the week before and 370,431 bus. a year ago. Shipments of wheat totaled 433,440 bus., as against 400,800 bus. the previous week and 264,170 bus. in the same week last year.

Flour shipments last week at St. Louis amounted to 94,390 bbls., against 110,440 bbls. previous week and 59,600 bbls. a year ago. Flour received last week was 93,515 bbls., for the previous week 106,080 bbls. and same week last year 67,540 bbls.

All precedents will be broken Wednesday, when Miss Florence Schofield will speak at noon on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, in a plea for the orphans of France. Not in the memory of the oldest member has a woman been permitted to speak from the exchange rostrum.

The recent decline in values brought in considerable new flour business, according to Charles Hezel, Jr., of the Hezel Milling Co. Mr. Hezel says quite a few buyers contracted rather heavily for late April and May shipment. It is also said that export houses placed considerable business at the lower price quotations.

The Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. will have demonstrators baking biscuits for the visitors who will attend the annual Household Show at the St. Louis Coliseum April 3 to April 15. Their flour also will be used by the Laclede Gaslight Co. and the Union Electric Light & Power Co. to demonstrate the respective merits of gas and electricity in baking biscuits. The Southwestern Milling Co. will also have a corps of experts in their booth who will supply biscuits to visitors and will also bake them for the tea room.

Flour output of the following mills was 78,400 bbls. last week, against 86,600 bbls. previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 10,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 19,700; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 15,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,000; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 3,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,500.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., April 3, 1916.

There is no change for betterment in flour conditions. There was but a small volume of city family business, but there were some good sales to bakers on basis of old values, as bakers do not seem to have much faith in the higher prices. Buyers are evidently intent on waiting for lower levels and current requirements seem to be well supplied. Although not urgent, a very persistent inquiry prevails and carries with it the suggestion that buyers are anxious to find out millers' ideas of values. While shipping directions have wiped out a lot of old bookings, there is a sufficient volume of this high cost flour undelivered to cause more or less uneasiness among millers, and, while some of this flour would show a loss at present levels, a good advance in wheat would result in this old contract stuff being cleaned up, with a better feeling all around.

On the recent advance in the wheat market, some of the larger Northwestern mills made some good-sized sales for shipment during balance of this crop. Shipping directions were also applied more freely, and this has enabled the mills to increase their operating capacity in some instances as much as 50 per cent. There is a free offering of patent flour from the interior mills, especially for immediate shipment, and some of the mills, not having followed the advance, sold large quantities for prompt delivery at the old prices. Offerings of first clear are not as free as has been the case for the past few weeks. Second clear is practically unchanged, being scarce in some quarters and very plentiful in others.

Southwestern mills also report business as somewhat improved, both as to volume of business and shipping directions. Most of the Southwestern mills are in position to offer first clear. Second clear continues rather scarce. The quality of the Southwestern wheat is very much improved and buyers are purchasing large quantities of Southwestern flour in preference to the Northwestern at the same basis.

The rye market is steady. Patent white grades are offered freely and the demand is light. The darker varieties are becoming scarce, but there are still a few mills in position to offer same in quantities.

Business on durum products has been quiet. Durum wheat advanced about seven cents a bu. during the past week, and this has had a tendency to check any business which might possibly have been perfected at the old prices. There were a few sales booked on the cheaper grades. Premiums on the higher grades of durum wheat have advanced greater than the options and mills could not consistently sell at the old basis.

There is no material change in the millfeed market, with prices steady at last week's levels.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.50; standard patent, $5.50@5.70; first clear, $4.60@5; second clear, $3.25@3.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.35@5.50; straight, $5.15@5.35; clear, $4.40@4.60.

Soft Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.20@5.40; straight, $5.10@5.20; clear, $4.50@4.80.

Durum (in jute)—Patent $5.70@5.80; straight, $5.30@5.40; clear, $4@4.30; No. 1 semolina, $5.90@6; No. 2 semolina, $5.80@5.90.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $19@19.50; middlings, $21@21.50; red dog, $27.50@28.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5@5.10; dark, $4.30@4.60.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

The Budd Grain Co., Budd, Ill., incorporated with capital of $10,00.

The Blackstone Farmers' Grain Co., Blackstone, Ill., incorporated with capital of $10,000.

L. B. Lund, of the Atkinson Milling Co., Minneapolis, was in Chicago this week, calling on the trade.

The Corn Products Co.'s plants are again running at full capacity and using about 100,000 bus. of corn per day.

Ralph Denio, vice-president and manager of the J. W. Denio Milling Co., Sheridan, Wyo., was a Chicago visitor last week.

Charles Sincere & Co., Chicago, have recently moved to a new location on the ground floor of the Insurance Exchange Building.

George B. Flack, of the Sperry Flour Co., San Francisco, Cal., with mills at Tacoma, Wash., stopped off in Chicago last week, on his way east.

H. J. Grimm has been appointed local manager of the Litchfield Flour Mills Co., which has recently opened an office in Chicago, at 1036 National Life Building.

H. J. Grove, of Omaha, Neb., is reported to have purchased the Hungarian Roller Mill Co., Bloomington, Ill., at $40,000. This mill, 300-bbl. capacity, made a fortune for its original owner, George H. Cox.

J. L. Messmore, president of the Council of Grain Exchanges, has appointed Frank G. Coe as third vice-president of the council, an office to which Charles Kennedy, of Buffalo, was elected but found it impossible to serve.

C. R. Anderson, manager Red River Milling Co., Fergus Falls, Minn.; Henry C. Barr, president Princeton Milling Co.; Robert M. French, of the French-Pancoast Laboratories, Inc., New York; F. H. Kiddle, vice-president Pioneer Flouring Mill Co., Island City, Ore., and Leon A. Kolvoord, of the Allegan Milling Co, Allegan, Mich., were among the many Chicago visitors last week.

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New York

New York, April 3, 1916.

On the strong advance in wheat during the past week all mills held their prices at considerably higher levels and were rather firm in their views. Business on the advance was very quiet, although buyers were showing a little more interest toward the latter end of the week, when the market continued to show strength and were inquiring as to what could be done on some fair-sized lines. It is quite apparent that if the market continues to show an advancing tendency as it has during the past week a good period of buying will no doubt make its appearance, as the trade is heavily booked at the present time.

It was reported during the week that there was a fairly good export inquiry on flour and that some good lines had been put through. It is gradually being discovered that there has been a larger export flour business of late than had been believed, as the trades have been kept quiet so as not to influence the market.

Spring patent was held at $5.60 to $5.85 in jute toward the latter end of the week, when the wheat market had advanced, but no business was transacted at these levels. Earlier in the week, before the market advanced, some business was put through at around $5.40 jute for 60-day shipment.

Kansas straight was quoted at $5.45 to $5.75 in sacks, with a moderate business having been transacted early in the week at prices around $5.30, jute.

Spring wheat clear was held at $5.15 to $5.25, jute, with some sales effected at the lower price. Demand, however, was not by any means active. Kansas clear was quoted at $5.10 to $5.25, jute, with scattered sales at $5.10 to $5.15, in sacks.

Soft winter wheat straight was quoted at $5.60 to $5.80, in wood, with business rather quiet.

Millfeed prices were practically unchanged for the week, with Western feeds showing somewhat of a declining tendency. Business was very slow. City bran in bulk was quoted at $23 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $5.85@6.10; straight, $5.60@5.80: clear, $5.40@5.50; low grade, $3.80@4.25, jute.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.65@6; straight, $5.35@5.55; clear, $5.25@5.40; low grade, $4.60@4.75.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.75@6; straight, $5.45@5.75; clear, $5.10@5.25.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse, Western spring, to arrive, $22.75; standard middlings, $24.50; flour middlings, $28; red dog, to arrive, $32; oil meal, $35.50@36; city bulk bran, $23; in 100-lb. sacks, $24.50; middlings, $24@32.50; red dog flour, $33.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Among the visitors to the New York Produce Exchange during the past week were: J. L. Rodney, Abilene Flour Mills Co., Abilene, Kan.; W. Erskine, Akin-Erskine Milling Co., Evansville, Ind.; H. B. Eggers, Grafton Roller Mill Co., Grafton, N. D.

The plant of the Tonasket Flour Mill Co., Tonasket, Wash., was destroyed by a fire of unknown origin, causing a loss of $25,000, partly covered by $15,000 insurance.

A grist mill has been started near Batesville, Ark., in the Pleasant Valley, and will be operated by Roland Headstream, using water power.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., April 3, 1916.

Very few cars were sold this week for shipment from the mills, as all raised their limits materially, but there has been considerable reselling from holders to be shipped from the mills. A few cars were booked by the mills for future shipment. Stocks seem to be ample for immediate needs and the trade generally report poor business in all lines. The bakers even report business as not being up to normal this week.

The car buyers do not have much confidence in the wheat advance this week, and look for a big break at any time, as they are well aware that few shipments will be exported as long as the present submarine activities continue.

Deliveries from the West are still very bad. Lots of cars have been in transit since January. A great many cars are being held by buyers refusing to take the goods on account of the break. Flour is being offered by a great many mills in transit.

Feed brokers say this week has been the best they have had since last fall and report the winter trade the poorest they have ever had. This is on account of our farmers having such heavy crops last fall.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$5.70@6.05; straight, $5.40@5.65; clear, $5.15@5.40; low grade, in jute, $3.35@4.10.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.60@5.85; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $5.05@5 25; extra $4.75@4.95.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.40@5.60; straight, $5.20@5:40; clear, $4.70@4.90.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.05@5.50; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.05@5.50.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Red dog, $30.75@31.75; flour middlings, $27.50@28.50; standard middlings, $22.25@23.25; bran $22.50@22.75; Kansas middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $26.50@27.50; bran, $22.75@23.50; winter middlings, in bulk, $24.50@24.75; bran, $24.25@25.25.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

L. McFeely died, aged 68 years. Mr. McFeely was the pioneer miller of Hackett, Pa.

S. G. Stroup has sold his mill at Richfield, Pa., to L. E. Rhoads, of Knousetown, Pa.

The "Old Port" Mills, at Port Royal, Pa., have been sold by Scott McLoughlin to S. A. Goodman.

John Dawson, aged 72 years, died at Heathsville, Md. Mr. Dawson was the miller in the Clark mill for years.

C. F. Luce has sold his flour and feed business at Belle Vernon, Pa., to H. R. Croushore & Son, of Fayette City, Pa.

Dr. Guy Graybille, of East Petersburg, Pa., has bought the mill belonging to the late M. F. Achey, at Milford Square, Pa.

Horace S. Gross, of Trumbauersville, Pa., has bought the machinery in the mill belonging to Knecht & Sons, at Shimersville, Pa., and the mill building will be torn down by the Bethlehem Steel Co. to make room for additions to its plant.

Visitors to 'Change lately were: W. O. Sholes, of Seattle; L. A. Koch, K. S. Templeton and W. P. Mackenzie, of Chicago; L. L. Allen, of Cairo, Ill.; J. O. Ewing, of Minneapolis; R. F. Imbs, of Belleville, Ill.; W. G. West, of Bradentown, Fla.; L. A. Goetzman, of La Crosse, Wis.; T. F. Blake, of Edwardsville, Ill., and W. H. Small, of Evansville, Ind.

The Pasco Flour Mill Co., Pasco, Wash., will soon start building a 160-bbl. flour mill, using electricity as the motive power.

What the Mills Are Doing.

Martens & Ketels Milling Co., Sioux City, Ia.: "Running 18 hours; business fair and good locally; millfeed slow."

Orr Bros., Clay Center, Neb.: "Running 11 hours daily; business very dull; light demand locally; Eastern markets dull; millfeed heavy demand. Growing wheat could not be better."

Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co., Oklahoma City, Ok.: "Running 24 hours; flour business fair; fair locally; Eastern markets out of line; Southern slow; small volume for deferred shipment; millfeed fair. Drouth and high winds harm crop."

Herreid Milling Co., Herreid, S. D.: "Running 12 hours daily; business fair locally; millfeed in fair demand. Too early to say anything about crop."

L. G. Campbell Milling Co., Owatonna, Minn.: "Running 24 hours; flour business fair; good locally; Eastern slow, also Southern; fair deferred shipment; millfeed good demand."

Blair Milling & Grain Co., Blair, Neb.: "Running 10 hours; business good; millfeed good. Crop in fair condition."

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MISSOURI PACIFIC IRON MOUNTAIN

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., April 3, 1916.

Flour trade is light and the difficulty of making prompt deliveries is unusually severe. Embargoes and congestion are holding up trade to a large extent, particularly with New England, and some points are likely to suffer for lack of flour unless the railroads can handle it more effectively. Floods have handicapped some mills in country sections, but the worst troubles are now over with. Western and Northwestern agencies are receiving flour very slowly and their customers have a great deal of cause for complaint of slow movement by the roads. Spring wheat flour is unchanged from last week, but Kansas is higher, with improved inquiry.

Millfeed prices are showing little change. The demand is small, but surplus stocks are not accumulating to any large extent, because the mills are not running strong. Linseed meal is now selling at unusually low prices, because the oil cake is not being exported in ordinary quantity.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.25@6.50; clear, $5.25@5.50; low grade, $4.25.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6@6.25; pastry, $5.75@6; low grade, $4.

Kansas Flour (cotton)—$5.80@6; straight, $5.45@5.70; clear, $5.10@5.35.

Ryr Flour (wood)—No. 1, $5.75@6.

Millfeed (sacked)—Spring bran, $22; standard middlings, $23; red dog flour, $28; gluten feed, $28.85; oil meal, $30.

BUFFALO NOTES.

H. D. Yoder, manager of the Topeka Flour Mills Co., Topeka, Kan., is expected in this city during the next few days, planning to stop here while taking an Eastern trip.

One of the millers attending the state convention here said that his mill had had to close down for the first time in 25 years because of the railroad embargoes. Other millers said they were running at much below capacity for the same reason.

Visitors to the Corn Exchange during the past week included C. J. Barbeau, of the Barbeau Grain Hulling Machine Co., Dayton, O.; Henry Richardson, of the Richardson Scale Co., Passaic, N. J., and S. P. Mason, secretary of the Nye-Schneider-Fowler Grain Co., Omaha, Neb.

The new Great Lakes Transit Co. is not yet prepared to issue flour rates for the season, but the fact that the Lehigh Valley Transportation Co. will operate its old line as usual, and doubtless at former rates, will oblige the new company not only to adopt those rates, but to stick to business. The new company has taken a large amount of grain for early transportation, and shippers have been afraid that it would drop the flour business and carry grain when that paid better, which would much embarrass the flour trade. Grain rates are up to six cents, which is unprecedented.

Kennewick Grain & Milling Co., Kennewick, Wash.: "Running 12 hours; flour business fair; Eastern markets none; Southern none; millfeed fair demand. Crop in good condition."

McKenzie Milling Co., McKenzie, Tex.: "Running 11½ hours daily; business good; don't sell Southern or Eastern markets; good deferred shipment; millfeed slow. Crop 75 per cent."

Koppitz-Smith Mill Co., Pacific, Mo.: "Running 10 hours; flour business slow; nothing for Eastern or Southern; millfeed good demand. Crop in fair condition."

THE TEAROSE BRAND DECISION.

(Continued from page 9.)

plete perversion of the proper theory of trademark rights.

The case is peculiar in its facts; and we have found none precisely like it. The recent case of Rectanus Co. vs. United Drug Co. (C. C. A. 6th), 227 Fed. 545, 549, 553, is closely analogous.

We come now to No. 23. The Court of Appeals (204 Fed. 211) denied relief to the Hanover Company against Metcalf under the head of trademark infringement partly upon the ground that Allen & Wheeler were the first appropriators of the mark, and that it had been continuously used by that firm and its successor down to the time of the suit, but principally upon the ground that, irrespective of whether this use was so general or continuous as to exclude other appropriation, the evidence showed a use of the same brand by the Steeleville Company commencing in the year 1895 and carried on in the states of Illinois, Tennessee, Indiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, with occasional shipments into Alabama; a use so extensive and continuous as to exclude the claim of the Hanover Company to either first appropriation or exclusive use in any of the territory from which it sought to expel Metcalf; and that "the Steeleville Milling Company's first use and its extensive and continuous use established by the evidence in the territory of its selection gave it unqualified right to extend unhampered its trade in flour under the Tea Rose brand into any part of the United States, and that, too, without incurring the legal odium of unfair competition." Relief under the head of unfair competition was denied upon the ground that the Hanover Company had not clearly shown that it had established by prior adoption the exclusive right to dress its goods in the manner claimed.

Upon the question of trademark rights as between the Hanover and the Steeleville companies (leaving Allen & Wheeler out of the question), the proofs are somewhat conflicting. There is evidence that Hanover's use of the Tea Rose brand antedated the year 1893, and probably began as early as 1886. The extent and particulars of such use, prior to the year 1903, are not made to appear. On the other hand, Steeleville appears to have adopted the brand in the year 1895, and used it in trade in Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas; the extent and particulars of the use not being shown. Sharp competition appears to have been carried on between the two companies in selling flour under the Tea Rose brand at Meridian, Miss., in the years 1903 to 1905, with the result that the Hanover Company, claiming that its use of the mark for flour had antedated that of the Steeleville Company, succeeded in obtaining a favorable decision in an informal arbitration by officials of the Millers' National Federation; and for this or some other reason Steeleville appears to have retired and left the Hanover Company in complete control of the Meridian market. Aside from the business done by the Steeleville Company at Meridian, there is no proof of business done by it in the southeastern states, except that it made an isolated sale of Tea Rose flour to a merchant at Whistler, Ala., in the year 1899, the quantity not stated, and two isolated sales, involving a small quantity in each case, one to a retailer in Tupelo, Miss., in the year 1910, the other to a retailer in West Point, Miss., in January, 1912.

As we regard the proofs, they do not sustain the view of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit either as to first use or as to extensive, continuous or exclusive use of the Tea Rose brand by the Steeleville Company, and there is nothing in the history of the use of the brand in the disputed territory to deprive the Hanover Company of its right to be protected at least against unfair competition at the hands of the Steeleville Company or of Metcalf as its representative.

That there was such unfair competition, commenced by Metcalf shortly before the bringing of the suit, the proofs clearly show. Repeating that since the year 1904 the Hanover Company had extensively advertised its Tea Rose flour throughout the state of Alabama and parts of Mississippi, Georgia and Florida, with the result that its sales of that flour in those markets amounted to more than $150,000 a year, while the Hanover Star Milling Company had come to be known as the Tea Rose mill, and the words "Tea Rose" in the flour trade in that territory meant flour of the Hanover Company's manufacture and nothing else, and that, except for isolated sales in Mississippi in 1910 and 1912, already mentioned, no Tea Rose flour other than that of the Hanover Company had been sold in that territory for a number of years, it further should be stated that Hanover Tea Rose was distributed in Butler County and adjoining counties in Alabama by the McMullan Grocery Company, whose place of business was at Greenville. They had built up a large trade for this flour in Butler County and the neighboring counties of Conecuh, Covington, Lowndes and Crenshaw. The McMullan Company had the exclusive sale of the Hanover Company's Tea Rose flour, so that Metcalf, who likewise did business at Greenville, was unable to procure it for distribution to his customers. A short time before the suit was commenced, however, he announced to the public and the trade in Butler County that he had secured Tea Rose flour, and on receiving a consignment from the Steeleville Company, which was labeled "Tea Rose" and put up in packages closely resembling those used by the Hanover Company—so closely that, according to the undisputed evidence, they are "calculated to and do in fact deceive the ordinary and casual purchaser of flour into the belief that he is purchasing the article of that name manufactured by the said Hanover Star Milling Company"—Metcalf put large banners on his mules and dray advertising to the public that he had received a shipment of Tea Rose flour, and that it was "Steeleville Milling Company's Tea Rose flour, best quality." Metcalf, and his traveling salesmen who marketed the greater part of this consignment, and several parties who purchased it in lots of from one to ten barrels, deposed that it was not sold under a representation that it was manufactured by the Hanover Company, but, on the contrary, that it was Tea Rose flour manufactured by the Steeleville Milling Company. But Metcalf's purpose to take advantage of the reputation of the Hanover Company's Tea Rose flour is so manifest, and the tendency of the similarity of the brand and accompanying design, and of the make-up of the packages, to mislead ultimate consumers is so evident, that it seems to us a case of unfair competition is made out. The circumstances strongly indicate a fraudulent intent to palm off the Steeleville Tea Rose flour upon customers as being the same as the Tea Rose flour made by complainant, the reputation of which is shown to be so well established. The mere substitution of "Steeleville" in the place of "Hanover" on the labels is not convincing either that the intent is innocent or that the result will be innocuous, since it is accompanied with the words "Tea Rose" (shown to have acquired a secondary meaning), and with the distinctive wrapping, both indicative in that market of complainant's flour. Complainant is thus shown to be entitled to an injunction against Metcalf, irrespective of its claim to affirmative trademark rights in that territory. Coats vs. Merrick Thread Co., 149 U. S. 562, 566; Elgin Nat'l Watch Co. vs. Illinois Watch Co., 179 U. S. 665, 674. Adjudication of the latter claim may be made, if necessary, upon final hearing, when the proofs will presumably be more complete than they now are.

It results that the decree under review in No. 23 should be reversed, and the cause remanded for further proceedings in accordance with this opinion, and that the decree in No. 30 should be affirmed.

Mr. Justice Holmes Concurring.

I am disposed to agree that the decree dismissing the bill of the Hanover Star Milling Company should be reversed and that the decree denying a preliminary injunction to the Allen & Wheeler Company should be affirmed, and I agree in the main with the reasoning of the court, so far as it goes. But I think it necessary to go farther even on the assumption that we are dealing with the question of trademarks in the several states only so far as commerce among the states is not concerned. The question before us, on that assumption, is a question of state law, since the rights that we are considering are conferred by the sovereignty of the state in which they are acquired. This seems to be too obvious to need the citation of authority, but it is a necessary corollary of the Trade Mark Cases, 100 U. S. 82. Those cases decided that Congress cannot deal with trademarks as used in commerce wholly between citizens of the same state. It follows that the states can deal with them, as in fact they sometimes do by statute (Mass. Rev. Laws, c. 72, §§ 2, 3), and when not by statute by their common law.

As the common law of the several states has the same origin for the most part, and as their law concerning trademarks and unfair competition is the same in its general features, it is natural and very generally correct to say that trademarks acknowledge no territorial limits. But it never should be forgotten, and in this case it is important to remember, that when a trademark started in one state is recognized in another it is by the authority of a new sovereignty that gives its sanction to the right. The new sovereignty is not a passive figurehead. It creates the right within its jurisdiction, and what it creates it may condition, as by requiring the mark to be recorded, or it may deny. The question, then, is what is the common law of Alabama in cases like these. It appears to me that if a mark previously unknown in that state has been used and given a reputation there the state well may say that those who have spent their money innocently in giving it its local value are not to be defeated by proof that others have used the mark earlier in another jurisdiction more or less remote. Until I am compelled to adopt a different view I shall assume that that is the common law of the state. It appears to me that the foundation of the right as stated by the court requires that conclusion. See further Chadwick vs. Covell, 151 Mass. 190, 193, 194. Those who have used the mark within the state are those who will be defrauded if another can come in and reap the reward of their efforts on the strength of a use elsewhere over which Alabama has no control.

L. L. Saunders & Sons Milling Co., Aulne, Kan.: "Half-time run; flour business quiet; good locally; millfeed fair. Growing wheat in good condition."

Versailles Flour Mill & Ice Plant, Versailles, Mo.: "Running 10 hours; business good; millfeed good. Will not have over 50 per cent crop."

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 3, 1916.

Prices of corn products advanced in the local market this week in conformity with the upturns in corn. Trade of millers showed little improvement, being again scattered in the South. Most reports of distributors here indicate a business of about the same volume as in the preceding week.

At the close of the week cream corn meal was quoted at $3.20@3.25 per bbl., in 24-lb. sacks. The range a week ago was up to $3.15. Standard meal sold at $3@3.05. Pearl grits were 10c higher than cream meal. No. 2 mixed chop rose to $1.35@1.36. On the Board of Trade a car of bran sold at 95c, but some millers quoted prices on bran up to $1.05.

Southern Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas millers were credited with under-selling the Kansas City market on their rate points. In other buying districts millers here were able to make some sales, but the volume of business was not as liberal as had been expected some time ago. Less was heard than at any other time this year on competition from native corn in the states of the Southeast. Local demand was fair.

Bullishness marked the cash corn market. One of the bullish factors was the report of sales of corn in Kansas City for export, via Baltimore. The amount booked for export from here was placed at 400,000 bus. While this report was discredited by some outside markets, it was authoritatively stated on the Board of Trade that the business had actually been consummated.

Receipts of corn in Kansas City for the week were 455 cars, compared with 564 cars the preceding week and 64 a year ago. Elevator stocks increased further, the gain amounting to 67,513 bus. The total corn stocks now exceed the wheat holdings and are the largest on record, amounting to 6,398,690 bus. A year ago the corn stocks here were 3,133,566 bus.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.20@3.25 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.20@3.35 per bbl.; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.35@1.36 per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1.05 per 100 lbs.

Nashville, Tenn., April 3, 1916.

Corn and products ruled very steady last week Corn was quoted 73@75c. Bolted corn meal in 96-lb. bags was quoted $1.60@1.70 per bag. Demand for meal was only moderate.

New York, April 3, 1916.

Corn goods prices were nominally unchanged, with business purely of a routine character.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.75 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.90; hominy, $4.15@4.30; granulated yellow, $3.95@4.05; corn flour, $1.75@1.80. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.92@1.94; grits, $1.93@1.95; flakes, $2.25.

Chicago, Ill., April 3, 1916.

The decline in corn was reflected in easier quotations on corn products. The fact that the visible did not decrease in March, as usual, has had its effect upon those who anticipated higher levels on account of the poor quality of the crop. Continued increase in stocks, in the face of small receipts, and slow demand were the depressing influences. The market was heavy during most of the week, recovering from an oversold speculative situation. Corn receipts were 600,000 bus. less than the previous week and shipments 200,000 less. Hominy feed, white, $26@27.25; white corn meal, $1.95 in 100-lb. sacks; yellow corn meal, $1.90 in 100-lb. sacks; gluten feed, $26.25 per ton; gluten meal, $25@26.25 per ton; corn oil meal cake, $27.25.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 3, 1916.

The corn products market is unchanged from last week. The demand is light and congestion still exists on the railroads, though it is slightly easier to make shipments than it has been. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $27.25 per ton; corn feed meal, $29.50; cracked corn, $31.50; granulated corn meal, $1.95 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $1.95.

New Orleans, La., April 3, 1916

Corn products advanced 10@15c per bbl. There was a more active demand for export corn, the largest sale being 39,912 sacks of corn to Progreso by large local exporters, through C. B. Fox. Corn goods also had a better market and demand, both from city and country, was exceptionally good. The export demand was excellent. Ruling prices of corn goods in bbl., ½-bbl. and ¼-bbl. lots, basis cotton and jute. carloads, f. o. b. New Orleans, were: Cream meal, $3.70@3.80 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.55@3.60; grits, $3.80@3.90; hominy, $3.90@4; shelled corn, $1.30@1.35 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $26.50@27.50 per ton.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., April 3, 1916.

Flour quotations advanced 10@15c per bbl. The trade was well disposed to this advance, and made numerous inquiries. Many small orders were placed and inquiries which may lead to some round lots were received. Local bakers are fairly well stocked, but some macaroni men who got caught in the squeeze on account of the Northwestern failures are in the market. Heavy export inquiries are being received, Norway, Sweden and Spain getting quotations. Stocks are fairly good, the distress flour of good grade being practically absorbed.

Kansas mills were quoting well-known stencils at 10@15c per bbl. up from the previous week, with patent around $5.35@5.50 in cotton.

Minneapolis mills were still being undersold 20c per bbl. by Kansas and Oklahoma. Prices for spring wheat bakers' patent were $3.60@3.65 per bbl., with straight and clear in proportion.

Soft winter wheat mills were eager for business, but prices were still out of line with Kansas and Nebraska. Little business was done, except in extra fancy and family flour of well-known stencils. Patents were quoted at $5.90@6.10, with straight 15c under and extra fancy at $5.40@5.50.

Millfeed demand was improved, with prices up 1@2c per 100 lbs. Brans were quoted at $1.10@1.12 for both hard and soft, with brown shorts at $1.20@1.25 per 100 lbs.

Prairie Grove Milling Co., Prairie Grove, Ark.: "Running 11 hours; flour business dull; only fair locally; brisk demand for millfeed. Crop 10 per cent below same time last year."

William C. Hinderer, Iuka, Ill.: "Running three days in week, 10 hours day; flour business good; millfeed good. Growing wheat poor."

Taylor Milling Co., Taylor, Tex.: "Running 12 hours; business dull; millfeed stiff. No wheat to speak of; crop about 50 per cent."

Hardin Milling Co., Hardin, Mont.: "Running nine hours; business fair; local medium; millfeed good. Growing wheat good."

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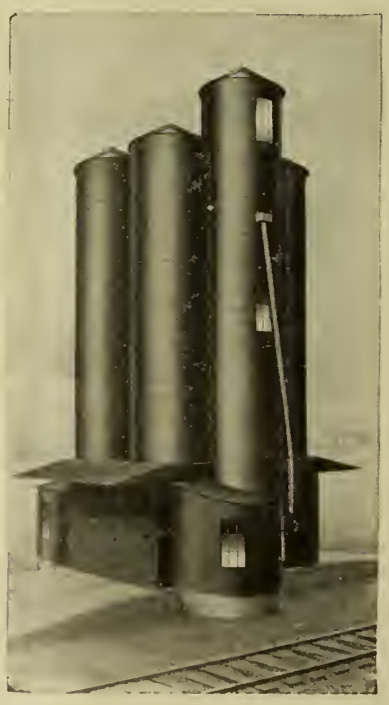
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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., April 3, 1916.

With the exception of an advance of 20c per bbl. in Omaha and close territories, millers have not advanced flour prices, although the wheat market has advanced six to seven cents during the past week.

Omaha millers and jobbers are quoting their trade l. c. l. $5.80 for patent. State mills report quotations ranging from $5.60 to $6.20.

While local and nearby out-of-state trade is reported but fair, bakers have been in the market for some good round lots, there has been more inquiry from the East and some bookings have been made.

Receipts of wheat in this market have not been up to expectations. This has not been caused by lack of freight cars, as all railroads in the state have plenty. Railroad men do not anticipate any rush of grain to market until after the spring work is all out of the way and corn planted, unless there should be a great advance in prices.

Jobbers report lack of outside demand for bran. The demand is entirely local and sales are slow. Country offerings are but fair. Shorts are very scarce and the demand is very good. In fact, the demand is far in excess of the supply. Jobbers are quoting around $18 per ton for bran and $22.50 to $23 for shorts, basis Omaha. State mills ask $20 to $22 for bran and $23 to $25 for shorts. Millfeed in southern central and southwest is reported as scarce, and mills located there are expecting to have to ship in to supply demand.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—Patent, $5.60@5.80; straight, $5.40@5.60. State mills—Patent, $5.60@6.20; straight, $5.40@6.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Bran, $18; shorts, $22.50@23. State mills—Bran, $20@22; shorts, $23@25.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The York Milling Co., of York, has shipped all of the 3,800 bbls. of flour for Matzos bread which was ordered some time ago for use of Jewish people during Passover week.

The Trans-Mississippi Bakers' Association will meet in Omaha in June. Some 600 to 800 bakers of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and South Dakota are expected to be present.

The dam at the mill of Zwonechek & Aksamit, DeWitt, Neb., was swept away by ice floes. Loss of the dam caused a temporary shutdown, but an auxiliary engine is generating power for the mill now.

The Fremont Milling Co., of Fremont, has purchased at auction sale the plant of the Brown Milling Co. Consideration, $16,500. The new owners will operate the mill in connection with their other plant.

Both the Superior flour mill, operated by Ernst Meyer & Sons, and the Superior Corn Products Co. will be rebuilt. With good water power in abundance and plenty of local grain and railroad facilities, Superior is a good location for the milling business.

The State Railroad Commission has granted the application of the railroads for a change in the charges for demurrage in unloading cars. The new order allows free holding for first 48 hours; for the next 72 hours, a charge of $1 per day; in excess of that time, a charge of $2 per day as long as car is held.

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Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., April 3, 1916.

Flour prices were advanced 10c to 20c in this market last week. Reports continue to indicate favorable weather for the growing wheat crop, and there has been improvement in conditions the past several weeks, though it is generally considered that the latest freezes caused material damage.

There was more interest shown by buyers in Southeastern territory. Jobbers with outstanding contracts were more willing to give instructions on flour bought at a higher mark than has been ruling. There continues a severe shortage of cars throughout the South, but flour is given preference in transportation, and on account of the light business the shortage is not so severely felt. Flour buyers were not altogether favorably impressed with the advancing tendency of flour, and most of them were not inclined to make any new commitments, except to meet needs.

Kansas and Minnesota flour has been advanced to a parity with wheat, and commission men reported business some better last week.

Wheat bran and middlings were moving in fairly satisfactory way, curtailed output enabling millers to dispose of practically all stocks.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $5.95; standard patents, $5.75; half patents, $5.65; low grade, $4.95@5.25; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Wheat Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patent, $5.30@5.50.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patent, $6.10@6.30.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Wheat bran, $22@22.50; mixed feed, $22.50@25; standard middlings, $25@27.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange showed receipts of 145 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 346,000 bus.; corn, 331,000 bus.; oats, 552,000 bus.

V. S. Tupper, general manager of the Nashville Roller Mills, was elected a member of the board of governors of the Nashville Commercial Club, representing the grain and milling interests on the board.

The Sykes Milling Co., Cleveland, Tenn., is perfecting plans for rebuilding plant, with capacity of 200 bbls. of flour and 500 bus. of corn meal. W. P. Sykes is president of the company, and D. C. Shugart is secretary.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at end of week were 53,000 bbls., against 54,000 bbls. at end of previous week.

The Southeastern Millers' Association held a meeting in Nashville March 28. President E. M. Kelly presided and about 30 millers were present. Matters with reference to the general market conditions were considered. The millers do not see anything in the situation now to warrant prediction of general improvement at any early date.

Durum Wheat Production.

Production of durum wheat last season in Minnesota and the Dakotas, where 95 per cent of the country's total crop is grown, was about 37,900,000 bus., compared with 18,900,000 in 1914 and 21,529,000 bus. in 1913, according to the Bureau of Crop Estimates. The average acre yield was 19.3 bus.

President Messmore, of the Council of Grain Exchanges, has asked President Griffin, of the Chicago Board of Trade, to appoint a substitute for Charles Kennedy, of Buffalo. Mr. Kennedy was elected third vice president of the Council of Grain Exchanges at the January meeting, but finds now that he will be unable to serve.

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Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 3, 1916.

While alfalfa meal and mixed feed trade was quiet in the last week, the market showed slight improvement. Prices were unchanged to a shade lower. Demand was scattered and confined to small lots.

The range on choice meal was reduced to $18@19 a ton, sacked. It was difficult to sell choice meal locally at the reduced quotations, the preference of mixers continuing largely for No. 2 meal, which enables the purchaser to put a cheaper product on the market. The new range shows a decline of 50c a ton. No. 1 meal was quoted at $16.50 to $17 a ton, the top price being as much as $1 a ton lower. On No. 2 meal the market was practically unchanged, with a range of $13.50 to $14.50 on the bulk of quotations. A week ago the range was $13 to $14.50.

North Carolina, South Carolina and Illinois were among the states credited with purchases. There was also some local and scattered business in other directions. Mills were mostly idle, but some reports to this market indicated that stocks had been reduced by shipments on old orders and that the market was therefore in a healthier position. Further strength in alfalfa hay, with additional advances on the lower grades, contributed to the better trade situation. However, one of the local distributors admitted no change for the better.

Mixers again had only a quiet trade. Lower prices on beet molasses helped sentiment among mixers, however. Beet molasses was quoted as much as $3 a ton lower. This was a very welcome change to mixers, but they had no important expansion in demand. The advancing spring season brought out hopes of an increased business, and some of the mixers showed a tendency to take a little more meal in consequence. Prices of the various mixtures were practically unchanged, although there was apparent a tendency to make sales at the lower prices of the nominal ranges prevailing on this market.

Receipts of alfalfa hay were only 110 cars, the lightest since last July. Receipts of alfalfa the preceding week were 262 cars; year ago, 468 cars. The lower grades of standard and No. 2 and No. 3 advanced $1 a ton, while the supply of choice and No. 1, which was very scarce, sold at strong prices. Demand was little changed. The lighter arrivals were attributed to recent weakness in prices and rush of farm work.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked) — Choice, $18@19; No. 1, $16.50@17; No. 2, $13.50@14.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $22.50@25; standard, $21.50@23.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.50@28.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15.50@16; No. 1, $14@15; standard, $11@13.50; No. 2, $8.50@10.50; No. 3, $6@8.

St. Louis, Mo., April 3, 1916.

Alfalfa meal last week stood on the tracks, with no buyers in sight. Sellers tried vainly to hold on to the better prices, but with no buyers the prices could not remain up. In East St. Louis there were any number of carloads and some reselling was done. The range for No. 1 meal was $19.50 to $24.50 per ton, in sacks.

Mixed feed ranged from $24 to $26 for top, while grain mixed feed was from $26 to $30. No new sales were made, shipments being chiefly on old contracts. Nothing new was recorded in this market, with the exception that the market is worse, there being no activity. The molasses situation has not changed for the better.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 3, 1916.

A stronger market has developed in alfalfa feeds, though the demand does not show much increase as yet. Molasses feeds continue especially strong. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22.25, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25.75 and alalfa grain molasses feed at $28.50.

Chicago, Ill., April 3, 1916.

There was but a small volume of business in the alfalfa meal market, with quotations a shade easier than those prevailing for the previous week. Shipping directions are light and many companies have practically suspended activities for the present. The strength of molasses, at the highest prices in history, has restricted the sale of molasses mixed feeds, and operations were on a minor scale, with prices unchanged. Choice meal is quoted at $19.25@20.50 per ton; No. 1, $16.75@18.25; No. 2, $13.25@15.25; No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed, $22.50@23; No. 2, $21@21.60; grain molasses feed, $27.50@28.50; alfalfa grain feed, dry, $27@28.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The Otto Weiss Milling Co. is grinding about 40 tons of alfalfa into meal a day at Garden City, Kan., and 16 men are employed in the mill. There is plenty of hay in sight to keep the mill going to full capacity.

Kansas City received 1,380 cars of alfalfa hay in March, compared with 1,291 in March, 1915, and 1,252 cars in March, 1914. The receipts in February were 1,458 cars. For the first quarter of 1916 the alfalfa hay receipts at Kansas City total 3,851 cars, compared with 4,754 cars in the corresponding time in 1915.

Present prices on alfalfa hay in Kansas City compare with a top of $16.50 a year ago for choice. No. 1 sold a year ago between $14.50 and $15.50, standard between $13 and $14.50, No. 2 ranged between $11.50 and $13 and No. 3 sold at $9 to $11.50. The market a year ago was not enjoying as much trade with the South as now reported.

"Prospects favor improvement in the alfalfa meal market," said G. T. Martin, of the Kansas City Alfalfa Feed Co. "The lower prices for beet molasses are helpful. Another favorable development is the reduction in mill stocks of meal as a result of recent shipments on old orders. Spring operations on farms should enlarge the demand, especially in the South."

The Southern Colorado Alfalfa Meal Co. filed articles of incorporation with capital stock of $25,000. The principal office will be in Cheraw, Otero County, and a branch will be maintained in Pueblo. Traffic in alfalfa lands and irrigation water will constitute the business of the company. The incorporators and board of directors are Samuel Trent, Ed. Deemer and C. A. Trent.

The Nebraska Alfalfa Mill, of Lexington, Neb., burned to the ground last week. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it was first seen in the cupola of the building. The net loss was about $8,000. It is not known at this time whether the concern will rebuild. It is considered by the community to be a big loss, as it was making a good market for hay, and the mill had a large trade in the Eastern states.

Excellent conditions now prevail in the important alfalfa-growing districts of the Southwest. Rains in the last 10 days provided needed moisture in Oklahoma and Southern Kansas. The millers of alfalfa, as well as dealers, are now hoping for a favorable harvest season. More damage was done to alfalfa during the 1915 harvest seasons than in any other year in history. There is now, in consequence, an extremely light supply of choice No. 1 and standard alfalfa. This has restricted the trade. Indications are that the acreage harvested this year will be no greater than in 1915, as the newly planted areas promise to offset only the fields killed by floods in 1915.

Alfalfa feed trade interests in Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo., and Omaha, Neb., express confidence in the outcome of the present rate controversy over blackstrap molasses from the South to Missouri River points. Railroads propose an increase of four cents per 100 lbs. in the carload rates to Missouri River points, but no increase to Mississippi River points. The increase is now suspended. At the recent Kansas City hearing before Examiner Marshall, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, it was asserted that the increase would mean discrimination in favor of Mississippi River alfalfa feed mixers to the extent of six cents per 100 lbs., as they now enjoy a rate two cents lower than those to Missouri River points.

The M. C. Peters Mill Co., Omaha, Neb., has a new modern office building, to be used for the entire general office force of the firm, beginning with April 1. The building is located next to the company's main plant. It is a frame structure, with all hardwood finishings and equipped with every convenience. The first floor will contain one large room and four private offices. On the second floor will be two private offices, elaborately furnished, and a dining room where office employes will be given lunch. The kitchen will be on this floor. The company will maintain its own telegraph wires in the building and employ its private operators. There will be a private telephone exchange in the office.

The Clayton Milling Co., Clayton, Ind., grain and milling, incorporated with capital of $15,000. Incorporators are Frank Beadle, Raymond Stout and L. J. Rushton.

C. J. Martin and J. C. Martin disposed of the Juliaetta Flour Mill, at Juliaetta, Idaho, with other property, to Fred C. Holbrook, of Culdesa.

At Jasper, Tex., the Jasper Grain Co. incorporated with capital of $3,000. Incorporators are J. E. Josey, R. C. Miller and L. W. Currie.

The Glazier Mill & Elevator Co., Glazier, Tex., increased its capital from $15,000 to $30,000.

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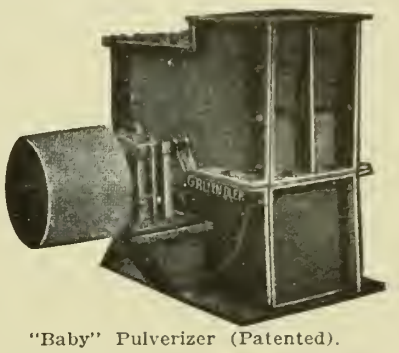

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WANTED—High-class man is open for position as a mill manager, or would accept place as sales manager. Command Southern and Eastern trade and will guarantee results. Prefer to work on a minimum salary, with a percentage of the net results. Address Box 337, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—I will be open for position as engineer after April 10, in flour mill or light plant. Fifteen years' experience in plants up to 5,000 h. p. Familiar with modern appliances for such plants. Good references. No boozer. Address Box 341, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, Kent, Ohio.

POSITION WANTED—Have represented lately responsible mill for period of time in Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska. Correspondence desired from parties wanting man for this or other territories. Open April 15. Good reason for leaving last territory. Age 26; married and sober. Several years' experience in wholesale and retail selling. Address Box 339, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller with some reliable company. Prefer position where I can in time, and after satisfactory trial, obtain interest in the business. I am 39 years old and single, and have had 18 years' experience with both spring and winter wheat in mills of 100 to 200 bbls. capacity. No old, worn-out mills considered at any price, unless the owner is willing to make good. Speak German. State wages to save time. Address Box 338, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller of a 200 to 500-bbl. mill. A successful experience in mills of like capacity, with either hard or soft wheat. Now in charge of a 400-bbl. Missouri mill, but have good reasons for changing. Excellent references. Nothing considered by a first-class proposition. Box 342, care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Situation as manager with good mill desiring to place its output to better advantage. Am thoroughly competent; have past record to show my ability, both as buying and merchandising grain and mill products. Will consider either salary or salary and share of profits. Box 340, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Young man to run small corn mill. Steady work. Box 465, Pittsburg, Kan.

WANTED—A thoroughly sober, industrious and capable man for taking charge of the manufacturing end, also to be conversant with the selling end of a molasses and poultry feed business. No has-beens need apply. Plant being arranged for turning out about 10 cars of molasses and poultry feed of the very best grades per day. Advise present position, full qualifications, age and references, also salary desired. Box 325, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Miller to take charge of a 50-bbl. mill. Steady position. Address Herreid Milling Co., Herreid, S. D.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—150-bbl. flour mill, situated in the Turkey wheat belt of Kansas; doing good business and money-maker. For particulars, address Box 333, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—I had a first-class mill of 400-bbl. capacity until destroyed by cyclone last fall. Would like to sell the site and the machinery, most of which is in good shape. Address G. H. Hulme, Box 34, Great Bend, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Secondhand alfalfa meal packer. Capacity not less than 40 sacks per hour. Crown Feed Co., Independence, Kan.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has good mill or elevator for sale. Send description and price. R. G. List, Minneapolis, Minn.

I. C. C. Rulings.

Washington, D. C., April 1, 1916.

The American Milling Co., of Peoria, Ill., has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission that rates on grain and grain products and poultry food be established from Peoria to Eastern points which shall be 1½ cents per 100 lbs. lower than the rates from St. Louis to the same points.

The rate of 14 cents per 100 lbs. on alfalfa meal in carloads from Kearney, Neb., to East Omaha, Neb., has been declared unjustly discriminatory by the commission, but the complaint of the Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co., attacking the rate, was dismissed because no damage was shown.

The rate of 35 cents per 100 lbs. on flour in carloads, minimum 40,000 lbs., from Minneapolis, Minn., to Alexandria, La., has been declared unreasonable by the commission. A proper rate would not be in excess of the combination of intermediate rates from Minneapolis to Kansas City and from Kansas City to Alexandria.

The rate of 25 cents per 100 lbs. on refuse syrup in tank cars from Colorado and Nebraska points to Kansas City, Mo., which was attacked by the Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co., of Kansas City, has been declared reasonable by the commission. The provision of the Burlington's tariff according a transit arrangement at Omaha and refusing a similar arrangement at Kansas City was declared unjustly discriminatory.

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ligh Cost of Price Cutting

/ Lee Galloway, Professor of Commerce and Industry, New York University.

The Smith family—father, mother id children—are fond of breakfast od. Properly garnished with sugar id cream, some one of two or three vorite varieties of corn, wheat or ts appears on the family table every orning, and not uncommonly for nday night supper. Mrs. Smith has en buying the familiar packages for cents at Prouty's corner grocery er since she introduced them into e family bill of fare.

One morning two months ago she me upon an advertisement in the wspapers in which a merchant, a le farther downtown, proclaimed e economy of shopping with him and nounced one brand of the Smith fa-rites at eight cents. A 20 per cent duction in the high cost of living ade warm appeal to Mrs. Smith, and e next time she went downtown she opped into this merchant's store d bought one package. Mr. Smith id "Good!" when she told him out it.

A week later, when she asked Mr. ith to repeat the errand, he did not re so much about it, but properly eyed orders. The next time, a month er, it was not convenient for either them to go a mile downtown for eakfast food, and Mrs. Smith regret-ly restored the item to the list of rchases at the neighborhood mar-t.

That part of the order came back filled. Prouty said he didn't keep and the Smith family had some-ng else the next morning.

Mr. Smith got provoked when his fe told him about it. "How ridicu-is," he said, "that a live store in s part of the town should not keep ch a standard product as that. I'll op in and see Prouty about it on my y to the car."

Prouty admitted that he did not ry that brand any more and didn't end to. He could not sell it at eight nts at a profit; he could not sell it 10 cents at all, with an eight-nt quotation from another store flar-d in the newspapers. So he let the wn-town store that had drawn his stomers by unfair competition—ting them with breakfast food sold a loss—have his trade in that ar-le.

When Mr. Smith found that the oth-neighborhood stores had also pped carrying his breakfast food d that he must either buy it at the -rate store or go without it he was itated. This looked like petty re-lation. He would rather pay 10 nts than go a mile downtown when supply of breakfast food gave out expectedly. Of course, he hated to robbed, but the convenience of ghborhood shopping on such occa-ns was worth the extra two cents t he had formerly paid willingly his article. Prouty ought to have re consideration for his customers.

"Something Just as Good."

Mr. Smith's irritation was increased en the downtown store, having ex-sted the general trade-drawing sibilities of this sort of unfair com-tition, and being just as keen to do siness at a profit as Prouty, raised price to nine cents, and finally to 1 cents per package. To protesting tomers the downtown store offered substitutes of some house brand at eight cents, which it declared was "just as good," though the Smith family didn't think so. Finally the downtown store ceased to carry Smith's favorite.

Then Smith began to investigate. He asked Prouty why he didn't restore the brand. The answer was illuminating. His customers now assumed that eight cents was a fair price for this article, and the extra two cents, which Prouty needed to keep his store going, appeared to them extortion. They would not pay it. They said Prouty had been cheating them for years on this article and they knew it.

The market for it at a fair price had been destroyed.

Smith learned a lot out of that little experience, the inquiries he made and the thinking he did. He began to suspect that the old maxim, "Let the buyer beware," might be fairly expanded to read: "Let the buyer beware of price-cutting on his favorite trade-marked staples." He also discovered to his surprise that there was a difference between a bargain in potatoes and a bargain in a trade-marked article carrying with it the reputation of the manufacturer. He studied the ethics of selling, and made some discoveries that were new to him, and that upset some of his previous convictions on merchandising.

He discovered that the consumer ultimately pays a high price for "price-cutting" in standard trade-marked articles.

"One Price to All."

Over in Europe, in many shops, as in the Orient in every shop, a customer must haggle, waste time and finally buy at a compromise price. And even then he knows that he has been cheated. When A. T. Stewart, three generations ago, revolutionized the retail business by marking the prices plainly on all goods in his store he made the first great ethical advance in merchandising. Smith had not thought about that. With one stroke this great merchant had abolished the demoralizing custom of haggling. This one price to all was heralded as a great moral as well as an economic advance. It cut down the time required for shopping, and reduced the number of salesmen needed in a store where customers could see the prices for themselves. This cheapened the expense of selling and thus ultimately reduced the price of the goods.

Business made another step forward when the salesman on the road was able to sell by sample, instead of carrying with him great quantities of goods for instant delivery. Back of sample buying must be commercial confidence on the part of the buyer that the seller will deliver according to representation. Society gained through the saving in the cost of distribution.

Smith found out why he couldn't get his favorite breakfast food after he had studied the latest advance in merchandising: the advent of standardized staple goods, old friends that include breakfast foods, soups, biscuits, soaps, shoes, hats, corsets, hosiery, toilet articles, musical instruments and even automobiles. Each was sold everywhere at the same price. It was identified with its maker by trademark and carried with it his guarantee that the quality was uniform. The success of these staples in a competitive market assured Smith also that their price was fair.

Moreover, it was uniform in all stores.

This carried Stewart's system of one price to all in one store a step farther. It established for the customer one price for the same standard article in all stores. The customer bought it wherever found with the assurance that the quality was what he had been accustomed to, and he paid no more than the price he expected.

"Price maintenance" is a term used to describe the business policy of a manufacturer who, to secure the widest possible market for his goods, stipulates, in his own interest, that his products shall be offered to the public at not greater than a stated price, and, in the interest of the small dealer, at not less than the same price.

Smith was now ready to accept this latest ethical principle in merchandising, still obscure to many of us: One price everywhere for trade-marked standardized articles benefits the consumer; one familiar price everywhere for our guaranteed quality favorites.

The manufacturer of the successful standardized article has not made his price arbitrarily; but to secure the largest consumption he has fixed it at the lowest figure that will give him a profit. This was determined largely by influences beyond his control, such as active and potential competition, the public taste and the buying powers of various social groups to which he might appeal.

Such standard goods in this day of national distribution are sold on the maker's reputation and under the maker's guarantee. This has cheapened the cost of distribution. Every sale that is made has its effect on other sales and on the market at large. The manuacturer of these goods, unlike the man who sells horses, sugar or grain, has a permanent interest in them. He stakes his business reputation on every article that he turns out under his trademark, and he should have supervision of it all the way from the factory to the consumer.

I. C. C. Notes.

Washington, D. C., April 10, 1916.

Brief for the Santa Fe and other railroads against which the Kornfalfa Milling Co., of Kansas City, has complained because of their rates on refuse syrup from Western points in the sugar beet country to Kansas City has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The brief declares that the 33-cent rate to Kansas City is reasonable; that the 36-cent rate to St. Louis is unreasonably low; that there is no discrimination against Kansas City and that the milling company has not shown that it has been damaged.

The refusal of the Alabama & Vicksburg and other railroads to establish transit arrangements on cottonseed cake and meal at Meridian, Miss., has been declared justified by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the complaint of the Meridian Grain & Elevator Co. was dismissed.

New transit rules on flour at Nashville, proposed by the Louisville & Nashville Railway, have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission until Aug. 9.

Contract for an addition of a fifth story to the building of the Texas Star Flour Mills, Galveston, Tex., has been let. The addition will be used for the offices of the company and will cost $16,000.

Rains Benefit Wheat

Hard Winter Wheat States Show Good Condition—Soft Wheat States Below Average.

Kansas City, Mo., April 10, 1916.

Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma were favored with beneficial moisture for growing wheat last week. The moisture included snow and sleet as well as rain. Unusually low temperatures prevailed, but warmer weather is forecast for this week. Moisture also fell in Western Missouri, according to local advices, but that state did not make as favorable report on wheat as those westward. It is said the rains in Missouri are revealing fully as much winter-killed wheat as reported the last few weeks.

Moisture conditions for wheat in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma are now considered as bright for this season as at any other corresponding period of growth in the last few years. In some cases now, notably in Kansas, it is even asserted that the supply of moisture is sufficient to carry the crop well into harvest.

Scattered complaints of the presence of injurious insect, notably of Hessian fly in Stafford County, Kan., were received, but less nervousness over these pests was manifested than in earlier weeks of the crop-growing season.

Government April Crop Report.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, makes the following estimates from reports of its correspondents and agents: The average condition of winter wheat on April 1 was 78.3 per cent of a normal, against 88.8 on April 1, 1915, 95.3 on April 1, 1914, and 87.3 the average condition for the past 10 years on April 1. There was a decrease in condition from Dec. 1, 1915, to April 1, 1916, of 9.4 points, as compared with an average decline in the past 10 years of 3.5 points between these dates. Upon the assumption of average influences on the crop to harvest, condition April 1 forecasts a production of about 495,000,000 bus., which compares with 655,045,000 bus., the estimated production in 1915, and 684,990,000 bus. in 1914. The average condition of rye on April 1 was 87.8 per cent of a normal, against 89.5 on April 1, 1915, 91.3 on April 1, 1914, and 89.9, the average condition for the past 10 years on April 1.

Condition of winter wheat in the principal states as follows:

States.	Condition.
New York	91
Pennsylvania	90
Ohio	66
Indiana	58
Michigan	77
Illinois	57
Missouri	66
Kansas	80
Nebraska	88
Oklahoma	79
Texas	62
Montana	85
Washington	85
Oregon	95
California	92

Haw Creek Milling Co., Swepsonville, N. C., was incorporated with capital stock of $10,000 and subscribed stock of $3,000. Incorporators are R. N. Cook, Graham, N. C.; Charles C. Pender and R. F. Williams, Swepsonville.

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Hedging Small Lots.

The Kansas City Board of Trade is acting wisely in paving the way for the establishment of facilities for handling promptly orders for the sale and purchase of wheat and other cereals in less than 5,000-bushel lots. The rules of the Kansas City Board of Trade at present do not prohibit the handling of orders for less than 5,000 bushels, but thus far that market has never made any systematic effort to give such business adequate attention. The usual plan of grain commission merchants in Kansas City has been to hold orders for 1,000 bushels until they accumulated enough to make a 5,000-bushel "trade" in the pit. This involved delay and uncertainty as to prices, and was so unsatisfactory otherwise that the future market really provided practically no encouragement for hedging small lots of wheat and other cereals. Now it is proposed to charge a commission of one-fourth cent per bushel on lots of less than 5,000 bushels. The commission on 5,000-bushel lots is one-eighth cent a bushel. In addition, the Kansas City Board of Trade also plans to give wide publicity to its business in small lots when it is established.

It is regrettable that the Kansas City Board of Trade proposal for giving a place for future transactions in small lots involves an increase in commission charges over those prevailing on orders for 5,000 bushels or more. There is, of course, some excuse for this increase, because of the fact that as much bookkeeping and as much other expense will be incurred in handling a hedge of 1,000 bushels as a hedge of 5,000 bushels. Still, it would appear that the market ought to start out, at least, with equal charges on small and large orders. Indications, however, point to little quibbling over the charge for the present among those who have a legitimate use for hedging transactions in flour or grain in small quantities. If the higher charge encourages grain dealers to meet the demands for dealings in small lots of futures it may prove profitable in the end to those who will be forced to pay the commissions.

Both millers and elevator operators probably will avail themselves of the small-lot facilities of the Kansas City market for hedging when the Board of Trade finally provides for that business. There are many reasons why the Kansas City market should enable the miller who wants to hedge a sale of 200 barrels of flour to protect himself without speculating to the extent of buying 5,000 bushels of a certain option. Such a miller ought to be able to hedge by purchasing 1,000 bushels of a given option. The same applies to the small country elevator operator. Perhaps the losses which many country elevator operators suffered in the recent break in wheat would have been avoided had the Kansas City market made it as easy to hedge 1,000 bushels as to protect a 5,000-bushel lot.

It is true that some individuals whose only interest is to gamble will be drawn into the wheat pit by the 1,000-bushel future market. Such persons, however, should not be kept out of the wheat market by denying to the legitimate interests a service to which they are entitled. The way for a market to stop gambling is to refuse to accept the orders of that class, not to hinder the business of millers and elevator men.

In the last few years grain exchanges have manifested a growing interest in the producers' side of the grain industry. This was one of the influences behind the formation of the Council of Grain Exchanges. If all grain exchanges take the steps contemplated by Kansas City, if they have not already done so, they will add further to the usefulness of the organized grain exchanges of the United States. These exchanges are not yet as serviceable as they might be, but the movement for small-lot business is a step forward for them.

Germany's Bread.

Better prices prevail in Germany than in England, as far as bread is concerned; so, at least, we learn from the semi-official Kolnische Zeitung, which, however, emphasizes the need for economy. The great Rhenish organ writes:

"In London nowadays wheat flour costs $12.75 a sack; at the beginning of December, 1915, the price was $11.75; in December, 1914, $9.25; and in December, 1913, only $6.75. In other words, the price of flour has almost doubled in England since peace times. These figures form an ironic criticism of the English attempt to starve us out. Even if such a policy were possible, it must be observed that England is now beginning to feel its effects herself, and the proof of this assertion lies in the difference of prices in Germany and England.

"A comparison with German prices is instructive. Wheat at $12.75 a sack in England would make the corresponding price for our double centner $10.25. But the actual price of our double is only $9.18, or rather more than a dollar less. If, however, we make a more accurate comparison; for instance, if we compare the wheat flour which is chiefly used in England with the rye flour chiefly used with us, the results are even more in our favor, for a double centner of rye flour costs in Berlin only $8.37. There can be no better demonstration of the advantages of our bread ticket system than this difference in the price of flour in both capitals.

"This fact, which is sure to be a bitter disillusionment to our enemies, is certainly pleasing, but there is a side that must not be overlooked. It affords our people a feeling of security which frequently betrays them into carelessness. We have been told by the papers that Roumania is sending us large quantities of wheat, but we must remember that our needs cannot be satisfied with less than 15,000,000 tons, so that Roumania's 500,000 tons will not play a very conspicuous part.

"Our imports from abroad certainly ought not to encourage us to be extravagant, and we should never forget that it is still the sacred duty of all Germans to obey in the most minute particulars the laws relating to the use of flour and bread. What we may call the bread ticket spirit, from which Marshal Hindenburg expected such great things and which our enemies looked upon as one of the most dreaded weapons in our armory, must not be allowed to break down. It is the duty of every individual—not merely the state and the municipality—to economize."

Why Is It?

Is speculation a business, a gamble or simply a thimble-rigged game to get the "dear public's" money. The broker and the commission house man will say it is a business. The bucket shop devotee will declare it is worse than playing with marked cards. The "dear public," a large percentage of it, has been forced by experience to look on it as on faro or roulette, but still millions and millions of people try to beat the game. Can they do it?

Wheat, the commission house man will tell you, can go only two ways—up and down. But the average trader is in and out of the market so often in the course of 10 days, and the rises and falls in the market are so many in the same period, that in reality the market has moved more than two ways, and on every guess that the trader has made in that time he has paid $7.50 in commission on a 5,000-bushel lot, which on a five-cent margin, or $250, is three per cent on his total capital on every trade made. This is even increased the more if the speculator is trading on a three-cent margin, which is the amount generally required in ordinary markets.

This is one reason that, if you stop to consider, you can possibly think of very few of your friends, and more than likely not one, that has ever made any money speculating in wheat. Why is it? The trade sees the faces come and go; the market mounts 30 cents, 40 cents a bushel; drops 30 cents, 40 cents a bushel, but after the speculator has followed it for any length of time the chances are that in the end a new face will be seen in his place, for the old one will gradually grow worried and bear the marks of many gains and losses—the latter heaviest—which ultimately force h to give way to the new face at game. What is true of wheat is t ot cotton, of stocks, of provisions, corn, of oats and all other speculat commodities. The "dear public" variably furnishes the money to p the game; but when, or how, does "dear public" ever reap the bene of the rise and fall in values?

It used to be said that the inside or big race track gamblers, control and owned the race tracks; had majority interest in the bookmak privileges; appointed the judges t decided how the horses finish owned the majority of the horses r ing and did just about as they plea with the jockeys. When conditions to this pass it was not long before race tracks passed out of existen No one could beat such a game, though the owners said it was "bi ness," the bookmakers declared it gamble and the "dear public" found a thimble-rigged game. It could be "beat" any more than the wh market can be "beat." Why? cause both games are not run for t benefit of the "dear public." T broker lives by his commissions. T speculator pays the commissions; c sequently, the more the specula trades the more the broker mak And in and out of the market speculator is pushed and drawn, wl the three per cent on every tra mounts and mounts until no "play could beat the game.

At the same time the average sp ulator is invariably a bull. He w willingly take the buying side in pr erence to the selling side. This mak his position all the more vulnerab as invariably all speculative mark decline more rapidly than they vance. This "bull" preference, in t end, places the "dear public" in a sition where it can be loaded up wi wheat invariably at fancy prices, commission houses have paid expe that circulate damage reports, a often circulate them as instructed their employers. At the same time t commission houses cover the count with their wires, and can daily paint picture that will make wheat lo cheap to the speculator in the lo run, no matter what the price lev When the trap is set the entire p ture changes, the "dear public" s prices falling and falling, the san crop experts find things not just they had reported them earlier, t commission house wires change th tune, and in the end this question h been answered: Is speculation a bu ness, a gamble or simply a thimbl rigged game? Also, why do the o faces go and the new ones come? An then, why is it that you can't name few friends, and possibly not one, wh have made any money speculating?

Venezuela Flour Trade

Status of American Flour Trade and Chances of Increase of Business.

By Consul Homer Brett, La Guaira.

Though occasional small amounts of flour formerly came from Trinidad and the United Kingdom, practically all of that consumed in Venezuela is of American origin. Imports have been slowly but steadily increasing, the figures for the last five years being: 1911, $741,481; 1812, $1,085,821; 1913, $1,282,191; 1914, $886,530, and for the first six months of 1915, $634,152. The normal importation may be considered as $1,200,000 annually, constituting the largest single item of American export to Venezuela and ranking only after cotton goods in the list of imports.

In some of the more elevated districts of Venezuela wheat grows fairly well, and the desire to encourage home production, combined with the wish for as much revenue as possible, have brought about the imposition of a high duty on imported flour or wheat. This, with the surtaxes, amounts to $3.425 per 100 lbs., gross weight, and undoubtedly restricts consumption greatly. In fact, wheat bread at 12 cents per pound is a luxury beyond the reach of the mass of the population. The making of bread in private houses is unusual, and the bakers' trade is relatively much more important than in the United States. Some bakers import for themselves.

How Flour Is Imported.

Only one American brand of flour is known here under its name. A leading baker uses it, but no effort is made to push sales to other parties. All other flours come in under the name and brand of the importer; they are packed in sacks, never in barrels, of 196 lbs. and half sacks of 98 lbs. Buying is done through commission houses in New York with which Venezuelan merchants have established relations, the New York firm paying cash and selling to the importer upon three or four months' time, open account, with interest at 6 per cent.

It is not thought that any flour manufacturer sells and ships flour direct to Venezuela. If one were willing to grant the necessary three months' credit to approved firms it might be possible to get flour into this market slightly cheaper than it now comes, but, owing to the severity of the regulations relating to consular invoices importers prefer to deal with regular export houses who are accustomed to make these invoices, even at a seeming higher cost of goods.

Venezuelan exports are increasing rapidly and there is every probability that imports of flour as well as of other articles will continue to increase.

[A list of importers of flour and of commission agents in the provision line in Venezuela can be obtained at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district offices by referring to file No. 73783.]

The Master Bakers of Oklahoma will gather in Tulsa, Ok., April 25-27. They will have a royal welcome. John Kroutil of the Yukon Mill & Grain Co., Yukon, Ok., was a visitor in the Tulsa meeting with the local bakers and helped make preparations for the convention. Headquarters will be at the Brady Hotel. Officers of the organization are: C. B. Compton, of El Reno, president; C. E. Lehman, Tulsa, vice-president; J. C. Dean, Shawnee, treasurer; O. B. Schmidt, Oklahoma City, secretary.

The Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. will take possession of the Sylvia Mill on May 1, having acquired it during the past week in a trade for land from the former owners.

Alfalfa Mill at Garden City, Kan.

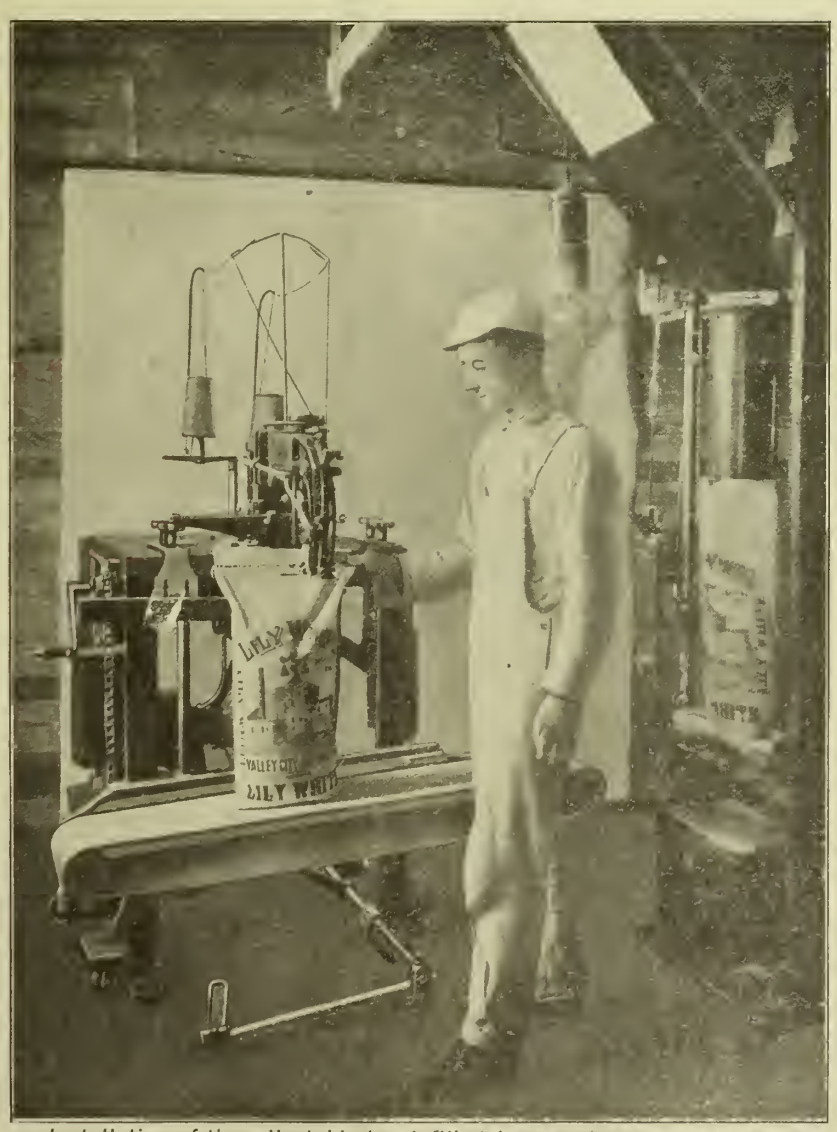
The sugar beet company at Garden City, Kan., has ordered the necessary machinery for a big alfalfa mill which is to be erected near the factory, and the company will go extensively into the business of grinding alfalfa meal and making a mixed feed of dried beet pulp, molasses and alfalfa feeds, all products of the farms and factory of the company. The most important feature of the new industry is the method to be employed in drying and taking care of the alfalfa as it is cut and hauled in from the field. The process is entirely new and there is but one other plant of the kind in the world—one that is located in Texas. A building called a tunnel, 150 feet long, is to be constructed, and in this building will be an endless belt upon which the green hay will be conveyed into the grinding machinery, and as the hay is being conveyed through this tunnel it is subjected to heat furnished from the boiler room and which is forced all through the hay, and, as the speed with which the hay passed trough the tunnel can be regulated, the hay will be thoroughly dry by the time it reaches the grinders, no matter how wet or green it may be when placed in the tunnel. The advantage of this process is that, no matter how green the hay is, or if it is raining while being cut, it will not be damaged and comes out green and free from mould or dust. The company has ordered a number of gondola cars which are to be used in transportiing loose hay from the field to the mill. In this way it will be much easier for the company to properly take care of the immense crop of alfalfa raised on its farms, and means a market for any alfalfa hay grown in Finney County if the farmers desire to take it to mill.

The New York State Millers' Association, through its secretary, Fred E. Pond, is sending out to all millers of the state a bulletin, accompanied by a petition disapproving the repeal of the mixed-flour law. Millers are asked to sign the petition, which will be sent to Congress. The bulletin says: "This proposed Rainey bill strikes at the very heart of the milling industry of this country, and seeks to destroy the integrity of the barrel of wheat flour which we millers have labored so long and so industriously to maintain in the markets of the world as a pure wheat product."

Because it is alleged the Postal Telegraph Co. delivered a message from the Topeka Flour Mills to the Wagner Grain Co., of Wichita, which read "flirting" when it should have read "fluting,' the telegraph company has been sued by the Topeka Milling Co. "Fluting" was a code word to mean that the company wanted 10,000 bus. of wheat. "Flirting" meant only 6,000 bus. Now the telegraph company is sued for the profit the Topeka company would have made had it received the 10,000 bus.

In a case decided by the arbitration committee of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association the Ellsworth Mill & Elevator Co., Ellsworth, Kan., was compelled to settle with a Salt Lake City flour jobber for the market difference on two cars of flour. The case involved the sale of several cars of flour to a Salt Lake City baker who transferred the business to the jobber. The mill refused to ship the remaining flour on contract because of the transfer and other factors.

C. Hitz & Son, Girard, Kan.: "Running 11 hours; flour business fair. Crop but 65 per cent."



Installation of the adjustable head filled bag closing machine of Union Special Machine Co., in mill of Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Patterson Milling Process

A New Patented Improved Cleaning, Scouring, Tempering and Percentage-Recording Milling Process.

C. A. Patterson, manager of the Millers & Manufacturers Appraisal Co., a milling and appraisal engineer of Winona, Minn., has invented and received a patent from the United States Patent Office on an improved milling process with 16 claims, to improve the manufacturing and profit-earning capacity of the milling industry.

Patterson's patented improved cleaning, scouring, tempering and percentage-recording milling process is the latest process on the market at the present time for the purpose of manufacturing the highest quality of pure white wheat flour, with the lowest cost in manufacture, and covers the cleaning, scouring, tempering and percentage-recording milling systems.

This process is a combination of the best known principles in milling, and all he employs is clean milling wheat, fresh water and pure air, mixed in proper proportions with each other, according to the moisture content of the wheat at the time of milling, which makes whiter flour in color, purer flour in separation and takes less wheat to manufacture a bbl. of flour than can be manufactured by any other process known to the milling trade.

With this improved tempering process he does not use any electrical, chemical or other bleaching agents. In fact, he does not use any bleaching agents of any kind in connection with his process, for his process is purely mechanical from start to finish in every respect, and can be installed in any milling plant without the necessity of closing down the operation of the plant.

The government is going to establish flour standards, and it will be impossible to standardize flour under the present system in milling, for no two mills are milling on the same system, and consequently cannot make the same quality of flour from the same quality of wheat.

With this patented improved tempering process installed in mills it will standardize the mills, and when the mills are milling on a standard milling process it will be possible for them to make a standard quality of pure, white, unadulterated flour.

With this process it not only makes whiter flour in color, higher in quality and a larger net profit in the manufacture of the flour, without any bleaching, but the flour made on this process contains less moisture, less ash, less acidity, has large absorption, more elastic gluten and a larger volume or expansion of loaf of bread, with less wheat, than can be manufactured by any other process known to the milling trade.

Quality Wins.

The chap whose chief ambition is to
undersell the rest
Never gains a reputation for dealing
in the best.
He never sticks to any line,
His days are wasted—marking time;
His daily profits are so slim
No income tax will worry him.
The Sheriff's sign upon his door
Will be his finish, nothing more.

If you would build your business upon
the solid rock,
Bear quality in mind when laying in
your stock.
Don't change with every breeze that
blows,
If you want money in your clothes.
The trade that has the cash to spend
Wants quality, not price, my friend.
—Contributed.

Walhalla Roller Mill Co., Walhalla, N. D., is remodeling its elevator.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., April 10, 1916.

Disappointing reports were made of flour trade in the last week by a majority of the millers of Kansas City and the Southwest. In the market in Kansas City there was unanimity on the state of the trade, all millers reporting extreme quiet generally.

Prices tended upward with wheat. Best patents closed at $5.05@5.50, jute, Kansas City, an advance of about 15c for the week. Straight closed at $4.75@5.20. Advances in wheat during the greater part of the week, which amounted to as much as 6c a bu., failed to stimulate buying. The purchasers who have been watching the trend of quotations closely for weeks now, without making liberal bookings, again expressed a lack of confidence in current prices. The declines the last two days of the week seemed to lead buyers to renew determination in their position and to withhold bookings except in the case of absolute needs. As a result, the business done by millers was largely in small lots for immediate shipment.

Some improvement was noted in shipping directions. Buyers now ordering out flour on old contracts are paying as much as $1 a bbl. over current quotations. This is one of the deterrents against new business. On the other hand, every week of slack business, many millers feel, brings the period for liberal buying nearer.

The first spring government crop report of the season did not seem to stimulate the market. However, the millers of the Southwest were put in a more hopeful mood by the statistics announced at Washington. These showed a prospect of 176,682,000 bus. of wheat in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma this year, compared with 209,096,000 bus. in 1915, when the yield was the second largest on record. For the Central states, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, together with Missouri, the report indicated only 96,461,000 bus., a decrease of more than 100,000,000 bus. from their comparatively moderate yield last year. These figures, it was agreed, augur well for the Southwest.

Export trade was as disappointing as domestic. Many mills noted no foreign interest. Others said prices were out of line. Clears were strong again. First clear ruled $4.10@4.50, jute, Kansas City, at the close of the week, while second clear was quoted between $3.30 and $3.90.

While flour production in the aggregate decreased more for the week than in a long time, some Kansas mills reported difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of wheat.

* * *

Dullness ruled in the trade in soft wheat flour. Prices again showed much more strength than on hard wheat flour, and this was adverse to new business. The South continued to make purchases on a hand-to-mouth basis. Best soft wheat patents were quoted at $5.80.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, April-May shipment, $4.75@5.20; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.10@4.50; second clear, $3.30@3.90.

Strong Tone in Millfeed Market.

A strong tone ruled in the market for millfeed. Perhaps the most notable developments in the trade were the decreased offerings by mills and the broadening of the outlets for bran. The continued slack flour market and the reduced operations of mills pointed to a healthy situation from the standpoint of supplies. Weather was also favorable, the unseasonable temperatures delaying pasturage and increasing commercial feed consumption.

Bran closed at 91@92c, the same as a week ago Saturday, but some jobbers reported sales at 93c. Michigan, Wisconsin and the Southeast were among the purchasers. The Eastern situation was also more favorable to the market.

Reports on the trade in shorts were not as good as those made on bran. Prices were mostly unchanged. Millers were firm in making quotations. Brown shorts closed at 98c@$1, gray at $1.08@1.12 and white at $1.12@1.15. Fancy white middlings sold between $1.18 and $1.35.

Shipments of millfeed from Kansas City for the week were heavy, more than 200 cars moving out. The week's receipts were 31 cars, compared with 27 cars the preceding week and only two cars a year ago.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 91@92c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, 98c@$1; gray shorts, $1.08@1.10; fancy white middlings, $1.18@1.35; red dog, $1.30@1.40.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Mills of Kansas City made 44,300 bbls. of flour last week, compared with 59,400 bbls. the preceding week and 47,800 bbls. a year ago. The production included 5,500 bbls. of soft wheat flour, against 5,500 the preceding week and 5,000 a year ago. One of the smaller mills here was idle all week, while one of the largest plants was idle the latter part of the week. A mill which has been running full time for many weeks, including frequent Sundays, reported prospects for a shutdown at the close of this week unless trade improves.

Less Wheat Moves From Farms.

While advancing prices tended to encourage wheat sales in the last week, the level of the market in Kansas City was not yet high enough for country elevator operators who purchased before the recent break. In the case of the farm movement the week witnessed a reduction in the Southwest. In many instances bad roads operated against farm deliveries. Spring work also checked farm selling. The result was complaint from some mills of a lack of adequate supplies of grain.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City for the week were 495 cars, compared with 397 the preceding week and 174 a year ago. In the corresponding week in 1914 the receipts were 155 cars.

Elevator stocks of wheat in Kansas City decreased only 74,404 bus., compared with a decrease the preceding week of 288,894 bus. The present stocks are 6,257,414 bus., compared with 1,424,401 bus. a year ago. The principal buying of wheat here during the week was by elevator interests, but they admitted no export business. Omaha, however, sent reports of export workings. The shipping demand did not improve as expected.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.05@5.50 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.75@5.20; first clear, $3.90@4.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.40@5.80 per bbl.; soft clear, jute, $4.50@5.20.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $3.75@4.25 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4@4.40; wheat graham flour, in small sacks, $4.90@5.20 per bbl.; whole wheat flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.90@5.20; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20@5.30 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 91@92c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.30@1.40; white shorts, $1.12 up.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The flour mills at Garnett, Kan., have been purchased by W. O. Decker, who will remodel and reopen them as soon as possible.

S. H. Stoltzfus, of the Kansas City office of the Wolf Co., reports the sale of a blending plant to the Nafziger Baking Co., Kansas City.

The Crawford Mill, Longton, Kan., is being pushed rapidly toward completion. Mr. Crawford thinks that he will be ready to grind by the middle of April.

"Every indication points to another bumper wheat crop," writes C. E. Williams, of the Hays City Milling & Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan. "Additional moisture the last week was favorable for the crop."

The Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co., Kansas City, has been awarded the contract for a new building for the Slater Mill & Elevator Co., Slater, Mo. They will increase capacity from 200 bbls. to 500 bbls.

R. P. McReynolds, of the J. W. Vance Mill, Pierce City, Mo., reports as follows on the wheat outlook: "We do not expect more than 40 per cent of a wheat crop in our vicinity. Much has been plowed up and more will be abandoned this spring."

John Kelley, of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, was elected vice-president of the Lucky Tiger Combination Gold Mining Co. last week. Mr. Kelley had served as president. Kansas City grain men are heavily interested in this company.

Members of the office force of the Blair Milling Co., Atchison, Kan., will soon start work on a cottage at Bean Lake. W. A. Blair has agreed to furnish the lumber if they will do the work. They will make the trips back and forth from the lake in the Blair Ford.

R. O. Yates, manager of the Sylvia Milling Co., Hutchinson, and M. E. Hinman, manager at Sylvia, have formed a new grain company and will continue in business on the Hutchinson Board of Trade, using the present Sylvia Milling Co. offices in the Rorabaugh-Wiley building.

Work has begun on new concrete storage of 360,000 bus. for the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan., by the Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co., Kansas City. The Red Star storage capacity will be increased to about 1,000,000 bus. when the new additions are completed.

Millers of the Southwest are interested in a hearing which will be held in Chicago April 26 on a proposal of railroads to increase the export rate on flour from Mississippi River points two-tenths cent per 100 lbs. This advance was denied railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission when first proposed, but the carriers have secured another hearing on their application.

Sugar beet interests at Garden City, Kan., plan a new alfalfa meal mill at that point. Alfalfa is produced on an extensive scale in the vicinity of Garden City.

George H. Hunter, of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, stopped off in Wichita on his way home from the Republican convention at Topeka. Mr. Hunter was one of the delegates from Sumner County.

E. Bossemeyer, Jr., of Bossemeyer Bros. Grain Co., Superior Neb., spent a few days with his brother Paul, in charge of the Wichita office of the above firm. He reports crop conditions in Nebraska to be in good shape.

"Wheat crop conditions in southwest Missouri are as serious as reported," said W. H. Marshall, of the Marshall Commission Co., Kansas City, on returning from an inspection trip last week. "Jasper, Lawrence and Greene counties have a promise of only 30 per cent of a normal yield. These counties, excepting Pettis, are the best wheat growers in Missouri. Their acreage is 20 per cent lighter than a year ago."

New Orleans cleared 2,160,972 bus. of wheat for export in March, compared with 4,534,007 bus. in the same month a year ago. The New Orleans wheat clearances since July 1, 1915, aggregate 15,354,572 bus., against 42,480,958 bus. the same period the preceding year. Galveston cleared 2,604,260 bus. of wheat in March, against 2,931,100 bus. a year ago. Galveston clearances since July 1 total 25,452,734 bus., against 43,709,496 bus. the same time in the preceding year.

Wyan Nelson, president of the Nelson Grain Co., has returned from a winter vacation in Florida. Mr. Nelson investigated trade in corn products in the South on his return, and came home optimistic over the outlook for a larger business. He reported the large corn crop raised in the South last year well used up. "This spring," said Mr. Nelson, "the South will not plant as much corn as it did a year ago. Cotton prices are much better. With the large supply of corn in Kansas City elevators, we should enjoy a larger corn products trade from now on with the South."

Kansas City, Mo., April 8, 1916.

A meeting of millers is scheduled here for today in connection with the organization of the Millers' Inter-Insurance Exchange. George Sohlberg, first vice-president of the Southwestern Millers' League, and A. J. Eisenmeyer, Springfield, Mo., a director, are among the millers expected here from out of town for the meeting.

Norris & Kidwell, Washington, Ind.: "Running 12 hours; flour business good; millfeed is good. Growing crop 15 per cent less than last year."

Richard E. Roberts bought the Waukesha Grain & Produce Co., Waukesha, Wis.

The Immel Feed & Milling Co. increased capital from $15,000 to $40,000.

Kansas City Grinding & Corrugating Co.

16th & Walnut Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

Exclusive Roll Grinder to the largest mills in Kansas City. Refers you to John Schramm of The Kansas Flour Mills Co., Henry Vilm of the Southwestern Milling Co., and Henry Schroeder of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., April 10, 1916.

St. Louis brokers and jobbers reported no material change in flour prices of last week, though today a sharp rise of about 15c per bbl. was made in consequence of the jump in wheat last Saturday. The market was quiet, no features presenting themselves. Advanced prices necessitated by ruling wheat values, were stiffly demanded by mills last week and a firmer tone pervaded the market. Nothing of consequence was offered by resellers at any discount from market values; and inquiries were pretty fair, too, from domestic trade, although new business was light, attributable in large part by railroad embargoes and consequent delayed uncertain deliveries. No new export sales of consequence by mills came to light. Steady though not large trade with the West Indies and good prices realized were reported. Buying was no doubt being stimulated by actual and prospective further advanced ocean freight rates in that direction, and it is believed that sales to Cuban and Porto Rican points, which will all be affected by the announced increase of ocean freight rates, will reach a high mark between now and the date the increase will take effect. Europe evidently was not in the market, there being but one 50-sack lot of soft patent sold to the United Kingdom, a special brand order, but no other sale was noted. Clears, extra fancy and straights were in seemingly better demand, as was the case in the previous week, and relatively stronger than patents.

During the week sales were noted at the following prices: Soft low grade at $3.95 jute, extra fancy at $4.80@5 jute, straights at $4.90 to $5.25 jute basis, and patents on orders by local mills at $6.05, wood basis, and by Southern Illinois mills at $6.50 to $6.85 wood; hard low grade at $3.15 to $3.60 jute, clears at $4.25 to $4.45 jute, straights at $4.80 to $5.05 jute, and (on orders) 95 per cent at $5.05 and $5.15 bulk, and high patents at $5.35 bulk.

Uneasiness over relations between the United States and Germany must continue to affect the wheat market in a measure; a direct result was thought to be the decline in wheat last Saturday of 1c. These reports, with the crop condition reports, and advices of decreased crop for 1916 all affect the market more or less, but do not amount to much of importance.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute) Patent at $5.25@5.35; straight, $4.60@5; clear, $4@4.45; extra fancy, $4.75@4.95; low grade, $3.65@4. Interior mills quote established patent at $6@6.75; extra fancy, $5.20@5.75; low grade, $3.35@3.65.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $5@5.45; straight, $4.75@5.20; clear, $4@4.45; low grade, $3.65@4.

Spring Patent (in jute)—At $5.25@5.75; 95 per cent, $5.15@5.45; first clear, $4.90@5.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.25@5.60 and dark at $4.95@5.20; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, $1@1.04; soft bran, $1.03@1.04; mixed feeds, $1.10@1.15; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; middlings, $1.18@1.30; white hominy feed, $23.75 per ton; oats feed, $16.50. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.05 and middlings at $1.30@1.45.

Advance in Millfeed.

Millfeed continues strong, and prices last week rose from $1 to $1.03 for good hard wheat bran, and from $1.02 to $1.05 for soft wheat bran, according to quality. Buying was quiet. Only sales were on direct orders, including 7 cars 100-lb. hard bran at $1.01½ to $1.03, and one split car of hard at $1.04. Total shipments of millfeed for the week were 30,110 sacks, against 32,630 sacks the previous week, and for the same week last year 19,760 sacks. Receipts amounted to 27,280 last week, against 29,540 sacks the previous week and 16,320 sacks a year ago.

St. Louis Millers' Club Meeting.

The St. Louis Millers' Club at its sixteenth annual meeting and dinner at the Missouri Athletic Association had an attendance of nearly all members and a number of visitors. The following officers were elected: President, Louis Valier; vice-president, Edwin T. Stanard; secretary and treasurer, F. E. Eichler; executive board, E. D. Tilton, chairman; Ferdinand P. Meyer, R. H. Leonhardt, R. C. Valier, E. C. Andrews, Samuel Plant, Chris Bernet, Charles Hezel, H. B. Sparks and A. V. Imbs.

New members were elected as follows: W. J. Niergarth, A. V. Imbs, Dr. C. G. Hinrichs, R. L. Dore, C. E. Valier, George Kaps, J. P. Lillie, Eugene A. Bergs, George C. Martin, Jr., and A. J. Koenigsmark.

Secretary A. P. Husband, of Chicago, was presented with a silver service on behalf of the club by Frank Kauffmann. The following resolution was adopted:

"Recognizing the great service rendered to the flour millers, the bread bakers and indeed every man, woman and child of the hundred millions of people of the United States by Mr. A. P. Husband, secretary of the Millers' National Federation, in his energetic fight to defeat the bill H. R. 9409 in the Ways and Means Committee in Congress, thus preventing the repeal of the mixed-flour law, which now insures the purity of American wheat flour; be it

"Resolved, That the St. Louis Millers' Club hereby extends to Mr. Husband a vote of thanks and high appreciation. Also, as further evidence of esteem and regard, the millers present to him a silver service and trust that it will constantly remind him of the good work he has done to preserve the integrity and honor of the flour milling industry of the United States."

Secretary Husband gave an interesting account of the efforts to defeat the Rainey bill, some interesting inside history of advertisements defaming white flour.

Samuel Plant, recently elected president of the Millers' National Federation, referred to the plan of organization and operation of the Millers' Inter-Insurance Exchange, which is being promoted in the Southwest.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

The Bolivar Milling Co., Bolivar, Mo., made substantial improvements at the mill last week.

Philip Heyde, head miller of the Ph. Postel Milling Co., Mascoutah, Ill., was in St. Louis last Wednesday on business and visiting friends.

P. J. Burford's new flour mill at Doniphan, Mo., is installed, the engine has arrived and the plant is just about ready for business. The engine is a 25-horse power oil burner.

The J. M. Gray Milling Co., St. James, Mo., which for the past several years has been using electric power, has installed two new oil engines, one of 20 horsepower and one of 25-horse power.

The J. H. Kracke Milling Co., of Clinton, Mo., will rebuild its corn mill, burned some time ago. The insurance on both machinery, building and grain, amounted to $12,350, and has been received.

The Mound City Mill Co., Mound City, Mo., sold 10,000 sacks of flour, or 10 carloads, to the National Biscuit Co., of Kansas City, who have bought a total of 35 carloads, or 35,000 sacks, from the Mound City Mill Co.

Total shipments of flour last week at St. Louis amounted to 99,500 bbls., against 94,390 bbls. in the previous week and 89,240 bbls. a year ago. Total receipts were 91,950 bbls., as against 93,515 bbls. the previous week and 59,820 bbls. a year ago.

New applicants for membership in the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange whose names are posted on the floor of the exchange are: Harold O. Hunt, of St. Anthony Elevator Co.; John W. Byrne, of Vandalia Railroad Co., and H. B. McCormick, of Parrott-Day Co.

Wheat receipts at St. Louis last week amounted to 453,213 bus., against 539,127 bus. the previous week and for the same week a year ago 200,745 bus. Total shipments of wheat amounted to 515,820 bus., against 433,440 bus. the previous week and 1,294,740 bus. a year ago.

The Merchants' Exchange members last week, under the plea of Miss Florence Schofield, the first woman to ever speak from the rostrum of the exchange, raised $1,750 for French orphans. The largest contributor to the fund was J. S. Bemis, president of the Bemis Bro. Bag Co., who gave his check for $319.

The Inco No. 1, the first self-propelling steel barge of the Inland Navigation Co., will arrive in St. Louis Wednesday on its maiden trip from the South. The company plans a big revival in grain, flour and other trade on the Mississippi River, and expects to have a large fleet of barges in operation in the next two years.

John L. Messmore, of Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., will represent both the Council of Grain Exchanges and the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange at a special hearing on the Pomerene bill of lading bill in Washington on April 12. Charles Rippan, of the traffic bureau of the Merchants' Exchange, will be the other St. Louis representative.

Albert Wydler, Jr., of Furlich, Switzerland, accompanied by A. P. Traber, importer of Wydler bolting cloth, of New York City, is making a tour of the United States, visiting the different agencies representing his company. They were in St. Louis last Saturday, and went from here to Kansas City, and are returning to New York by way of Minneapolis. Mr. Wydler has not visited the United States since 1912, when he made a similar tour.

Henry W. Logeman, aged 73, died last week at his home in Beaver Falls, Pa. Mr. Logeman was an old time grocer, flour and feed dealer of Southside, Pittsburg, Pa. He retired from business some time ago. He was connected with F. Baxmeyer & Co. until 1888, after which time he was in business for himself. He was the father-in-law of David H. Wiegmann, sales manager of Charles Tiedemann Milling Co., O'Fallon, Ill., also of John G. Allen, proprietor of the flour mills at Beaver Falls, Pa.

Flour output of the following mills was 83,400 bbls. last week, against 78,400 bbls. for the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co (city), 10,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 19,200; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 14,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,600; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,000; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,500; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,000; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,500.

Mill No. 2 of The Grinders was in operation last Saturday evening at Lippe's Cafe and considerable fuel and oil was consumed by 30 Grinders. Plans for the Big Run of all the Grinders at the F. O. M. A. convention May 29 to June 3 at St. Louis were considered. A committee of three on initiation, consisting of Ed. Schoendiest, C. H. Corbett and J. E. McKeown, was appointed by Head Miller Whittaker, with instructions to report at another run of The Grinders on May 6. Applications for employment in Mill No. 2 were favorably considered from M. A. Koenigsmark, Waterloo; Edw. M. Balduf, Aviston; George J. Froeivogel, David H. Wiegmann and M. E. Wiegmann, of O'Fallon.

What the Mills Are Doing.

Garrison Valley Mills, Warton, Tenn.: "Running four to six 12-hour days a week; flour business very good; millfeed good. Condition of growing wheat good."

Ogden Milling & Elevator Co.: "Running 11 hours; flour business is fair; fair locally; millfeed in good demand. Growing wheat in best condition."

Aurora Elevator Co., Aurora, Neb.: "Running mill 11 hours; flour business fair, good locally; millfeed good. Growing wheat fair and poor."

A. Jackson & Co., Downs, Kan.: "Running mill 12 hours; business good; deferred shipment fair; cannot supply demand for millfeed. Growing wheat excellent."

Gem State Roller Mills & Elevator Co., Ltd.: "Running mill 12 hours; flour business is fairly good; our business is local. Condition of growing wheat is good."

Delphos Milling Co.: "Running mill 24 hours; flour business good; Eastern markets fair, Southern not good; deferred shipment fair; millfeed good. Growing wheat good."

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New York

New York, April 10, 1916.

Business in flour was practically at a standstill during the past week as far as new sales by the mills were concerned. Naturally, on the higher wheat markets flour prices were again advanced considerably by the mills, and the trade would not follow the advance, as they found it possible to supply their requirements with resales at lower prices. There is not any great quantity ot resale stuff being offered by the domestic trade, but there appears to be considerable export flour here on spot which cannot be moved out, on account of the scarcity of freight room, and it is this flour which is being offered at material concessions. In the second place, buyers have been awaiting the government report to see what effect this would have on the market, and as soon as its effect is shown either one way or the other the trade will no doubt be in the market again for some good lines of flour, as stocks are not by any means heavy at the present time.

Spring patent was held at $5.90 to $6.15 in jute, with a very small business done. Some resale flour was sold at around $5.65 to $5.75 in jute.

Kansas 95 per cent straight was generally quoted by mills at $5.60 to $5.80 in jute, with business very quiet. Resellers were offering and made some sales as low as $5.40 jute.

Prices on spring wheat clear were practically unchanged for the week and fancy brands were held at $5.15 to $5.25 in sacks. Business was very quiet. Kansas clear was quoted at $5.10 to $5.25 in sacks, with business very slow.

Soft winter wheat straight was held at $5.60 to $5.80 in wood, with very little doing.

Prices on millfeed were nominally unchanged for the week, although Western feed showed an easier tendency. Business very quiet. City bran in bulk was held at $23 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.15@6.40; straight, $6@6.10; clear, $5.40@5.50; low grade, $3.80@4.25, jute.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.65@6; straight, $5.35@5.55; clear, $5.25@5.40; low grade, $4.60@4.75.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.90@6.10; straight, $5.60@5.80; clear, $5.10@5.25.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse, Western spring, to arrive, $22.75; standard middlings, $24.50; flour middlings, $28; red dog, to arrive, $32; oil meal, $35.50@36; city bulk bran, $23; in 100-lb. sacks, $24.50; middlings, $24@32.50; red dog flour, $33.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Among the visitors to the exchange floor during the past week were: Harry Bresky, of Bresky Bros., Boston, Mass.; L. E. Moses, president Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo.; W. J. Brewer, sales-manager Thompson Milling Co., Lockport, N. Y.; W. K. Stanard, of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Butler County Milling Co., Poplar Bluff, Mo., is giving its plant a general overhauling and installing a plansifter.

The Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., is installing a new 400-horsepower tandem engine.

William C. Hinderer, Iuka, Ill., is making a change in the sifter system of his mill.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., April 10, 1916.

Mills are enabled to make a little better delivery of flour, as some of the embargoes have been lifted, but there is still much congestion on all railroad lines. The demand is on a fair scale, but no unusual activity has lately developed. High grain rates are detrimental to Eastern flour business and it looks as though these rates would continue stiff through the season. Kansas flour trade has been showing a little improvement for the past week or two. Prices in flour are higher all around.

The millfeed market is stronger and demand shows a little increase. Middlings are showing up a little better in the trade, as is customary during the spring. Spot bran is in pretty good demand.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.50@6.75; clear, $5.50@5.75; low grade, $4.50.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (wood)——Patent, $6.25@6.50; pastry, $6@6.25; low grade, $4.25.

Kansas Flour (cotton)—$6@6.25; straight, $5.65@5.90; clear, $5.30@5.55.

Rye Flour (wood)—No. 1, $6@6.25.

Millfeed (sacked)—Spring bran, $22.50; standard middlings, $23.50; red dog flour, $28; gluten feed, $28.25; oil meal, $30.

BUFFALO NOTES.

George Urban, Jr., has returned from a short vacation trip to the South.

William L. Seligmann, vice-president of the George Urban Milling Co., is back from a business trip East.

Paul Schoellkopf, president of the Niagara Falls Milling Co., has returned from a vacation trip to Palm Beach and Nassau.

H. C. Veatch left at the end of last week for a business trip of two weeks to Virginia and North Carolina in the interest of the Kansas Milling Co.

The Washburn-Crosby Co. has been granted a permit for making alterations to its brick elevator at the foot of South Michigan avenue, at a cost of $15,000.

Recent visitors to the Corn Exchange included the following: Oscar Holway and B. E. Austin, Auburn, Me.; W. C. Schmidt and A. H. Case, Rochester; F. W. Swift, Detroit.

The wheat which arrived here during the past lake season has now practically all been handled through the local elevators. Only one cargo remained to be unloaded last week. During the winter about 30,000,000 bus. were laid up here in vessels.

Freight congestion is serious at Niagara Falls and growing worse, while matters are nearly as bad on the Canadian side. The railroad yards have several thousand freight cars tied up. Flour is moving in better shape than a short time ago and Niagara Falls mills are running quite actively.

In response to a telegram sent to A. H. Smith, chairman of the executive committee of the Eastern freight accumulation conference, by the committee appointed by the State Millers' Association to seek relief from flour embargoes, the following reply was received: "If you will give us statement of the shipping points and of the points at which there is a shortage we will undertake to see what we can do to relieve you." The millers' committee suggests that each miller address a communication to A. H. Smith, chairman, Grand Central Terminal, New York City, advising him as to where flour shortage exists at embargoed points.

Elevator Roller Mills Co., Columbus, Neb., is increasing its rye plant and installing a packer and automatic scale.

What the Mills Are Doing.

Butler County Milling Co., Poplar Bluff, Mo.: "Running about half time; business fair; millfeed fair. Growing wheat about 5 per cent."

Beatrice Milling Co., Whitewright, Tex.: "Running 24 hours; business quiet; light bookings for deferred shipment; heavy demand for bran; other feeds fair. Crop poor, 85 per cent having been plowed up. Remaining 15 per cent looks bad."

Nezperce Roller Mills, Ltd., Nezperce, Idaho: "Running 11 hours; flour business good; very good locally; few inquiries from Eastern markets; numerous inquiries from Southern, no sales; no deferred shipment; millfeed very good. Growing wheat average good at this time."

Elevator Roller Mills Co., Columbus, Neb.: "Running 11 hours; business dull; fair locally; Eastern and Southern dull; millfeed fair. Crop in fine condition."

Plato Roller Mills, Plato, Minn.: "Running 24 hours; flour business good; deferred shipment fair; millfeed good. Have late spring; no seeding done yet."

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MISSOURI PACIFIC IRON MOUNTAIN

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., April 10, 1916.

This has been the record week for no business from the Western mills. What business was done in carlots was mostly second-hand cars. This flour was mostly booked last fall around $5 for patent in sacks. The resellers are selling it about 40@60c under mill limits.

The coal regions are keeping quiet, as the settlement between the men and the operators has not as yet been made. It will probably be a month before it will be fixed up. There will be a great many men go out next Monday and will stay out until the matter is settled. There is very little business of any kind in the coal regions at present. The men are also holding their money and not paying their bills.

The eastern part of the state was covered Saturday with about three inches of snow. The growing wheat, while short, looks fine, and not many bare spots.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$6.05@6.50; straight, $5.70@6.05; clear, $5.35@5.75; low grade, in jute, $3.35@4.10.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.85@6.25; straight, $5.75@6.05; clear, $5.35@5.65; extra, $4.95@5.15.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.90@6.10; straight, $5.60@5.90; clear, $5.20@5.50.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.05@5.50; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.05@5.50.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Red dog, $30.75@31.75; flour middlings, $27.50@28.50; standard middlings, $23.25@24.25; bran, $23.25@23.75; Kansas middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $28.50@29.50; bran, $23.75@24.50; winter middlings, in bulk, $26.50@26.75; bran, $24.25@25.25.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

There were 159,890 bbls. of flour in the public warehouses in Philadelphia April 1.

William H. Filemyr, aged 72 years, of Philadelphia, died. Mr. Filemyr was one of our veteran flour and feed merchants.

J. J. Gill, aged 37 years, died in Minneapolis. Mr. Gill was the Pittsburg representative of the Barber Milling Co. C. A. Jones will take Mr. Gill's position.

Whitewright Mill & Elevator Co., Whiteright, Tex.: "Running 24 hours: business slow; deferred shipment dull; millfeed fair. Crop practically all killed by freezing."

The Prairie Grove Milling Co., Prairie Grove, Ark., is having its plant thoroughly overhauled.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., April 10, 1916.

Flour ruled strong and higher during the first part of last week, quotations being advanced 10c to 15c per bbl., but, as wheat showed loss during the latter part of the week, prices were again weaker. The tone of business also showed improvement during the first half, while it sagged toward the end of the week. The mills reported increased volume of shipping instructions, and the situation was materially better. There was only a fair amount of new business booked, but the volume is as good as for former years, when prices were as much unsettled as at present. Wheat showed marked gain during the early part of the week, but closed at $1.21 to $1.23.

Kansas City and Minnesota flour have been irregular in price, with commission men reporting better demand, though there is not any snap to trade. Jobbers and bakers seem afraid to take hold, feeling that the bullish crop reports have been discounted and that they may profit by awaiting developments.

There has been pronounced picking up in the millfeed department. Improvement in demand and curtailment of production have given healthy tone to middlings and wheat bran.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $6.05; standard patents, $5.85; half patents, $5.75; low grade, $5@5.40; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Wheat Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patent, $5.40@5.70.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patent, $5.90@6.30.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Wheat bran, $22@22.50; mixed feed, $22.50@25; standard middlings, $26@28.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

J. W. Rose and M. B. Carr are at the head of a movement to start a flour mill at Tazewell, Tenn.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at end of week were 47.800 bbls., against 53,000 bbls. at end of the previous week.

E. M. Kelly, president, and J. B. McLemore, secretary of Southeastern Millers' Association, will attend the meeting of the Millers' National Federation.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week, as reported through the Nashville Grain Exchange, were 93 cars. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 929,000 bus.; corn, 359,300 bus.; oats, 428,500 bus.

H. G. Hill Grocery Co., of Nashville, incorporated, operating about 30 stores in Nashville, has re-elected H. G. Hill, president; G. M. Hill, vice-president and general manager; John Coode, second vice-president, and T. G. Parham, secretary, for the ensuing year.

There will be a bearing of testimony in Atlanta April 19 in the case of Ford Milling Co., Nashville, and others against various Southeastern carriers, involving the transit privileges on self-rising flour. The privilege has been granted by certain lines, and it is sought to withdraw the same. The Nashville self-rising flour manufacturers are the most interested in the case, being the largest producers in this section.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., April 10, 1916.

The government crop report, as of April 1, which under ordinary circumstances would have had a bullish effect on the market, owing to the unusual conditions existing and of the uncertainty of anyone to make a guess as to future conditions, bas had the opposite effect, and the advance in this market has been but 1½ cents for the week. Receipts were light and the bulk of offerings are grading No. 3 and No. 4 hard.

Millers generally throughout the state have advanced their quotations 20c a bbl. Owing to this advance, however, but little new business is reported coming in, either local or from outside of the state. General conditions in the state as to local business are reported fair, but outside business, excepting in a few instances, is reported as poor.

Mills generally are running on a 12-hour run, and consequently in parts of the state millfeed is scarce. Yet here in Omaha considerable bran is being pressed on the market and sales are slow. Shorts are very scarce and in extra good demand.

Flour quotations now range from $6 to $6.40 per bbl. for patents in l. c. l. lots; carlots 20c bbl. less. In Omaha millers are quoting $6, and this quotation extends up to the central part of the state.

Prices on millfeed are fairly well maintained, bran ranging from $17.80 to $18.40 and shorts from $22.40 to $23, with best white bringing $24.

No reports of damage to growing crops have been received, and railway officials are optimistic over reports received from their agents.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—Patent, $5.80@6; straigbt, $5.60@5.80. State mills—Patent, $6@6.40; straight, $5.80@6.20.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Bran, $17.80@18.40; shorts, $22.40@24. State mills—Bran, $20@22; shorts, $25.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The annual meeting of the North Platte Association will be held in Omaha Wednesday, April 19. The meeting will be held at the Commercial Club rooms.

The Gooch Milling & Elevator Co., of Lincoln, is installing an oil engine.

Ernst Meyer & Son, of Superior, are considering several plans and sites for their new mill to replace the one recently burned.

A. M. Miller, proprietor of the Hemingford Roller Mills, has completed the installation of a new "Plansifter," making this mill strictly modern.

Elm Creek is to have its mill in running order this fall, the new owner having arrived and begun the work of remodeling and refitting the mill at that place.

D. M. Deane has purchased machinery for a new mill to replace the one burned at Valparaiso on Jan. 12. Work will be pushed rapidly. Mr. Deane looked over different propositions in the state, but decided to rebuild at his former location.

Trustee O. F. Turner sold the plant of the Brown Milling Co., Fremont, Neb., to A. A. Nehrbas, president of the Fremont Milling Co., last Tuesday. The plant was appraised at $25,000 and Mr. Nehrbas secured it for $16,500. There were a number of milling men present from out of town, but only two or three of them offered bids. Mr. Nehrbas contended with Victor G. Lyford, of Falls City, one of the stockholders of the Brown Co. Mr. Nehrbas has been a very successful flour mill manager. He expects to have the Brown mill in full operation some time this week.

Charles A. Krause was re-elected president of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis., at the annual election held last week. There was a warm though friendly contest for the presidency between Mr. Krause and H. W. Ladish. Harry A. Plumb was re-elected secretary without opposition.

The Tradewater Milling Co., Morganfield, Ky., has incorporated with capital stock of $15,000. The incorporators are C. C. Hammack, W. W. Slaton and A. Lee Redford. Their main office will be at Sturgis, Ky.

The Texas-Mexican Milling Co., Laredo, Tex., with Louis Joseph as manager, began milling operations, using electricity for power. F. E. Shanks is head miller.

The Crete Mills, Crete, Neb.: "Running 24 hours; flour business fair; good locally; Eastern light, Southern weak; not much for deferred shipment; millfeed scarce. Growing wheat 100 per cent."

The Globe Mills, Broken Bow, Neb.: "Running mill 11 hours; business fair; good locally; millfeed good. Crop normal."

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 10, 1916.

Corn products lacked activity on the Kansas City market in the last week, but millers succeeded in doing a scattered business and reported signs of improvement. The evidence of improvement in the near future came in the form of increased inquiries and advices from local corn goods interests who had been making personal investigation of trade conditions.

Prices ruled strong most of the week, but the weak close in corn Saturday resulted in practically unchanged quotations being made by most millers. Cream meal again ruled between $3.20 and $3.25 per bbl. in 24-lb. sacks. Standard meal sold between $3 and $3.05 at the close, although this grade and cream meal were higher on the advance in corn the middle of the week. Pearl grits were 10c higher than cream meal. Chop closed at $1.36@1.37 for No. 2 mixed.

Mobile and Pensacola were among the prominent buyers of corn goods during the week. Louisiana and Arkansas were somewhat better purchasers than in the preceding week. In the local trade demand was slightly improved. Some millers claimed chop was in relatively better demand than meal.

Sales of cash corn were made to the Southeast from this market, one of the leading distributors reporting the first business of this character for the season. This, it seems, points to a healthier trade situation for millers in the Southeast. After advancing a little more than one cent, the cash corn market here closed practically unchanged for the week. No. 2 mixed at the close was quoted at 69¼@69½c, No. 2 white at 70@70½c and No. 2 yellow at 72½@73c.

Great interest was manifested all week in the rumors of heavy export business in corn in Kansas City. Additional sales were reported and it was claimed that the business the last fortnight amounted to 1,500,000 bus., with the principal buying by Baltimore interests. The stocks of corn here decreased 316,722 bus. to 6,081,968 bus. The stocks here a year ago were 2,408,042 bus. The heavy decrease tended to support claims of liberal export sales. Receipts of corn for the week were 493 cars, compared with 455 cars the preceding week and 199 a year ago. General expectations point to a reduced movement in the next few weeks.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.20@3.25 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.20@3.35 per bbl.; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.35@1.36 per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1.05 per 100 lbs.

Chicago, Ill., April 10, 1916.

Corn products quotations have not followed the advance in the corn market, but remain unchanged at last week's levels. As a result of the continuous liquidation of the previous week, the market became oversold and the visible was at a decrease for the first time this week in quite some time. There is an active demand and it is expected that large receipts will be reported in the very near future, as there is danger of these stocks becoming spoiled if we experience real warm weather. Hominy feed, white, is quoted at $26@27.25 per ton; white corn meal, $1.95 in 100-lb. sacks; yellow corn meal, $1.90 in 100-lb. sacks; gluten feed, $26.25 per ton; gluten meal, $25@26.25 per ton; corn oil meal cake, $27.25.

New Orleans, La., April 10, 1916.

Corn products showed an advance of 10@15c a bbl. last week. The demand was slightly improved, as is always the case on a rising market. The country districts were eager buyers and several good export trades were reported under negotiation. European inquiries for both corn and corn products was exceptionally strong, the reason being that corn is cheaper than flour. Ruling prices for corn goods in cotton and jute, carloads, basis bbls., ½-bbls. and ¼-bbls., were as follows: Cream meal, $3.65@3.75 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.45@3.55; grits, $3.70@3.80; corn flour, $3.45@3.60; cracked corn, $1.45@1.50 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $27@28 per ton. Local stocks are light.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 10, 1916.

The corn products market is stronger and some advances have occurred. The best demand is reported to be in hominy, though trade is not on a very active scale. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $27.25 per ton; corn feed meal, $31; cracked corn, $32.50; granulated corn meal, $1.95 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $1.95.

Nashville, Tenn., April 10, 1916.

There was a generally steady tone to corn and products last week. Bolted corn meal was quoted $1.60 to $1.70 per 96-lb. bag. Corn was quoted 75@77c.

New York, April 10, 1916.

Corn goods prices were slightly higher during the week, but business continued very quiet.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.75 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.95; hominy, $4.15@4.30; granulatel yellow, $3.95@4.05; corn flour, $1.90@2. Brewers' goods: Meal, $2.02@2.04; grits, $2.03@2.05; flakes, $2.35.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., April 10, 1916.

Flour quotations at New Orleans were most irregular last week, moving up and down day by day and causing a demoralization of the market. Buying was suspended, except in a few cases where cars of distress flour were dumped on the market at prices ranging from 15c to 20c under quotable values. Stocks on hand were lighter than usual at this time, but only small purchases were made.

Kansas mills did the bulk of the business, both in the distress and spot sales, but single carlots were maximum transactions. Kansas bakers' patents were quoted at $5.40@5.50 per bbl. on Saturday, but the range during the week was 20c to 30c per bbl. Straights were quoted at $5.15@5.25, with clears at $4.65@4.75. Clears were scarce. Oklahoma and Nebraska were in line with Kansas.

Northwestern mills were quoting high patents at $5.75@5.85 Friday and Saturday, with straights at $5.60@5.70 and clears not quoted. Buying was nil on account of difference in favor of Kansas goods. Dakota mills were 5@10c a bbl. higher than Minnesota.

Soft winter mills were also too high to do business. Missouri and Illinois millers were asking $5.65@5.80 for high patents, $5.45@5.55 for straights, $5.20@5.35 for extra fancy and $4.90@5 for clears. The trade was asking lower for soft winter goods and refused to come within 30c a bbl. of quotable values. There was much inquiry, but no business resulted. Country dealers took small lots of family grades. Dealers showed disposition to restock when prices were in line with buyers' views.

Millfeed prices were up 4@5c per 100 lbs., on account of strong demand and slack work at mills. Both hard and soft wheat brans were quoted at $1.11@1.14 per 100 lbs., with brown shorts at $1.25@1.30 per 100 lbs. The demand was light for bran, but showed improvement in the country for shorts. Dairy business in the sugar district showed a decided improvement, giving promise of large demand for millfeed for cattle.

Arrangements have been completed for securing a site on the Milwaukee right-of-way at Roundup, Mont., for a new flour mill.

Plans are being made to install a 100-bbl. flour mill at Minot, N. D.

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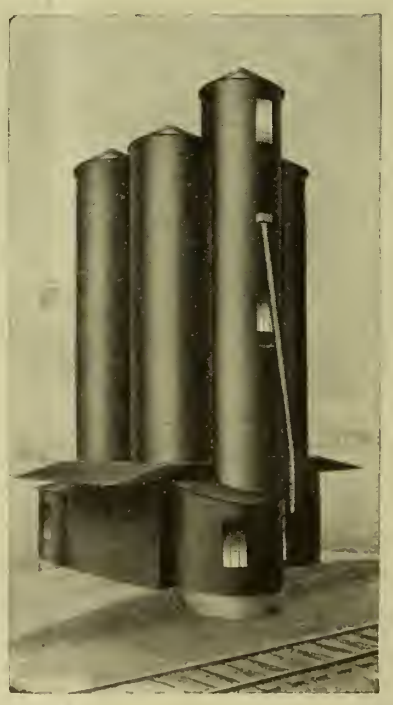

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Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
Texas Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Fort Worth, Texas.
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Lansing, Mich.
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Illinois

Chicago, Ill., April 10, 1916.

The advance in wheat did not serve as a stimulus in this market, and, while quotations moved up sharply, the expected reaction did not develop. Most of the standard brands of family flour reduced their quotations early in the week from $6.50 to $6.30 and the trade is loaded up on this basis. On the other hand, city bakery business can be considered only fair. The volume of new sales perfected is very light and the reduction in deliveries during the past week is attributed to the bakers' reluctance to take out flour on old contracts. From the standpoint of the millers, the advance has put the flour market in a much better position and has relieved considerable of the tension, as buyers who came in on the big break last winter have purchases of excellently bought flour and those whose contracts were perfected at the maximum quotations of the season have witnessed sharp reductions in their losses. While operations are active and the outturn may be considered heavy, there is but a limited interest in the market and bookings are below output. The majority of buyers seem to have adequate supplies for their immediate requirements, but it is an acknowledged fact that some good-sized interests have not covered their needs and spasmodic activities would most likely be the result of a continued advance in the market.

Reports from Northwestern mills tend to indicate a marked improvement in business the past week. Large sales were booked by the interior mills for shipment during the balance of this crop and the mills at Minneapolis have also been more fortunate in securing new business. However, practically all of the business perfected was at the old prices. First clears are offered freely and a number of mills are experiencing great difficulty in disposing of this grade. The same condition applies to second clear. There is a very active demand for patent and the mills are kept busy filling orders for this grade.

Improved conditions exist in the Southwest, both as to the volume of new sales and applications on old contracts. A number of the Southwestern mills have been complaining for the last 30 days of a lack of shipping instructions. However, this condition is now changed and about three-fourths of the mills are operating at full capacity. There is a good demand for Southwestern patents, but clears are slow.

In anticipation of a scarcity of good soft winter milling wheat, this class of mills are holding their quotations very high. This condition is reflected in the fact that buyers have anticipated their requirements and purchased this grade freely in the past week for scattered delivery through the next 90 days.

There is not much change in the rye situation. There is a good demand for patent white rye, however. The dark ryes are being sold at a big discount.

The durum market is very quiet. There were very light sales of patent and semolina perfected on the advance. However, the durum mills are operating at full time on back orders and will continue to do so for some time to come.

The export condition is unchanged. While the situation regarding embargoes is somewhat improved, the millers are still experiencing great difficulty in obtaining ocean space. A resumption of export business is anticipated, providing ocean space is available, when the railroads finally get all cleaned up. There are numerous inquiries, but present conditions prevent the possibility of perfecting any sales.

There is a slightly increased demand for millfeed, due to weather conditions. Prices remain unchanged, as compared with those of the previous week.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.30@6.50; standard patent, $5.75@5.95; first clear, $4.75@5; second clear, $3@3.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.50@5.75; straight, $5.40@5.50; clear, $4.50@4.75.

Soft Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.55@5.75; straight, $5.45@5.55; clear, $4.75@5.

Durum (in jute)—Patent $5.70@5.80; straight, $5.30@5.40; clear, $4@4.30; No. 1 semolina, $5.90@6; No. 2 semolina, $5.80@5.90.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $19@19.50; middlings, $21@21.50; red dog, $27.50@28.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.10@5.20; dark, $4.40@4.70.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Martin Joyce posted a membership on the Board of Trade for transfer.

This week Board of Trade memberships sold at $4,000 to $4,100 net to the buyer.

Clair W. Nicholson has established a flour and feed business at Denison, Ia., and will buy in carlots.

Harry Lyons Gale, of Logan & Bryan, has returned to Chicago from a visit to Virginia Hot Springs.

Mr. Marshall, of Shane Bros. & Wilson, Minneapolis, was in Chicago early week, calling on the trade.

J. A. Edwards has posted his membership for transfer. Mr. Edwards is one of the veterans of the grain trade.

A. L. Stanchfield, sales manager of the Baldwin Flour Mills, Minneapolis, was in Chicago during the fore part of the week.

Chicago shippers are not complaining at the increase in demurrage rates from $1 to $2 per day, as the increase is reciprocal.

W. I. Watts, of Christopher, Ill., will build a flour and feed mill at Elmwood. It will have capacity of 50 bbls. daily.

George E. Marcy, president of the Armour Grain Co., returned to Chicago early last week from a several weeks' trip to California.

Archibald W. Houston, formerly with Harris-Winthrop, is now associated with Thomson & McKinnon, 3 Rookery Building, Chicago.

John H. Jones has been appointed a member of the building committee of the Chicago Board of Trade, to succeed the late E. A. Nickels.

Clement-Curtis announce that T. D. O'Brien, formerly with Harris-Winthrop, has become associated with them and will be their floor manager on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Plans for the construction of an addition to its plant which will double the present capacity have been made by the Northern Illinois Cereal Co., of Lockport, Ill. This addition will cost approximately $20,000.

In spite of the greatest scarcity of cars and railroad congestion that the trade has ever experienced, Chicago received over 22,000,000 bus. wheat within the last three months and stocks have decreased over 2,200,000 bus.

J. T. Battaile, who for some time has been located in Davenport, Ia., representing one of the leading mills of Minneapolis, will succeed John J. Morken as representative of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb., in Illinois. Mr. Morken, who is about to engage in the brokerage business in Chicago, will handle the account of Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., as well as those of other mills.

The report of B. M. Davison, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Illinois, issued last Saturday, stating that the wheat crop of the entire state would not average over 50 per cent, with 31 per cent of the wheat sown killed, and the condition of the living wheat only 66 per cent of a normal, came as a surprise. Recent reports to the Pfeffer Milling Co., of Lebanon, Ill.; the Hezel Milling Co., of East St. Louis; H. C. Cole Milling Co., of Chester, Ill.; Schoening-Koenigsmark Milling Co., of Prairie Du Rocher, Ill., and other Illinois mills had indicated considerable damage to winter wheat; but the report of the Secretary of Agriculture of the state is decidedly more pessimistic than the worst advices received by mills.

The American Flour & Cereal Mills Co., of Minneapolis, will soon begin work on the construction of a mill to cost $100,000. The new company, a Minnesota corporation with capital of $600,000, is headed by Thomas L. Clark, for many years head miller at the Palisade mill of the Pillsbury-Crosby Co., but recently owner and operator of a small mill at Minneapolis. Equipment is being purchased for a daily output of 700 bbls. to start, raising the output gradually to 2,500 bbls. The mill will specialize in high-grade rye flour and some corn meal, whole-wheat flour and graham flour. Details for the mill building are being worked out and construction will start early in the summer.

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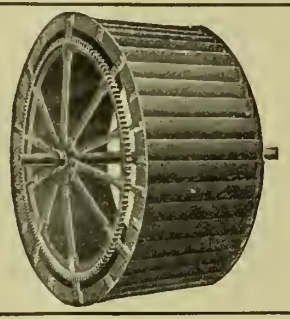

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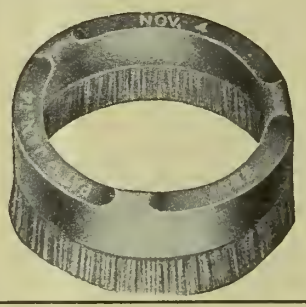

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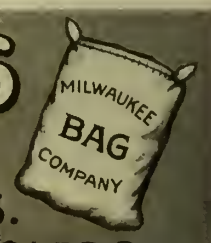

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 10, 1916.

A more hopeful feeling developed this week in the alfalfa meal and mixed feed trade locally and in the interior, but actual improvement in business was slight. Some of the larger distributors reported the market no better than that of recent weeks, claiming continued dullness. Inquiries came from the Southeast, including Georgia, and from the East. There was also some local interest, but the Northern districts displayed little desire for meal or mixed feed.

Prices widened. On choice meal the quotations were between $18 and $20, some mixers asserting that scarcity of this variety made sales below $19@20 impossible. No. 1 was quoted at a range of $16.50 to $18, compared with $16.50@17 a week ago. Some of the holders of these grades appear confident of still better prices in the event of improvement in the demand, asserting that supply conditions will force advances. No. 2 again ruled between $13.50 and $14.50. The bulk of the supply in the market was of this grade.

One jobber here received an inquiry for meal for shipment after June 1, but no price was quoted. June delivery involves new crop meal, and just now traders are too uncertain as to the outlook. Alfalfa has made good growth in Oklahoma and Kansas, but frost at this time, it is pointed out, would inflict serious damage and put an entirely different aspect on the trade for the early part of the new crop year. Besides, there is danger of a repetition of the wet conditions of a year ago, although it is not believed that the season will be so unfavorable after the abnormalities of 1915.

Mills offered meal in moderate volume. The reduced running time of meal plants accounts for the fact that there is less pressure to sell than some weeks ago.

While slightly lower quotations on molasses helped mixers, their business was little changed. Demand was limited again. Operations of all the mixing plants on the Kansas City market were on about the same scale as recent weeks, being on a half-time basis or less. The Southeast and East took a little feed, but prices are not yet satisfactory to consumers, in comparison with other products on the market.

Advances in alfalfa hay in the preceding week brought increased receipts on the Kansas City market. The week's supply of alfalfa hay here was 186 cars, compared with 110 the preceding week and 386 a year ago. The movement included little No. 1 or choice alfalfa, and these grades were firm. With other offerings in larger supply, buyers enjoyed an advantage, but the sales were largely on the new basis quoted in the market the preceding week. The immediate future of the market, dealers generally agree, depends on the volume of supplies, as there is little fluctuation in demand.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $18@20; No. 1, $16.50@18; No. 2, $13.50@14.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $22.50@25; standard, $21.50@23.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.50@28.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15.50@16; No. 1, $14@15; standard, $10@13.50; No. 2, $8.50@10.50; No. 3, $6@8.

Chicago, Ill., April 10, 1916.

Alfalfa meal quotations are firm to a shade lower, with an accompanying increase in the volume of business perfected. Shipments on old contracts have decreased the various companies' stocks considerably, and is practically the basis of a better trade condition. Generally speaking, there is every evidence of a slight improvement in the alfalfa meal business in this market.

Reports of concessions in the price of beet molasses had the tendency of brightening the mixed feed situation. However, prices remain unchanged and but light and scattered sales were perfected. Choice meal is quoted at $18.60@19.60 per ton; No. 1, $16.75@17.75; bottom price on No. 2 is stronger, at $13.50@15; No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed, $22.50@23; No. 2, $21@21.60; grain molasses feed, $27.50@28.50; alfalfa grain feed, dry, $27@28.

St. Louis, Mo., April 10, 1916.

Continued dullness, which has prevailed during the last several weeks, has shown no abatement, there being no material change in prices of alfalfa meal or mixed feed. Very little buying was done, although the prices remain about the same, $19.50@25 per ton, sacked, for No. 1 meal.

Mixed feed ranged from $23.50 to $26 for top, while grain mixed feed ranged from $25 to $32. New sales were few and far between, and a little was done to finish up old contracts.

That the alfalfa meal and mixed feed market remains dull is explained by some to be because of the large supplies of alfalfa and, of course, the poor molasses supplies.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 10, 1916.

The alfalfa feed market continues steady, and the demand for meal is reported better than that for mixed feeds, which are very strong in price on account of molasses quotations being so high. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22.25, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25.75 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $28.50.

New Orleans, La., April 10, 1916.

Demands for stock feeds and alfalfa meal were much improved last week over the week previous, and sales made were in larger volume than usual. Receipts of alfalfa hay and timothy classed better than for some weeks past, the new crop alfalfa from Arizona and New Mexico being particularly good in quality, though not choice pea green. Quotations were up from 75c@$1 per ton on mixed feeds, with blackstraps still going up. Quotations of blackstrap in small lots were as high as 21@22c per gallon. Molasses mixed feed was quoted from $27 to $31 per ton, according to quality and grade. Timothy was quoted $22@23 per ton, f. o. b. carloads, with No. 1 alfalfa meal at $20.50@21 per ton.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Ernst Meyer & Son, of Superior, Neb., are negotiating for the purchase of the building of the alfalfa mill at Superior.

Millwood, Colo., it is reported, will soon have an alfalfa meal mill, under the control of the Warwick Alfalfa Milling & Mercantile Co. A. M. Dix is head of this company, which has headquarters at Holly, Colo.

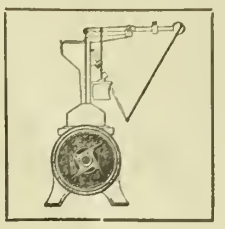
The C. J. Milligan Milling Co., Sioux City, Ia., is credited with plans for enlarging its alfalfa meal and feed plant at that point. Iowa has shown considerable increase in consumption of alfalfa products in the last few years. The state is one of the smallest producers of alfalfa in the country.

Expansion in demand for alfalfa hay is predicted in Missouri, on account of the rather unfavorable outlook in that state for clover and timothy, the former especially. It is said that much clover in Missouri was killed last winter. Missouri was a light buyer of alfalfa hay in the last six months, due to the liberal production of tame hay on its farms.

The Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, last week completed the shipment of 3,000 tons of alfalfa hay on an order from exporters who sent the hay to Europe. The sale is not the first alfalfa worked from the United States to Europe, as Great Britain made a purchase last year. The hay was shipped through Galveston, but exports of other varieties have been made from other ports of the United States. Alfalfa meal has also been shipped for export in recent months.

The Clifton Mill & Elevator Co., Hico, Tex., have greatly improved the appearance of the property by setting out a row of shade trees along the front of their block of land.

Common Sense Horizontal Wheat Steamer and Columbian First Break Feed Governor, Combined



The operation of this combination is so plainly shown in the cut that but little explanation is necessary.

The wheat enters the steamer from the governor, in a perfectly uniform stream and is carried through the steaming chamber by the spiral blades which revolve with sufficient velocity to keep it whirling around, each kernel being separated from every other kernel and completely enveloped in steam. The steamed wheat passes out at the spout and to the rolls, which also work on the stream.

The steaming chamber is surrounded by a heating jacket, in which steam is carried at boiler pressure, thus insuring a high degree of heat inside the steaming chamber.

The steamer is especially adapted for easy installation. It does not have to be cleaned out periodically. There are no traps, valves or springs inside to get out of order.

The temperature of the heating jacket is a great deal higher than that of the steaming chamber, usually about 130 degrees higher. This high temperature raises the temperature in the steaming chamber which insures dry steam and prevents condensation, resulting in better conditioned wheat. There is no rush of water from the steamer in starting as the high temperature of the jacket prevents condensation.

The Columbian First Break Feed Governor is so universally in use that nothing need be said in its praise.

The steamer and governor together make the most perfect governing and tempering combination possible.

Write for booklet.

Columbian Feed Governor Co.

104 North 2nd Street

Minneapolis, Minn.

If You Have Meal--We Want It

If You Want Meal--We Have It

KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.

G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

NOTICE---Alfalfa Millers

We are *always* in the market for *alfalfa meal* when the goods and price are right, and are open to contract for any quantity from a car load to a mill output.

It may be worth your while to communicate *now* with

The Meader-Atlas Co.

107 Hudson Street New York

"The largest handlers of Alfalfa in the East"

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES

All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.

Write to

PENICK & FORD, Ltd., - New Orleans, La.

Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

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CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—High-class man is open for position as a mill manager, or would accept place as sales manager. Command Southern and Eastern trade and will guarantee results. Prefer to work on a minimum salary, with a percentage of the net results. Address Box 337, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—I will be open for position as engineer after April 10, in flour mill or light plant. Fifteen years' experience in plants up to 5,000 h. p. Familiar with modern appliances for such plants. Good references. No boozer. Address Box 341, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller with some reliable company. Prefer position where I can in time, and after satisfactory trial, obtain interest in the business. I am 39 years old and single, and have had 18 years' experience with both spring and winter wheat in mills of 100 to 200 bbls. capacity. No old, worn-out mills considered at any price, unless the owner is willing to make good. Speak German. State wages to save time. Address Box 338, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Situation as manager with good mill desiring to place its output to better advantage. Am thoroughly competent; have past record to show my ability, both as buying and merchandising grain and mill products. Will consider either salary or salary and share of profits. Box 340, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Miller with 14 years' experience and good references desires a position. Ten years in last place; am no rover and have excellent reason for desiring to change. Correspondence solicited. George Stiles, R. 2, Lake Mills, Wis.

WANTED—Position as head miller of a 200 to 500-bbl. mill. A successful experience in mills of like capacity, with either hard or soft wheat. Now in charge of a 400-bbl. Missouri mill, but have good reasons for changing. Excellent references. Nothing considered by a first-class proposition. Box 342, care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, Kent, Ohio.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Miller to take charge of a 50-bbl. mill. Steady position. Address Herreid Milling Co., Herreid, S. D.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—150-bbl. flour mill, situated in the Turkey wheat belt of Kansas; doing good business and money-maker. For particulars, address Box 333, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—I had a first-class mill of 400-bbl. capacity until destroyed by cyclone last fall. Would like to sell the site and the machinery, most of which is in good shape. Address G. H. Hulme, Box 34, Great Bend, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS.

Four thousand secondhand cotton grain bags holding 2½ bus. wheat, price 11 cents each, f. o. b. St. Louis. Will sell from 100 bags up. Write Foell & Co., 123 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Two Prinz & Rau No. 139 Perfect dust collectors, in first-class condition. Address Tamms Silica Co., Tamms, Ill.

FOR SALE—A Beall combination hominy mill sifter and aspirator, No. 3; used but little; price $50 here. The Globe Mills, Broken Bow, Neb.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., required by the act of Aug. 24, 1912, of Milling and Grain News, published weekly at St. Louis, Mo., for April 1, 1916: Editor, W. B. Burns, St. Louis, Mo. Managing editor, D. N. Sosland. Publisher, W. B. Burns, St. Louis, Mo. Owner, W. B. Burns, St. Louis, Mo. Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities, none.

(Signed) W. B. BURNS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1916.

(Signed) CAROLINE HINRICHS,
Notary Public.

My commission expires Aug. 21, 1917.

Flour shipments to Mexico from New Orleans have been suspended. The Mexican dollar is worth only 2¼c, United States currency.

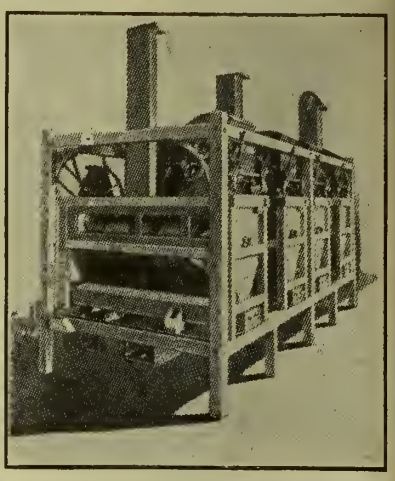
Fred Severson, Hancock, Wis., bought the interest of L. Starks in the flour and feed business and is sole owner.

A. Freestone, Glen Flora, Wis., is planning the erection of a flour mill there.

The Cheney Milling Co., Nowate, Ok., incorporated with capital of $10,000. Incorporators are G. G. Cheney, W. H. Reed and J. E. Hanks.

The Winchester Milling Co., Winchester, Va., incorporated with capital of $100,000.

Nu-Way Flour Mill



A one-man proposition. Will earn you $2 per hour. Requires only 6 h. p. to operate.

For particulars write:

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Cape Girardeau, Mo.

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OVER 100,000 IN USE
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148 Duane St. New York
Agents Wanted

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The paper in a Bemis bag is softer and ties more quickly and securely than an ordinary paper bag.

But Bemis paper is also stouter, with a high cross strength which minimizes breakage from car jolts and transit handling.

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ederation Annual Meeting

ork of Past Year Reviewed—Finances Considered — Plans for Future Work.

At the annual meeting of the Mill-rs' National Federation held at Chi-ago April 14, Samuel Plant, of St. ouis, succeeded Mark Mennel, of To-edo, as president and the following fficers and directors were elected for he ensuing year:

E. M. Kelly, Nashville, Tenn., and . L. Goetzmann, LaCrosse, Wis., vice-resident; A. P. Husband (re-elected), ecretary; P. H. Litchfield, treasurer; . H. Price, export agent, and Reed Rogers, official counsel. Directors—hauncy Abbott, Schuyler, Neb.; harles T. Ballard, Louisville, Ky.; A. . Goetzmann, LaCrosse, Wis.; Robert . Clark, St. Joseph, Mo.; M. B. Shef-eld, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. L. Grigg, parta, Ill.; C. M. Hardenbergh, Kan-as City, Mo.; H. S. Helm, Minneap-lis, Minn.; Henry Lassen, Wichita, an.; Joseph LeCompte, Lexington, y.; C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville, Ind.; . Mennel, Toledo, O.; F. O. Shane, hiladelphia, Pa.; W. L. Phelps, Chi-ago, Ill.; Charles L. Roos, Welling-on, Kan.; Walter Stern, Milwaukee, is.; C. A. Wernli, LeMars, Ia.; eorge G. Sohlberg, Oklahoma City, k.; G. H. Ledbetter, Clarksville, linn.; George S. Milnor, Alton, Ill.; . S. Blish, Seymour, Ind.

eports of Officers and Committees.

President Mennel made another ad-irable address in opening the meet-ng and Secretary Husband read a omprehensive annual report, includ-ng in the subjects discussed the Pom-rene bill on bills of lading, the ixed-flour law, transportation mat-ers, export trade and restrictions, efinitions and standards of flour, ad-ertising defaming white flour, cost ccounting, guaranty legends and se-ial numbers, branding of weight, use f secondhand feed bags, crop im-rovement, increased membership, fi-ances and millers' meetings.

The financial condition of the fed-ration was shown in the report of reasurer W. L. Phelps, which was udited and accepted as follows:

alance on hand April 1, 1915	$ 3,319.44
eceipts from all sources..	19,294.92
Total	$22,614.36
Disbursements—	
ouchers 1279 to 1436, inclusive	$22,398.47
alance on hand this date..	215.89
Total	$22,614.36

It is pertinent for your treasurer to all attention to the unusual expenses hich have been forced upon us dur-ng the past year. Chief among these ay be mentioned:

efinitions and standards for flour	$2,931.28
egislation on grading and inspection of grain	208.57
pposing repeal of mixed-flour law	4,616.75
Total	$7,756.60

"Among these heads are included ounsel fees and expenses, commit-ees' expenses, stenographic and lab-ratory expenses, printing copies of estimony, etc. There is not included n these several matters the expenses f the secretary or the amounts spent or telegrams.

"Due only to the special reserve und, which was raised in 1914, and to the extra assessment recently asked for, the treasury has been able to meet all demands made upon it. The balance, however, is too small to be regarded with satisfaction, in view of possible extraordinary expenses of the nature cited above. It seems urgent, therefore, to ask that all who have not responded to the recent call for an extra assessment do so at the earliest possible moment, in order that the treasury may be placed in the proper position to meet emergencies."

All of the standing committees made reports which were read and accepted as follows:

Definitions and Standards, A. C. Loring, Minneapolis; Mutual Insurance, W. L. Harvey, New Prague, Minn.; Export Trade, C. C. Bovey, Minneapolis; Crop Improvement, F. B. Rice, Chicago; Transportation, Henry Lassen, Wichita, Kan.; Grain Standardization, F. J. Lingham, Lockport, N. Y.; Package Differentials, O. F. Olson, Winona, Minn.; Arbitration, Fred N. Rowe, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A committee on membership and finance will be appointed by President Plant, as a result of a discussion and a motion made by Dwight M. Baldwin, of Minneapolis.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered President Mennel, Secretary Husband, Export Agent Price and millers who attended hearings at Washington during the past year. A vote of appreciation and regret was given E. D. Tilton, of St. Louis, who resigned as director after serving the federation since its organization.

E. S. Rogers, official counsel, presented a review of the recent decision of the Tea Rose flour brand case.

Directors and delegates were present as follows:

Mark N. Mennel, Toledo, O.; B. B. Sheffield, Minneapolis, Minn.; R. J. Hamilton, Coldwater, Mich.; William G. Crocker, Minneapolis, Minn.; Cloyd Loughry, Monticello, Ind.; C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville, Ind.; George Urban, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.; Walter Stern, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. M. Hardenbergh, Kansas City, Mo.; Louis A. Valier, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Meek, Marissa, Ill.; J. L. Grigg, Sparta, Ill.; A. L. Goetzmann, LaCrosse, Wis.; Carl W. Sims, Frankfort, Ind.; W. L. Harvey, New Prague, Minn.; Dwight M. Baldwin, Jr., Minneapolis, Minn.; Robert R. Clark, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. E. Wearen, Stanford, Ky.; Charles B. Riley, Indianapolis, Ind.; Stanley E. Weage, Coldwater, Mich.; G. G. Sohlberg, Oklahoma City, Ok.; B. M. Renick, Paris, Ky.; Charles T. Ballard, Louisville, Ky.; T. S. Blish, Seymour, Ind.; J. B. McLemore, Nashville, Tenn.; Joseph LeCompte, Lexington, Ky.; B. W. Marr, Columbus, O.; Samuel Plant, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank H. Tanner, Columbus, O.; W. B. Burns, St. Louis, Mo.; Walter Quackenbush, New York City; A. P. Husband, C. H. Challen, Richard Pride, John I. Logan, Charles F. Rock, Edward S. Rogers, P. H. Litchfield and W. L. Phelps, Chicago, Ill.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, attended the hearing of the railroads in Topeka last week before the Public Utilities Commission. The railroads in Topeka were attempting to have the Kansas state minimum raised from 24,000 to 40,000 pounds on grain products. Upon the motion of the railroads, the case was indefinitely postponed pending the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the minimum weight case now pending.

Insurance of Sales Soon

The Millers' Exchange Is Organized for Protection of Flour Contracts—National in Scope.

Kansas City, Mo., April 17, 1916.

The Millers' Exchange will soon be ready for business. At a meeting in Kansas City last week Charles F. Rock was appointed attorney in fact and will manage the main offices of the exchange, which will be maintained in Chicago. It was also decided at the meeting here to open branch offices in Wichita, Kansas City, St. Louis and other central milling points. As the business of the exchange increases in scope it is planned to open agencies in every part of the country. Millers interested in the new insurance plan desire the organization to be a national one. Twelve milling states are already represented in the membership, which includes mills with total daily flour capacity of 50,000 bbls.

Details for plan of operation of the Millers' Exchange were perfected at the meeting here. An advisory committee, corresponding to the officers of a company, was appointed as follows: George Sohlberg, of the Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City, Ok., chairman; A. J. Hunt, of the New Era Flour Mills Co., Arkansas City, Kan., vice-chairman; H. Dittmer, El Reno, Ok., secretary; J. B. Hupp, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan., treasurer. Other members are Samuel Plant, of the George P. Plant Milling Co., St. Louis; Theodore Ismert, of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City; August Bulte, of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; John H. Moore, of the Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan.; C. E. Curran, of the Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kan., and L. S. Meyer, of the John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co., Springfield, Mo.

The number of members on the advisory committee will be increased to 15, as it is planned to have all milling sections represented in this body, which will have the affairs of the exchange in hand.

The principal object of the Millers' Exchange is the insurance of sales contracts. This organization will undertake to insure all sales and will remunerate millers for losses incurred by cancellation. The organization, however, will have as its prime purpose the elimination of buyers who have the habit of cancelling contracts, and it will push prosecution of such buyers. The exchange will also furnish information as to flour prices to all member millers. Other problems will be taken up by the exchange, but the first consideration will be the insurance of contracts. The exchange is organized under the insurance laws of Kansas, and different attorneys have made reports on its validity.

The Chicago and Wichita offices will be opened as soon as possible. It is not unlikely that the organization will be ready to insure contracts within 30 to 60 days. All of the member millers are enthusiastic over what they expect the exchange to accomplish for the milling industry. There is no other industry which has attempted an insurance plan similar to this, and millers are hopeful that the exchange will pioneer in the elimination of contract breakers.

T. H. Charbonneau, Chassell, Mich., will install a 25-bbl. flour mill.

The Santa Fe Railway has asked the Kansas Public Utilities Commission for a hearing in regard to changing the state demurrage rules. The case has been set for April 21 at Topeka. The railroads are asking for a rule similar to the one the Interstate Commission granted to the railroads on interstate business, namely, the demurrage for the first 48 hours is free as heretofore; for the next 72 hours the charge will be $1 per day and from then on or after the first five days the charge will be $2 per day. In this way it is hoped that the congested condition and the car shortage problem will be solved.

The total exports of the week were the largest in the history of the export trade of New York, having been $78,754,000, against $24,971,000 in the corresponding week of 1915 and $20,609,000 in the same week of 1914. The exports to Great Britain were $27,000,000, against $7,000,000 in the same week of last year; to France, $13,000,000, against $6,000,000; to Russia $8,000,000, against less than $600,000 in the corresponding week of last year, and to Italy three and one-third millions, against less than one-third of a million in the same week of last year.

The old Weisgarber corn mill, half a mile from Bearden, Tenn., was destroyed by fire recently, the loss being about $4,000. The mill, which was 35 years old, was not insured. It was an old landmark in the community. The fire is believed to have originated from sparks from an engine used in operating a sawmill nearby.

C. B. Warkentin, of the New Mill and Elevator Co., Newton, Kan., was a visitor on the Wichita Board of Trade last week. He reported milling conditions dull, but when asked about the condition of the growing wheat said he looks for another bumper crop for Kansas.

The weather has become favorable to an early opening of navigation on the great lakes, and some vesselmen are planning to make a start early this week. The Niagara River is entirely filled with floating ice.

The West Side Feed Co., Canton, O., incorporated with capital of $25,000 and has taken over the warehouse of the West Side Feed Co., a concern of the same name formerly operated by C. Lothmar.

Councilman F. H. Hagerman, mill owner at Towanda, Pa., inadvertently saved $6,000 when he left a safe in his office open, which was locked by a burglar attempting to work open the combination.

F. W. A. Plegreen, of Galesburg, Ill., has purchased half interest in the Wataga Mill with H. J. Kinkle, and the new firm will now be known as the Wataga Mill & Garage Co.

The firm of Owens & Gilbert, Pana, Ill., has been changed to Owens & Hearne. Mr. Hearne purchased the interest of the late John R. Gilbert.

The new mill and elevator project for Glenwood City, Wis., is now an assured thing, the deal for the Schroeder mill being practically closed.

J. E. Kinker, Fon du Lac, Wis., completed the construction of a grinding mill which has capacity of 3,500 lbs. per hour, costing $3,000.

REGARDING ADVERTISERS — As Milling and Grain News is discriminating in the character of advertisements it publishes, our readers may have perfect confidence in the firms and individuals represented therein. We exclude all advertising of questionable character or of irresponsible concerns.

When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

Published Every Tuesday at
416 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

STAFF CORRESPONDENTS—Milling and Grain News has regular staff correspondents at the following market centers. Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, New York, Denver, San Franciso, New Orleans, Omaha, Des Moines, Detroit, Nashville, Memphis, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Ala., Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Little Rock, Washington, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One year, in advance $2.00
Six months, in advance 1.00
Foreign countries, except Canada, per year 3.00

Defining Trade Principles.

Questions of business ethics arise daily, almost hourly, in every flour mill office of the United States. And there are always new questions of trade etiquet to be considered by millers and by brokers, jobbers and merchants who deal with the millers. Milling and Grain News does not hesitate to say that the flour milling industry has made as much headway in adopting saner methods of dealing with its trade as any other manufacturing industry in this country. But the flour milling industry is today without definite rules governing some of the most important transactions between buyers and sellers.

A spirit of tolerance has always ruled in questions where difference of opinion prevails between buyers and sellers. However, this spirit does not always settle trade differences to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, and the losers generally regret their action in such cases. One of the principal sources today of disputes in the flour industry is in the dealings of millers with brokers. Perhaps in no other phase of flour selling is there so much room for misunderstanding as in the dealings between millers and brokers.

Let it be understood that the flour broker is a very essential factor in the distribution end of the industry. The flour broker has proved himself invaluable and is an economic neeessity in the millers' disposition of his product. There are few millers who do not sell through brokers, and there is a large number of millers who sell practically all of their output through brokerage connections. So it can be readily seen that the broker has made himself an important agent in the sale of flour.

Recognizing the importance of flour brokers, we regret that there has been considerable difference in opinion arising from transactions between millers and brokers. The cause for this has been and will continue to be due to the lack of some definite rules by both parties as to the restrictions which should govern their transactions.

Brokers and millers would appreciate the value of definite rules when disputes arise. Only a few rules are necessary, and we suggest to both millers and brokers, in making new connections, that certain regulations be adopted. We make the following suggestions:

Territory—Whether selling rights of brokers are exclusive, indicating protection to broker of commission on orders sent direct to the mill. Also, definite territorial bounds.

Commission—Usual allowance of 10 cents per barrel; whether commission is due when sale is accepted or whether due when buyer orders out flour on contract and pays for same. In this section there should be a definite understanding as to the rights of a broker to his commission on contracts canceled by negligent action of either buyer or miller.

Representation—Under this heading millers should include statement as to whether their representative is a broker exclusively or whether he also operates as a jobber. This avoids complications. Should a miller make a broker an offer of a certain price and that broker is able to obtain 10 or 20 cents per barrel more, the question arises whether the miller is entitled to this additional amount. If a broker works exclusively on a commission basis, and if the commission is fixed at 10 cents per barrel, then the miller is entitled to the higher figure. However, a combination broker and jobber could have the flour billed to himself and he would be able to make the bigger profit. This is more important than it seems, for an understanding as to "overage" in flour prices eliminates many possible disputes between millers and brokers. It is not permissible for individuals or a company operating exclusively as brokers to bill flour to themselves.

Disputes—Agreement to submit all disputes to an arbitration body.

In every industry, both buyers and sellers do not relish a court trial. Millers are sometimes forced into court, but whenever possible they avoid court action if a settlement agreeable to the best interests involved can be obtained without legal action. We believe that definite regulations of probable sources of trouble will eliminate to a large extent difficulties which now arise between millers and their agents. But millers cannot anticipate all sources of disputes, therefore we suggest an agreement to submit all difference to arbitration. Intricate court suits over a long period will then cease to be a bugaboo.

Elevators for Mills.

Evidence of the soundness of the milling industry in the United States may be found in the erection of increased elevator capacity by millers. In the last few years millers have indicated by elevator construction that adequate storage capacity for grain is a real necessity in the economical operation of their business. It has not been so many years ago that millers considered an elevator capable of holding 20 to 30 days' supply of wheat for milling large enough, but in this time of great competition a miller considers it an actual handicap if his elevator will not hold at least a 90-day supply of wheat for milling requirements, while there are millers who have elevator capacity for wheat storage that provides for 10 months' milling requirements.

The value of liberal storage for wheat to a miller cannot be overestimated. In the last year more new elevator storage has been erected by millers than in any preceding twelvemonth of the past decade. And indications are that the present year will even exceed 1915 in elevator buildings by mills. There is no better proof of the value of large elevator storage than the almost universal additions being made by millers to their grain storage plants. Surely millers who have been investing large sums in new elevators and who plan to make still further additions have found real worth in large storage.

It is really a mooted question just how much elevator storage a successful miller needs. This is dependent on different factors, including the amount of reserves farmers hold, the period for which a miller will sell ahead and, of course, the capacity of the mill. A successful miller in the Southwest has said unhesitatingly that every miller needs elevator storage for at least one-half a year's needs of wheat. Whether or not he should have larger storage depends on local conditions principally. But the miller with maximum space for a six months' supply of wheat can consider that he is equipped to do business on a competitive basis. This, of course, does not apply to millers located at primary markets. Such millers can, without loss of advantage, store grain in public elevators and have other benefits that the interior miller does not enjoy at all times of the year, the most important of these being a large supply of wheat to choose from most of the year.

An encouraging feature of elevator construction by mills is the character of the new buildings. Mills are not attempting to save in the first cost of construction work, and this augurs well for the future. In fact, millers of today are building their plants more and more on a permanent basis. Mills are better equipped and millers are constantly adding new machinery. The success in milling today is due to the fact that millers are prepared not only to cope with trade difficulties but are in position to overcome manufacturing troubles. This is indicated by the success of millers in handling the 1915-16 wheat crop. Large elevators played an important part in this success.

Prosperity of Exchanges.

A development in grain markets which is of no little interest to millers is the rising prices of memberships on grain exchanges. Last week the Kansas City market established the highest price ever recorded for a membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade, one sale being made at $5,7 and another at $6,000. A few days l fore the transactions involving the two memberships were closed the C cago market reported a new reco there for a membership on its Boa of Trade.

That the grain exchange memb ships are advancing in price means, course, that their value from a co mercial standpoint is increasing. T investment of $6,000 in a Kansas Ci Board of Trade membership is a pu ly business proposition, just as a the dealings which are consummat daily on that and other grain changes. The record prices, the fore, tell a story of expansion in gra business on the exchanges where th have occurred and also reflect con dence in their stability.

The higher grain exchange memb ships go, the more expensive it comes for millers or other interes desiring to join them when seeki entrance. Over a long period of yea this added expense is not large, wh the annual interest charges and oth bills which go with Board of Tra memberships are considered. Th added expense, however, is a restr tion from which those who posse memberships profit. However, t Board of Trade that reports advanc in the price of its memberships ca as a rule, point with no little pride a history of conduct that has made large business for individual possibl Without this element of value the would not be record prices today the Kansas City Board of Trad While the members themselves prof most from this, it is a considerati which means an advantage to all t patrons of that market so far as bus ness security is concerned.

With small grain exchanges sprin ing up in important grain-producin areas, the rise in the memberships the larger and older markets is som what surprising. The purchasers a not overlooking the increased comp tition, however. Apparently, the they feel that with the smaller e changes successful there will still b a great and profitable field for th old markets. There is basis for thi view, a basis which ought to encou age millers. This basis is founded o the expansion witnessed recently an still going on in the production wheat and other cereals. Thus in Ka sas City there is room for membe ships purchased solely with the objec of handling a business in sorghu grains, which were almost unknow commercially a few years ago. B sides, the crops of wheat considere large a few years ago and now d scribed as liberal will appear small i the future, when science is employe as generally in grain production as i is used today in flour milling.

Samuel Plant Is President

Installed as President of the Millers' National Federation at Its National Meeting.

Samuel Plant, of St. Louis, recently elected as president of the Millers' National Federation, was installed at the annual meeting at Chicago last Friday. He was escorted to the rostrum by members of the St. Louis Millers' Club present and a beautiful cluster of American Beauties placed beside his seat as an offering from the club. Mr. Plant responded to the hearty welcome extended him as follows:

"It is not possible for me to express my gratitude for the honor you have conferred upon me and the confidence you have expressed by electing me to the office of president of the Millers' National Federation. It is a compliment that any miller can be proud of and a position that any miller might well aspire to. I must first thank you on my behalf, then on behalf of the St. Louis Millers' Club, who, I assure you, are most appreciative of the consideration shown them; and last on behalf of my venerable parent, who has spent his life's best effort in this work and whose happiness seems complete in that you have seen fit to choose me as your presiding officer for the ensuing year.

"It is needless to tell you men, who are the bone and sinew of this organization, of its accomplishments and prestige. You all fully realize the high moral standing of this organization commercially and politically, both at home and abroad, and no doubt pride yourselves that you are not only members, but pillars, in a trade organization that stands only for the highest ideals in the commercial world, and is without suspicion from any source as to its methods of influence and assistance to one of the largest industries of our great country.

"It probably is useless for me to extoll this trade as a vocation, for there is not a miller among us who is not proud, and in fact has not the right to be proud of his inherent or adopted calling. Since the formation of this country the millers have played a most important part in its affairs. The miller has always been looked upon as a most worthy and prominent citizen of the town in which he lives, and indeed the foundations of many of the largest cities of these great United States can be traced directly to the early influences of the milling industry, and several of the largest and most progressive cities of our nation are today commonly known throughout the world for the great height in efficiency in the art that they have attained, and for the general influence they exert over the destinies of our profession. I must repeat, gentlemen of the Millers' National Federation, that it is a great honor to be a miller among men, and that I feel the greatest pride in having been chosen by you to represent this, the largest, strongest and farthest reaching association of its kind.

"I hesitate to take up the duties of the position, for I have followed the activities of my predecessors, and realize the sagacity, courage and aggressiveness that must be maintained in such an organization as this to keep it to the front, and to make it a power among similar organizations as well as in the commercial and industrial world at large. I sometimes feel that my experience and training may not have been sufficient to permit me to cope with the many vexatious questions that seem to arise almost daily to make the path of the miller anything but an easy one. I fully realize that the administration of the last incumbent of this office has been one of wonderful success and advancement for this association, and I feel it will be nigh impossible to keep up with the pace that has been set, to say nothing of increasing it. I feel, though, that I am a young man among you and that you will bear with me at times when it seems necessary, and I am ever mindful of the great assistance and encouragement that I believe you men who have up till this time managed the affairs of this organization so successfully will give me in my attempt to administer these affairs for you.

Praises Secretary.

"It is a great comfort to one entering closely into the activities of this federation to know that it has such an untiring, efficient and sincerely interested secretary, and with due credit given to all those who have to do with the affairs of this body I cannot refrain from expressing my appreciation of the masterly way in which our secretary has handled all of the difficult problems that have been encountered. He is a man of the greatest force and energy, and impresses me with an assurance that, come what may, the work of this federation must be successful.

"We must keep the organization up to its high standard of efficiency established these past years. We must appear before the powers that be, wherever and whatever they may be, as a dignified body of merchant millers allied together for the good of all, considering not only ourselves as millers, but looking also to the benefits that may be made to accrue to allied industries through the agency of our organization. There is a great past behind us and a greater future before us. Legislation, both state and national, has been rampant these last few years; transportation matters are assuming greater importance than ever before; grain standardization and inspection and crop improvements are among the live issues of today and promise to require our attention for some time to come. There are many questions that will have our attention and many issues that must be met, and it shall be our earnest endeavor to consider only those that will reflect credit to our organization and discard those that are not pertinent to the purposes of it.

"I feel that it is hardly necessary for me at this time to comment on the present work in hand or the questions that are to be considered at this meeting; the reports of officers and committees speak for themselves, and, that we may have ample time in which to give them the full consideration that they deserve, I will close my remarks with the assurance to you that I will give the duties of this most important office all the time and attention at my command, and will look upon the affairs of the federation as those of first importance to me, and will let all other calls be subservient to the work that you have so graciously given me to do."

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., April 17, 1916.

Flour sales last week in New Orleans were scattered, but in fair volume. Scarcity of bottoms prevented an export movement to the trans-Atlantic ports and unstable conditions in Mexico and Guatemala shut off that business. Some bakers and dealers were in the market and bought sparingly. The trade is still bearishly inclined and stocks, though by no means large, are ample for at least 30 to 45 days. Quotations were fairly regular, with mills making cuts of five to 10 cents to get immediate shipments.

Kansas and Nebraska mills still were underselling the Northwest and soft winter states 20c to 35c per bbl., and Kansas did most of the business. Prices were stationary on the basis of the previous week for bakers' patent and 95 per cent straight in cotton. High patent was quoted at $5.35 to $5.50, with other grades in proportion. Nebraska and Oklahoma mills were in line with Kansas.

Minneapolis was almost out of the local market, except for sales of highly advertised family stencils. Prices were far out of line with buyers' views, high patent being $5.90 to $6.10, with straight and clear in proportion. Clear was scarce and quotations hard to get. This resulted in some inquiry among macaroni men.

Illinois and Missouri mills were trying hard to get business, but couldn't get their prices in line with Kansas. Some sales of extra fancy were made around $5 to $5.10, but high patent was up to $5.80 and $6 in carlots, basis cotton. Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee mills were 5c to 10c better in prices. Some inquiry developed.

Millfeed was in good demand, with prices firm. Brans, both hard and soft, were quoted at $1.12 to $1.14 per 100 lbs., with brown shorts at $1.22 to $1.25. Dairy trade was improving.

The Laws Flour & Feed Co., Pine Bluff, Ark., has been incorporated with capital stock of $20,000, all of which has been subscribed. The incorporators and officers are: William S. Gunning, president; John H. Staley, vice-president; Mack M. Laws, secretary and treasurer. They will do a wholesale flour and feed business.

W. H. Filmeyer, who established the firm of Filmeyer Bros., flour and feed dealers, at Philadelphia, Pa., died from a stroke of apoplexy several days ago. A customer found him dead on the floor of the office.

The Ladies Are Invited

Five Days of Pleasure Prepared for Them at St. Louis, May 29 to June 3

View of Shaw's Garden, St. Louis.

St. Louis to the Front—5000 Millers Expected at F. O. M. A. Convention

Export Business Will Suffer

A Menace to Export Trade to Be Opposed by Federation.

Prompt action was taken by the Millers' National Federation at the annual meeting last Friday to combat the new provisions lessening storage period at seaboard on export shipments. This was brought to the attention of directors and delegates by Retiring President Mark Mennel, who said:

"Last, but not least, the miller is vitally affected by transportation conditions.

"Very serious problems are being evolved from the conditions which originated with the beginning of the war; I will only mention one as a concrete but excellent example.

"It is not becoming in me to criticize such a commission as the Interstate Commerce Commission, but every American miller knows the extreme importance of export flour trade to the milling industry, and every miller knows that flour exporting has been a factor in the conduct of the business, both by the large and the small mill, from the very beginning of this country.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission has recently allowed to become effective, under special permission, tariffs which were efective April 10, that will strike a fatal blow to the export flour business being conducted by the miller from the interior.

"This tariff specifies that through export bills of lading will only be issued when founded on written ocean contracts, and then only when shipper gives written guarantee that any storage charges, accruing at the seaboard, will be paid, and it further provides that freight covered by through export bills of lading will be held in warehouses or in cars, free of charge, for a period of not exceeding 15 days, and thereafter the storage charges will be applied.

"You will all see immediately that an export business cannot be conducted under such tariffs, unless, of course, the railroad would give a guarantee as to the time required for moving the car from mill to seaboard, and the steamship line would give a guarantee that the flour would be cleared within the 15 days after arrival.

"Inasmuch as both guarantees could not be secured, how is the miller going to figure on his future export business?

"I only cited these few examples to show you that there is work cut out for the federation, and work of such nature that to carry it on we must employ the very best available talent, which you know is always high-priced, and we must have liberal funds for the promulgation of the facts and details in the cases, and the procuring of proper evidence to submit, and the attendance of witnesses at hearings and many other things."

Claims aggregating more than $6,000 were filed last week with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington by the Washburn-Crosby Co., Pillsbury Milling Co., Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., Barber Milling Co. and the Minneapolis Traffic Association. These concerns demanded that sum as reparation on shipments of grain milled in transit and on which the Eastern roads assessed the five per cent increase permitted by the commission. The contention of these shippers is that the shipments were made before the increase went into effect.

Bids for the construction of the new flour mill to be operated at Frankfort, Ky., by the Frankfort Milling Co. will be asked for by J. N. Morland & Sons, who will own the controlling interest.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., April 17, 1916.

Flour trade continued dull in the last week, with most mills of Kansas City and the Southwest. In a few instances some improvement was noted in domestic and export business, but these were exceptional and not numerous enough to make possible any summary of better business on the whole.

Lack of confidence in prices was the principal restricting influence, according to the opinion expressed by a majority of millers. The prices on best patent were practically unchanged for the week, being about $5.10@5.50, jute, Kansas City, in most cases. Straights are quoted at $4.80@5.20, jute, Kansas City. The early strength in wheat and flour did not increase the interest of buyers, while the weakness the latter half of the week tended toward lack of confidence in current quotations. Thus price developments did not put the millers in a favorable position for obtaining new business.

Attention was given to reports of light stocks at large consumptive markets. There was noticeable, partly on account of this condition, improvement in the shipping directions on old orders. In Kansas City this resulted in an increased production by mills, but the output generally was about the same as in the preceding week.

Export business was irregular. One large mill reported business in a new field, but the business generally showed little improvement. On April 20 the Holland government will, according to announcement, award contracts for 100,000 bags of straight flour, 110 lbs. each. The Holland government bought only a small amount on bids last month for a similar quantity.

Recent reduction in output showed its effect on the market for clears, which ruled stronger. First clears are quoted at $4.20@4.60; second, $3.40@4. Most of the clears moving are going into domestic channels. Millers, as a rule, are experiencing no trouble in disposing of their output.

* * *

Improvement was reported over the recent dullness in soft wheat flour trade. The South, impressed by the advices on the condition of soft wheat in the Central states, was a better buyer. Shipping directions also improved. Prices were strong, and advances were quoted in some instances. Best soft wheat patents were quoted up to $5.80@5.90.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, April-May shipment, $4.80@5.20; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.20@4.60; second clear, $3.40@4.

Further Improvement in Millfeed.

Millfeed trade improved further in the last week, the market for bran showing the greatest strength. Offerings of mills fell off, while the demand broadened. This combination naturally brought advances in prices.

At the close of the market on Saturday bran prices in most instances were 95c to 96c. The highest sale on the Board of Trade was 95c. Interior millers, especially in Kansas, reported a very good Southern demand. Local buying was also good. A week ago Saturday bran was quoted at 91@92c. Some of the deliveries now being made on old contracts are on a basis of $1.

Shorts improved, with demand particularly good in local territory. The weather was a strengthening influence. Brown shorts closed largely at $1, gray at $1.10@1.12 and white at $1.15 up. Fancy white middlings closed at $1.20@1.35.

Shipments ot millfeed from this market for the week were 165 cars, compared with 192 the preceding week and 212 a year ago. Receipts from the interior here were only 25 cars, compared with 31 cars the preceding week and four a year ago.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 95@96c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, $1; gray shorts, $1.10@1.12; fancy white middlings, $1.20@1.35; red dog, $1.35@1.45.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 49,800 bbls. of flour last week, compared with 44,300 bbls. in the preceding week and 49,400 a year ago. The production included 5,500 bbls. of soft wheat flour, the same as in the preceding week. The soft wheat flour output a year ago was 5,000 bbls. In the same week two years ago the soft wheat flour output was 17,000 bbls.

Demand for Wheat Broadens.

The Southwest enjoyed a broader demand for wheat in the last week. The most important development was the expansion in the buying by Chicago and the Central states. This demand was about the largest reported on the Kansas City cash wheat market. It is expected to continue, in view of the unsatisfactory new crop outlook in the Central states. Elevator interests were also buyers here during the week. There was only a fair local mill demand.

The movement increased moderately, but sentiment points to lighter receipts. The arrivals for the week in Kansas City were 646 cars, compared with 495 in the preceding week and 253 a year ago. Two years ago the receipts were 159 cars.

Elevator stocks of wheat in Kansas City decreased 358,014 bus. for the week, falling off to 5,895,427 bus. The stocks here a year ago were 1,075,824 bus. In the preceding week the stocks decreased 288,894 bus. The larger decrease in the last week, in the face of increased arrivals, reflects the broader shipping demand for wheat.

Corn receipts for the week were 563 cars; year ago, 246; oats receipts, 63; preceding week, 57; year ago, 79.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.10@5.50 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.80@5.20; first clear, $4@4.60; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.40@5.80 per bbl.; soft clear, jute, $4.50@5.20.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $3.75@4.25 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4@4.40; wheat graham flour, in small sacks, $4.90@5.20 per bbl.; whole wheat flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.90@5.20; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20@5.30 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 95@96c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.30@1.40; white shorts, $1.15 up.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.75@6 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.50@5.80; bran, $1@1.05 per bbl.; millrun, $1.05@1.10; gray shorts, $1.15@1.20; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.60@5.90 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.60@5.90; bran, 95c@$1; mixed millrun bran, $1.05@1.10; standard shorts, $1.20@1.30; corn meal, 32@33c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.35@1.40

Arkansas—Soft wheat high patent, $5.80@6.25 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.90@6.35; corn meal, in 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.10 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6.25@6.60 per bbl.; bran, $1.25 per 100; shorts, $1.50; meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

E. L. Flack is no longer associated with the Elk City Flour Mills Co., Elk City, Ok.

Harold A. Merrill, grain buyer for the Terminal Elevators Co. on the Kansas City Board of Trade, will be married Tuesday to Miss Rachel Herriott.

Fire at Eagle Lake, Tex., destroyed the White Eagle Milling Co. plant, a grist mill, with some grain, chop and meal. The loss was $3,000. Origin of fire is unknown.

Wichita grain men interested in the promotion plan for a new 1,000,000-bu. elevator in that market are trying to interest Southeastern Kansas millers in subscribing to stock in a proposed company.

C. E. Bean and Milburn Craig have sold their flour, feed and grain business at Garnett, Kan., to A. L. Childs and his son William, of Sugar Valley. The new firm has taken possession of the business.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Currier have moved to Guthrie, Ok., where Mr. Currier will become manager of the Guthrie Mill & Elevator Co. Mr. Currier was manager of a mill in Cherokee for three years.

A leading exporter at Kansas City says that new export sales through Galveston are impossible. "Export bids from Gulf ports are more than five cents out of line," this exporter declared last week.

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co., Hudson, Kan., says: "Hessian fly is getting in its work on wheat. Every field in this locality is infested, according to farmers' reports. It looks blue for the growing crop."

F. T. Cook, Chetopa, Kan., has sold the Eagle Mills to C. C. Livingston, of West Plains, Mo., who will be there to take possession very shortly. Livingston has employed a practical miller, who will be there about June 1.

The Baker Cotton Oil Co. has been operating a cotton gin and elevator in Cordell the past two years and announces that it will erect a flour mill there. The capacity of the mill will be 50 bbls. per day. They expect to have it ready by July 1.

St. Francis, Kan., will have a flour mill, to be called the White & DeGood Milling Co., with a capacity of 50 bbls. The company is composed of F. A. White and J. W. D. DeGood. Mr. White was for some years pastor of the Christian Church of St. Francis.

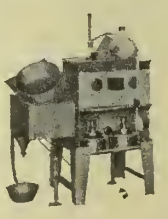
The new elevator of the Norris Grain Co., Kansas City, was placed in operation last week. The plant has capacity of 900,000 bus. and is fireproof. Electric power furnished by the Kansas City Electric Light & Power Co. is being used to drive the machinery.

E. A. Sullivan returned from Kansas City a few days ago to Salina, Kan., and announced that he is now a partner in the Houston Grain Co., of Kansas City, and will act as traveling representative and secretary of the firm. Mr. Sullivan was formerly with the Morrison Grain Co.

Secretary J. C. Mohler, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, is compiling information on market bureaus in other states and in foreign countries. New candidates for the state legislature are telling farmers that their election will mean the introduction of a measure providing for a market bureau to help farmers dispose of their surplus of grain and other farm products.

Of course, guessing as to the probable Kansas wheat crop is an uncertain pastime. However, Milling and Grain News has heard various estimates ranging up to 150,000,000 bus. Charles M. Todd, of the Lee Warren Milling Co., Salina, Kan., "guesses" the state will harvest between 70,000,000 and 80,000,000 bus. In Hutchinson millers and grain dealers are betting that the state will harvest more than 100,000,000 bus.

The National Association of Managers of Farmers' Co-operative Elevators will hold its fifth annual convention in Kansas City May 25 to 27. About 1,000 managers from 11 states are expected to attend the meeting. A. L. Ernst, E. E. Roahen and W. B. Lincoln have been appointed a special committee by President B. C. Moore, of the Kansas City Board of Trade, to arrange for the entertainment features.



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Kansas City Mill & Elevator Supply Co.

304 W. 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., April 17, 1916.

Mills and dealers continue to complain of dullness generally, with values sympathizing somewhat with wheat, ruling firmer early, when quotations on soft flours were advanced slightly, and easier but not materially lower later on. Nothing was done in export trade, not a sale being reported to European governments, although there was a rumor that one of the mills in this market had a fair-sized export order. Increased transportation rates to the West Indies are said to have cut off exports in that direction, and, of course, mills continue to feel the binding influence of the limited ocean space. Orders from domestic trade were light generally. One large plant reported pretty free sales daily, but only carlots or smaller quantities reported otherwise.

Brokers say the users of flour know as much about the conditions and influences of the market, the fluctuations in wheat and other conditions which have a material bearing on flour prices as they do themselves, and with the present unsettlement and nervous state they are continuing to hold out for better times, and buy in a hand-to-mouth way to cover present needs only.

On sales reported during the week the following prices were noted: Soft low grade at $3.40, jute; clear at $4.20 to $4.25, jute; scant extra fancy at $4.60, jute; 95 per cent at $5, jute, and patent at $5.60, jute; Kansas straight at $5.05, in jute, and on orders, 95 per cent at $4.95 to $5.20, bulk.

Cheerful wheat crop reports from Nebraska and Kansas are reassuring. Advices from Nebraska continue good, and they expect a great improvement, even over the present percentage, which is now generally conceded at 85 per cent of last year's crop.

Flour output of the following mills was 83,400 bbls. last week, against 83,400 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city, 10,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 18,800; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 14,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son, Springfield, Mo., 3,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,000; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 3,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

Total flour shipments last week were 113,390 bbls., against 99,500 bbls. the previous week and 70,030 bbls. a year ago. Receipts amounted to 86,920 bbls., against 91,950 bbls. the previous week and 51,250 a year ago.

Millfeed Is Higher.

Millfeed in St. Louis is stronger and scarce, due to the limited operations of mills in this locality. Total amount of millfeed shipped from this market last week was 22,970 sacks, against 30,110 sacks the previous week and 16,960 sacks a year ago. Most of this goes to the Southern trade, not much being taken by Eastern buyers. Receipts amounted to 30,120 sacks, against 27,280 sacks the previous week and 34,390 sacks last year. Quotations on which sales were made were: Hard wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $1.04 to $1.06; mixed feed at $1.07 to $1.12, brown shorts at $1.10, gray shorts at $1.15 to $1.25, white middlings at $1.25 to $1.30, white hominy feed at $24.50 per ton.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute) Patent at $5.25@5.35; straight, $4.60@5; clear, $4@4.45; extra fancy, $4.75@4.95; low grade, $3.65@4. Interior mills quote established patent at $6@6.75; extra fancy, $5.20@5.75; low grade, $3.35@3.65.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $5@5.45; straight, $4.75@5.20; clear, $4@4.45; low grade, $3.65@4.

Spring Patent (in jute)—At $5.25@5.75; 95 per cent, $5.15@5.45; first clear, $4.90@5.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.25@5.60 and dark at $4.95@5.20; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, $1@1.04; soft bran, $1.03@1.04; mixed feeds, $1.10@1.15; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; middlings, $1.18@1.30; white hominy feed, $23.75 per ton; oats feed, $16.50. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.05 and middlings at $1.30@1.45.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

George C. Price is now salesman for the Mound City Mill Co., Mound City, Mo.

The local meeting of the Southwest Missouri Grain Dealers will be held at Sedalia, Mo., on April 30.

The Oran Grain Co., Benton, Mo., will rebuild the big warehouse that was destroyed by fire, together with 9,000 bus. of grain. Work will be begun at once.

A new concern in Cairo, Ill., is the Miller & Pryor Co., composed of Jesse E. Miller and Thomas J. Pryor, who have bought the warehouse of the Charleston Milling Co. and will engage in wholesale flour, meal and feed business.

There is no rest for the weary on the Merchants' Exchange floor. Jacob Schreiner, of the Schreiner Grain Co., president of the exchange, has ruled that the "pit traders" must not sit on the pit when trading is dull. The pit at times has looked like the bleachers at a ball game.

William A. Heyde, head miller of the Cape County Milling Co., Jackson, Mo., while on his way to Cape Girardeau one night recently, had a collision with a horse driven to a buggy. The horse had to be killed. None of the occupants of the auto Heyde was driving nor those of the buggy was injured.

Trading in 1,000-bu. lots of grain futures started in Kansas City on Wednesday, April 12. Board of Trade members voted 111 for and 3 against the new rule. A commission rate of ¼c per bu. has been fixed. Country elevator men and shippers are to be encouraged to use the 1,000-bu. lot facility as a means of hedging their purchases and protecting their holdings against losses on declining markets during the period of transit. It is believed, also, that there are numbers of speculators who will trade in the small lots of futures in preference to investing in lots of 5,000 bus. or over.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 77 cars. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 366,500 bus.; corn, 33,500 bus.; oats, 399,000 bus.

J. F. Brown, for 18 years in the grain and feed business in Perry, O., will retire from active business.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., April 17, 1916.

Demand for flour in the Southeast has been of moderate volume the past week. The strong tone of prices did not seem to have much weight with buyers last week, as shipping instructions continue to come slowly and buying for current needs was listless. The car shortage has been very severe, mills having much difficulty in securing cars. The output at Nashville has been further curtailed, and one large flour mill was not running last week. Most of the orders for flour are for small lots, buyers confining their operations closely to current needs. Prices were well maintained last week. Wheat was steady to a shade higher at $1.23@1.24.

Commission men reported business quiet on Kansas City and Minnesota flours, bakers and other buyers showing inclination to hold off. Prices ruled firm.

The millfeed situation continues to show strength. There is good demand for bran and middlings at recent advances, and stocks are light.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $6.15; standard patents, $5.95; half patents, $5.85; low grade, $5.15@5.40; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Wheat Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patent, $5.40@5.70.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patent, $6@6.40.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Wheat bran, $23@24; mixed feed, $24@25; standard middlings, $26@28.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at the end of the week amounted to 42,000 bbls., compared with 47,800 bbls. at end of previous week.

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For Milling Purposes
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5000 Millers at St. Louis
The F. O. M. A. Convention at St. Louis from May 29 to June 3, will be well attended. Eastern millers should use the WABASH from Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo and Chicago, and Western millers should take the WABASH at Kansas City or Omaha. For full particulars ask any Wabash Agent or write to
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Illinois

Chicago, Ill., April 17, 1916.

There is practically no change in the Chicago flour market. There was a large volume of city family business, due to reduction of prices despite the advance in wheat. There is no improvement in city bakery business. It was expected that the majority of bakers would be in the market about this time to contract for requirements for 60 to 90 days, but this expectation has not materialized. Although not unexpected, the presence of resellers in the market is causing millers more or less difficulty, as these buyers are in position to undersell the millers.

A number of larger mills in Minneapolis have been complaining of a lack of business for the past week. On the other hand, the interior mills have consummated large contracts for both immediate and deferred shipment. Apparently stocks of patent flour are low, as there is a very active demand for this grade. First clear is still offered rather freely, although offerings of this grade are not as great as has been the case for the past 30 days. Second clear is in good demand and bringing fancy prices.

Some of the larger Southwestern mills have contracted their output for the next 30 days and have also perfected some sales for shipment the balance of this crop, but reports indicate that the volume of business consummated has not been as great as that of the previous week. Clears are still offered freely in the Southwest and some of the mills are having quite a little difficulty in disposing of same.

Large sales of soft winter wheat flour were made to the larger cracker manufacturers, especially of the patent made. First clears are scarce and in good demand. Low grade winter wheat is practically unobtainable and millers in position to offer this grade are securing good values.

The rye market continues to advance and millers are holding prices very firm on the patent white and also the darker grades. There is a healthy demand for both grades from bakers and jobbers.

The durum products market is practically unchanged. Some of the durum millers are in position to take on business for both immediate and deferred shipment, but consumers do not manifest much interest at present levels. One of the larger manufacturers of macaroni acknowledges he is in the market for a round lot of durum semolina, but he is inclined to defer contracting for his requirements, as he states he will be in position to purchase this product to much better advantage within the next 30 days and that present values are too high.

There is an improvement in the export business. There are numerous inquiries in this field and millers have been accepting business where tonnage is available, as they are now in position to get the flour through to the seaboard in fairly good time.

The tone of the millfeed market is steady to firmer, with some improvement noted in the demand.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.20@6.30; standard patent, $5.60@5.80; first clear, $4.60@4.80; second clear, $3.10@3.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.40@5.60; straight, $5.25@5.45; clear, $4.40@4.60.

Soft Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.60@5.80; straight, $5.50@5.60; clear, $4.80@5.

Durum (in jute)—Patent $5.70@5.80; straight, $5.30@5.40; clear, $4@4.30; No. 1 semolina, $5.90@6; No. 2 semolina, $5.80@5.90.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $19.50@20; middlings, $21@21.50; red dog, $27.50@28.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.10@5.30; dark, $4.40@4.75.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Donald Edwards acquired the membership of his father, J. A. Edwards, a veteran Board of Trade man.

Chicago buyers are now paying as low as seven cents for the poorer grades of secondhand jute sacks and nine cents for the better grades.

Mr. Scholles, representative of the Mark P. Miller Milling Co., Moscow, Idaho, spent practically the entire week in Chicago, calling on the trade.

Edward Doern, an official of the Pope-Eckhardt Co., who has just returned to Chicago from a trip to the South, was on the Board of Trade this week.

R. A. Anderson, secretary of the Montana Flour Mills Co., Lewistown, Mont., was in Chicago the early part of the week and attended the opening game between the Sox and Cubs at the Sox's park.

Edward Morris, Jr., recently elected to the presidency of the Morris Packing Co., made application for membership on the Chicago Board of Trade. His sponsors are John C. Wood and E. S. Waterbury.

A contract for the construction of 10 concrete tanks and six pockets has been let by the Star & Crescent Milling Co., Chicago. These tanks are to have a capacity of 200,000 bus. and will be built alongside the tanks now being used. This work will be started at once, under the supervision of C. M. Selleck.

L. E. Slick & Co., Bloomington, Ill., purchased the Hungarian Mills, which have been idle for the past four or five years. This company is licensed under the laws of this state and the incorporators are L. E. Slick, H. J. Grove, Robert C. Jacobs, Robert C. Smiley and William Zierfuss. The capital stock is $125,000.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., April 17, 1916.

A car of flour, here and there, was sold this week for prompt shipment. Very few booked for futures. Considerable reselling was carried on around $5.60, in sacks, for patents.

The coal regions bought very little, as the wage question is still in abeyance. Men are out, here and there, and the balance are getting very restless.

Farmers are busy seeding, as they are having ideal weather. Some few bad reports on the growing wheat, but very few.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$5.90@6.25; straight, $5.75@5.90; clear, $5.35@5.75; low grade, in sacks, $3.30@4.15.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.75@6.05; straight, $5.40@5.70; clear, $5.10@5.35; extra, $4.75@4.90.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.75@6.05; straight, $5.30@5.75; clear, $5.05@5.20.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.05@5.30; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.05@5.50.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Red dog, $30.50@31.50; flour middlings, $26.50@26.75; middlings, $23.50@23.75; bran, $22.50@23.25; Kansas middlings, $28.25@29.25; bran, $24.25@25.25; winter middlings, bulk, $26.25@26.75; bran, $2.50@23.50.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Francis E. Luckenbach, of Bethlehem, Pa., died, aged 78 years. He was one of the flour millers of that name in the town. An old, established firm and very successful.

Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Cassesse, of Scranton, Pa., were found in bed asphyxiated. Mr. Cassesse was of the firm of Cassesse Bros., brokers, macaroni manufacturers and wholesale grocers, who failed some time ago.

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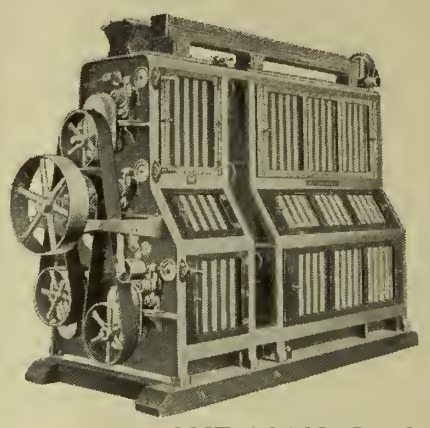

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No previous milling experience necessary with the aid of our book of instructions and our "Confidential Selling Helps," which tell you everything about running a flour mill. It is the only small mill that meets the competition of the big mills.

Sold on 30 days' trial, you to be the judge whether or not you keep it.

The greatest money maker ever offered millers and elevator men.

Exchange Milling Co., Sturgis, Ky., cleared $4,628.26 in 7 months; Wolcott Milling Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich., $3,600 in 10 months; Burr Oak (Kan.) Mill & Elevator Co., $2,500 in 8 months; others as high as $30 a day.

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New York

New York, April 17, 1916.

The action of the wheat market during the past week was not such as to inspire much confidence in present flour prices, and there was an extremely small volume of business transacted. In the early part of the week, when the wheat market was strong and showed an advancing tendency, buyers were commencing to show some interest, but when wheat went down again, during the latter half, the trade would not touch a thing. Were it not for the fact that there is a considerable quantity of spot flour pressing in the market in the way of resales at low prices, the trade would not doubt be in the market for purchases from the mills, as none of them are heavily supplied. It is the general opinion, however, that some good buying will make its appearance before long, and if the market should show signs of permanent strength it would no doubt start the trade making purchases.

Spring patents were generally held at $5.90 to $6.15 in jute for 90-day shipment, with volume of business exceedingly light. In fact, buyers were apparently unwilling to make offers at any price. Some resales were effected at around $5.65 to $5.75 jute on small lots of one or two cars.

Kansas 95 per cent straight was quoted by mills at prices ranging from $5.60 to $5.80 jute, with practically no business on same. Resales were effected at around $5.50 jute on a few cars.

Spring wheat clear was not in much demand, with prices a little easier. Fancy brands were quoted at $5.25 to $5.40 in wood.

Kansas clear was held at $5.10 to $5.25 in jute, with business very quiet.

Soft winter wheat straight also showed a decided lack of demand, with prices unchanged from the previous week's levels.

Prices on millfeed, especially Western to arrive, showed a somewhat firmer tone, and a fair amount of business was transacted. City bran in bulk was quoted at $23 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.15@6.40; straight, $6@6.10; clear, $5.25@5.40; low grade, $3.80@4.25, jute.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.65@6; straight, $5.35@5.55; clear, $5.25@5.40; low grade, $4.60@4.75.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.90@6.10; straight, $5.60@5.80; clear, $5.10@5.25.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse, Western spring, to arrive, $23.25; standard middlings, $24.50; flour middlings, $28; red dog, to arrive, $32; oil meal, $35.50@36; city bulk bran, $23; in 100-lb. sacks, $24.50; middlings, $24@32.50; red dog flour, $32.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Frank R. Prina, who has been engaged in the flour brokerage business in this market for some years, has been appointed representative in this market for the Bay State Milling Co., Winona, Minn.

The death of W. B. A. Jurgens, wholesale grocer and flour jobber, of Brooklyn, was announced last Wednesday. Mr. Jurgens was the founder of the large wholesale grocery business which bears his name, having started the business many years ago. He was 77 years of age and a member of the New York Produce Exchange.

Elmer Kilpatrick has purchased a feed mill and elevator, combined, of Samuel Hoar, Petoskey, Mich.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., April 17, 1916.

Demand for flour is light and consists principally of small lots. Flour is moving very slowly to destination and all the railroads are blocked with freight. Some of the embargoes are lifted, but the outlook for any permanent improvement at this time is dubious. Kansas flour representatives state that the market is rather inactive and the movement from the West is slow. Prices are the same as a week ago.

Millfeeds are higher and offerings are reported light. Both bran and middlings show a slightly increased demand, while some millers state that low-grade flour is not selling quite as well as a short time ago. Gluten feed prices have declined.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.50@6.75; clear, $5.50@5.75; low grade, $4.50.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (wood)——Patent, $6.25@6.50; pastry, $5.75@6; low grade, $4.25.

Kansas Flour (cotton)—$6@6.25; straight, $5.65@5.90; clear, $5.30@5.55.

Rye Flour (wood)—No. 1, $6@6.25.

Millfeed (sacked)—Spring bran, $23; standard middlings, $24.50; red dog flour, $28.50; gluten feed, $27.75; oil meal, $30.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Lee M. Kessler, an Arcade (N. Y.) flour and feed dealer, and W. J. McKnight, of the Cleveland Grain Co., Cleveland, O., were visitors to the trade last week.

The improvements which the Washburn-Crosby Co. is making at a cost of $15,000 consist of a new story on the warehouse part of the mill, to be used as a restaurant by the employes.

David E. Stott, a Detroit miller, was a visitor last week at the office of his New York state representatives, Wilson Bros., here. He stated that his mill had had a satisfactory trade for some time.

Visitors to the Corn Exchange during the past week included: P. C. Sayles, Toledo; Charles Sibley, Cuba; H. D. Richeson and R. L. Morrell, Chicago; W. J. Moon, Binghamton; M. S. Elmer, Central Valley.

Henry Neff, a Salamanca miller and treasurer of the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers' Association, has been in Albany lately, attending a meeting of the committee of the New York state conference of mayors.

The Erie Canal is due for opening on May 15, but fully $100,000 worth of repairs will first have to be made. If boats are sufficient a heavy quantity of grain will go over the canal this year. On account of waiting for the enlarged canal, not many new boats have been built. Twenty years or so ago the canal used to carry more grain than the New York state railroads.

An order vacating the appointment of Joseph D. Gibbey as trustee of the bankrupt Chesbro Milling Co. was issued in the United States court last week. Creditors asked that he be removed because of his connection with the former company as secretary, treasurer and general manager. The company had a mill at Salamanca, N. Y., which burned several months ago.

Fred E. Pond, secretary of the Buffalo Corn Exchange, and C. T. Doorty, a local grain man, have been in Albany to protest against the Lefevre bill calling for more state employes to weigh grain and feed at all points where these are loaded in bulk for shipment by rail. The bill is said to be entirely uncalled for and would cost the state at least $25,000 annually.

Leonard Fischer, Rothbury, Mich., has sold his store building and feed business to John Feyers, of Little Germany, Mich.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., April 17, 1916.

Millers report the flour market dull, no new business to amount to anything, and as a result mills are gradually reducing output. Some of the larger mills report sales to Eastern markets at practically cost, so as to keep running. A few sales are reported for South America, but very little business, and the majority of mills do not have orders to insure them over a week or 10 days' run. Flour prices range from $5.80 to $6.

The feed situation is very strong. Mills report they are able to dispose of their surplus bran around $1, basis Kansas City rate points, and shorts are in equally good demand, bringing from $1.25 to $1.40, according to quality. With the shutting down in the running time of the mills the feed markets should remain strong.

WICHITA NOTES.

The Caldwell Milling Co., Caldwell, Kan., has let the contract for an increase in the present capacity of its mill.

J. A. Commons, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., will be the new manager of the Cherokee Flour Mills, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. at Cherokee, Ok.

The new rates to California terminals and directly intermediate points will become effective May 1, 1916. They are carried in Supplement No. 3 to Trans-Continental Lines Tariff 1-O.

Henry Lassen, president of the Kansas Milling Co., predicts that Kansas will raise at least 100,000,000 bush. of wheat. The same opinion is held by practically all the Wichita millers.

The Eagle Mills, of Edmond, Ok., have made arrangements to increase the capacity of their plant to 300 bbls. Ike Rodney, the owner and manager, is one of the pioneer flour millers of Oklahoma.

Among the out-of-town millers who visited in Wichita the past week were: George H. Hunter, of Hunter Milling Co., Wellington; S. P. Kramer, of Topeka Flour Mills Co.; B. E. Teichgraeber, of City Mills, Emporia; Mr. Ebel, of Ebel Bros., Hillsboro.

J. H. Sherman, secretary of the Wichita Board of Trade, and George Koch, of the Koch Grain Co., will attend the hearing before the Public Utilities Commission at Topeka on April 21, in regard to the new demurrage charges proposed for the state of Kansas.

The 1,000,000-bu. elevator for Wichita is at last assured. All the money has been subscribed and all collected but about $10,000. As soon as this is paid in an organization meeting will be held and plans made for the building. It is expected to start work on the elevator about the 15th of May.

The Red Star Mill & Elevator Co. has let the contract for 14 new concrete tanks at its mill "A." The tanks will have a capacity of about 350,000 bus. With the completion of this storage the Red Star will have the largest storage of any individual mill in the state. Their storage, including that under progress, is about 1,125,000 bus.

S. P. Kramer, of the Topeka Flour Mills Co., stopped off in Wichita on his way back to Topeka, after a visit at his ranch. Mr. Kramer reports the growing crop to be in fine condition, and, while the crop is a little backward at present time, a few good days of warm growing weather would make quite a change in the present condition.

Charles Ridgeway, of the Western Millers Mutual Insurance Co., Kansas City, was a visitor in Wichita the past week. He also brought his limp and lame arm and was busy explaining how it happened. Mr. Ridgeway was struck by an automobile while crossing the street in Kansas City a few weeks ago and was severely injured.

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MISSOURI PACIFIC IRON MOUNTAIN

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 17, 1916.

A little improvement is reported today by most corn products manufacturers in business during the last week. The South took a larger quantity of goods than in the preceding week. Northern Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas were among the purchasers. Local business continued in practically unchanged volume. Sales most of the week were at unchanged prices, but the close Saturday showed a slight advance in many instances.

Cream corn meal ruled between $3.20 and $3.30 Saturday per bbl., in 24-lb. sacks. Standard meal sold at $3@3.10. Pearl grits were 10c higher than cream meal. No. 2 mixed chop closed at $1.36@1.38. Corn bran sold on the Board of Trade at 95c.

Further expansion in corn products business was indicated by an increase in the number of inquiries reaching mills in this territory. The strength of corn in the face of weakness in wheat was a factor in stimulating inquiry from buyers, especially in the South, many of whom are just coming into the market for outside supplies. There was an increase in the sales of corn from here to go to the South and the Southeast, and this received attention. Millers say business must expand considerably yet to enable them to report a volume equal to the normal for this period in recent years.

While there was an increase in the movement of corn locally, the trade advices pointed to reduced marketing by farmers, which means lighter arrivals from now on. The rains in the last week checked farm work, and there is a likelihood that when farmers are able to get into fields again they will be in no mood to sell corn. Receipts of the grain in Kansas City for the week were 563 cars, compared with 493 the preceding week and 246 a year ago. Two years ago the receipts were 280 cars. Despite the larger offerings, cash prices advanced slightly. No. 2 white closed Saturday at 70½@71c, against 69¼@69½c a week ago; No. 2 mixed, 69½@70c, compared with 69¼@69½c; No. 2 yellow, 71½@72c, against 72½@73c a week ago Saturday.

Kansas City elevator stocks of corn decreased from 28,770 bus. to 6,053,198 bus. The stocks a year ago were 1,971,230 bus. In addition to the movement to the Southeast, shipments were made for export, elevator interests effecting further sales to Baltimore exporters. Outside markets also participated in export business, one of the influences being reports of a light crop in Argentina.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.20@3.30 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.30@3.40 per bbl.; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.36@1.38 per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1.05 per 100 lbs.

New York, April 17, 1916.

Corn goods prices again showed a firm tone, and on some grades advanced in price. Only a routine business was in evidence.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.75 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.95; hominy, $4.15@4.30; granulated yellow, $4.05@4.20; corn flour, $1.90@2. Brewers' goods: Meal, $2.07@2.09; grits, $2.08@2.10; flakes, $2.40.

Nashville, Tenn., April 17, 1916.

Corn and products have been in steady demand, and prices have shown increasing firmness. Corn is quoted 76@78c. Bolted corn meal is quoted $1.65@1.75 per 96-lb. bag, an advance of five cents per bag having been noted at the mills.

New Orleans, La., April 17, 1916.

Corn goods held their own last week and there was a good demand because of the exhaustion of native stock. Country trade was good and there was some export demand to Cuba, Nicaragua and the Bahama Islands. Stocks are low, but dealers are not inclined to replenish at this time, preferring to wait for the new native crop, which should mature late in June. Acreage of early corn is exceptionally large in the sugar belt, and consumption will be heavy, on account of largely increased stock and hog feeding. For this reason buying will be in small lots as needed for the next 60 days. Quotations for corn goods, basis cotton and jute, half-bbl., quarter-bbl. and bbl. lots, carloads, f. o. b. New Orleans, follow: Cream meal, $3.50@3.60 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.25@3.35; grits, $3.55@3.65; hominy, $3.70@3.75; cracked corn, $1.35@1.45 per 100 lbs.; corn flour, $3.45@3.60 per bbl.; unbolted meal, $27@28 per ton.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 17, 1916.

The corn products market continues strong, but business is generally reported quiet. The corn stocks here increased last week 550,000 bus. and are now a trifle over 2,000,000 bus. This compares with 1,400,000 bus. a year ago. Corn moves here by rail only, especially this past crop, which is so damp that very little of it will grade above No. 3. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $27.25 per ton; corn feed meal, $32; cracked corn, $33; granulated corn meal, $1.95 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $2.

Chicago, Ill., April 17, 1916.

There is no change in corn products quotations as compared with previous week. Receipts are fair and a general improvement noted in the Eastern demand. However, a lack of cars prevents heavy shipments out of Chicago.

Hominy feed, white, is quoted at $26@27.25; white corn meal, $1.95 in 100-lb. sacks; yellow corn meal, $1.90 in 100-lb. sacks; gluten feed, $26.25; gluten meal, $25@26.25; corn oil meal cake, $27.25.

Millers in Atchison, Kan., are taking a leading part in the organization there of a board of trade modeled after the Kansas City Grain Exchange. J. W. Blair, of Blair Milling Co.; Edward Lukens, of the Lukens Milling Co.; W. S. Washer, of the Washer Grain Co., and Frank A. Mangelsdorf and Clarence Blanke are the incorporators of the Atchison Board of Trade, which has already applied for a state charter. Continuous wire service will be provided from Kansas City and cash trading in carlots of wheat, corn, mill products and seed will be handled as in primary markets.

Within a few days the Bast-Fogarty flour mill, Des Moines, Ia., which is the remodeled Shannon & Mott Co. mill, will begin making flour. New equipment has been installed. O. F. Bast, president of the company, returned a few days ago from a wheat-buying trip in Minnesota. E. S. Stanton, of Dickinson, N. D., has been employed as chief miller. The company plans to hold a series of receptions in the next few weeks, to which members of the women's clubs will be invited.

The Montana Flour Mills Co., of Lewistown, has let contracts for the erection of 10 large elevators along the Milwaukee and Great Northern, between there and Great Falls. Sites for the others have not been definitely arranged for. The new elevators will be used chiefly to supply grain for the big milling plant the company is putting in at Great Falls.

The Diamond Disc Corn Mills
(Ball Bearing Type.)

Exclusive patent plates for cracking corn chop.
Additional plates furnished for corn meal and fine grinding.
Excessive speed not required. Large capacity with little power. Cool steady grinding, long-wearing plates. No adjustments.
Installation and maintenance expense small. Thirty days' free trial, of course. Results guaranteed.

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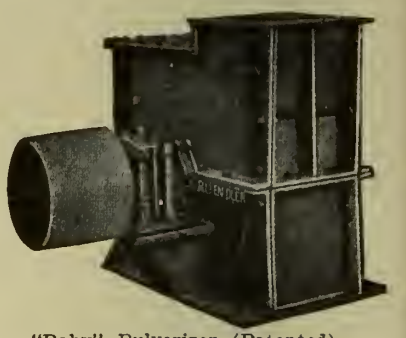

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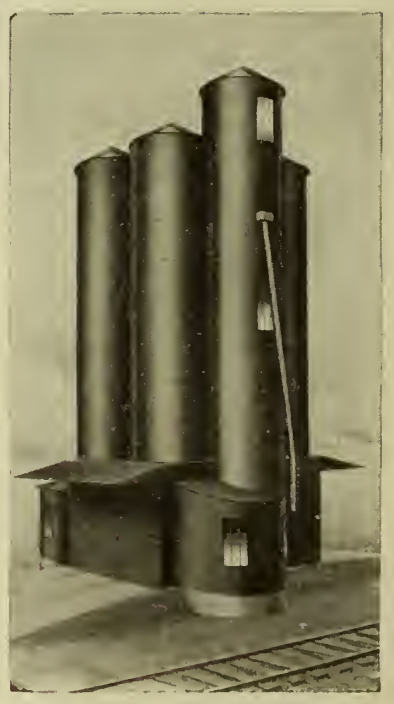

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Send samples and quote delivered Chicago
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Mill and Elevator Owners are responding to "INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY" in a creditable manner as evidenced by better reports and the reduction in Losses for 1915 to date.

Through the representatives of the following companies and this Department, FREE advice can be obtained regarding proper Fire Prevention.

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Western Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Kansas City, Mo.
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Penn. Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
Texas Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Fort Worth, Texas.
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Lansing, Mich.
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Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., April 17, 1916.

Flour business is reported very quiet from all sections of the state and practically nothing doing with the South or Eastern seaboard. Mills are running days and many of them short hours, business being entirely local. Prices, however, are fairly well sustained, and, barring a reduction of 20c per bbl. in Omaha and vicinity, quotations remain unchanged from last week. Patents in cotton sacks ranged from $6 to $6.40 and higher quotations ruled in the southwestern part of the state. In Omaha millers are quoting in l. c. l. lots, delivered, $5.80 for best patent; carlots 20c per bbl. less.

The sudden changes in the wheat market of two, three and four cents daily, sometimes up and sometimes down, are affecting trade seriously. Buyers are afraid to contract. A state miller selling here remarked that he almost hated to book a sale, as if he caught the upturn his customer wanted to cancel and he was having trouble all along the line. General opinion seems to be that nothing but an upturn in the market, and that a good one and well sustained, will revive business.

The demand for bran is very light, while offerings on the market are plentiful. Quotations range from $18.40 to $18.50 per ton, sacked, f. o. b. Omaha. The demand for shorts is good and offerings are scarce. Quotations range from $22.40 to $22.60.

Omaha elevators now have in store 1,148,000 bus. of wheat, as against 157,000 bus. a year ago. The holding of this large quantity of wheat is said to be due to the fact that, while the demand for export is good, it cannot be moved out of seaboard points and consequently is remaining in elevators and increasing daily.

The first Burlington Railroad crop report, which will be given weekly until final harvest, gives a very optimistic view of the state's prospects for the year. The lowest estimate, placed on full crop, is in the Lincoln division, 90 per cent. The highest percentage registered is in the McCook division, 96 per cent. The acreage is slightly less than in preceding year. Soil is in splendid condition all over the state.

The Bazile mills report from northeastern part of Nebraska: "Wheat prospects 15 per cent below last year at this time."

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—Patent, $5.60@5.80. State mills—Patent, $5.80@6.40.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Bran, $18.40@18.50; shorts, $22.40@22.60. State mills—Bran, $20@22; shorts, $24@25.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Part of the wheel pit of the Ulysses Mills, Ulysses, gave way last week, but has been repaired.

The Franklin Mills, Franklin, are running only part of the time, on account of the difficulty in getting the best quality of wheat.

Benjamin Brahmstadt and brother Justus have purchased the Kramer elevator from the Crete Mills, Crete, Neb., and are in possession.

A new concrete dam is about completed for the Union Valley Roller Mills at Madison, and it is expected that the mill will be started in the course of a month.

COLLECTIONS
We collect all your slow accounts. No collection, no fee. Refer to any mill in the state of Nebraska—any jobber in the city of Omaha. Write us for our special 2% collection plan.
RUSSELL ADJUSTMENT COMPANY
Woodmen of the World Building,
OMAHA, NEB.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., April 17, 1916.

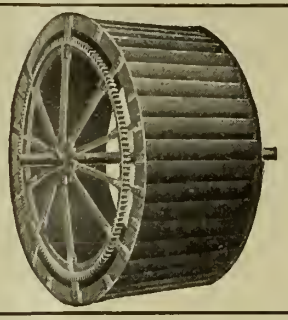
Several of the more prominent jobbers have about sold out of flour bought earlier in the season and are buying in carload lots for immediate shipment.

Weather conditions are ideal for farming and good headway is being made in planting cotton. Most of our farmers have planted corn and the oats crop is very promising, and if it escapes a drouth at the time of heading this section will harvest an unusually large crop for this territory.

The Alabama River steamers Peerless and City of Mobile are making regular trips from Mobile to Selma each week. Selma jobbers are buying grain almost entirely for delivery via Mobile, Ala, and Alabama River steamers, and quite a number of the grain and feed people are quoting delivered Selma via steamer. They are enabled to do this by shipping to the steamer company at Mobile, who mail shippers their bills of lading to Selma on receipt of papers, and shippers make drafts against Selma buyers, boat lading attached. The United States Lloyds charge 37½c per $100 maritime insurance on these shipments. Recently the Montgomery jobbers have arranged with the steamer Peerless to make regular trips each week to that city, so that they may enjoy the lower freight rates. Both Selma and Montgomery jobbers feel that they are discriminated against by the railroads, both cities being on the waterway and not given equitable rates, as compared with Mobile, on the majority of commodities, and for this reason they are diverting a great deal of their freight via Mobile and steamer.

The following prices obtained here today: Soft winter wheat flour, wood basis, superlative patent, at $6.75@7; premium patent, $6.25@6.45; standard patent, $5.90@6.10; bran, $25.80; shorts, $27; No. 2 white corn, via rail, 89c, sacked; No. 2 white corn, via steamer, 86c, sacked; No. 2 white oats, via rail, 55¼c, sacked; No. 2 white oats, via steamer, 52c, sacked.

D. C. Franks, traveling sales manager for the Charleston Milling Co., Charleston, Mo., is making a trip through the Southeast in the interest of his concern. Mr. Franks states that business is very quiet, but that they are having very good trade from their regular customers.



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Our new Bulletin No. 15 tells why.
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Send in Your Extra Rolls Now!
Have us regrind them during our quiet season.

Experts on Grinding and Re-Corrugating
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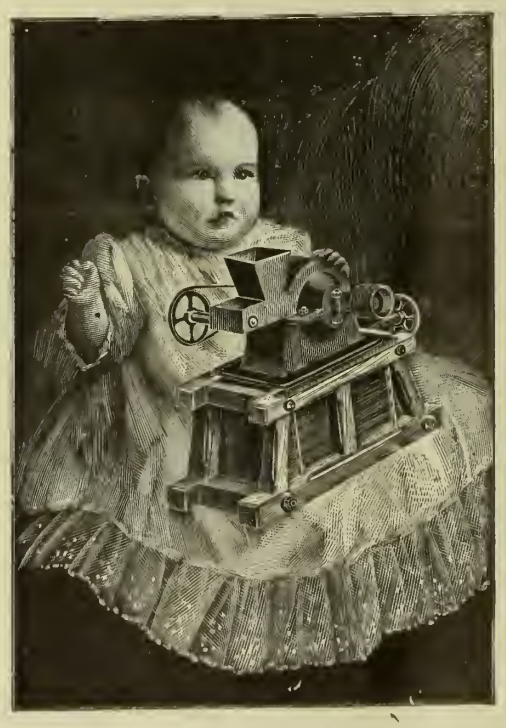
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whether the crops are good or bad; whether the margin on your milling output is right or wrong; whether your milling yield is high or low.

The Williams Infant is a Large Machine
built good and strong and with tremendous capacity for grinding everything that comes along, extremely fine or coarse. It will reduce any kind of whole grain, screenings, bran, hulls, alfalfa hay, coal, charcoal, etc., etc., etc.

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to grind any and everything that comes its way.
Let us know your wants and we will send you sample ground into a powdered mass or as coarse as you please.

We have built over 100 Alfalfa and Feed Mixing Plants
We build and equip all kinds of feed milling plants, and can supply anything required in the feed grinding business, or for the grinding of any by-products.
Send for long list of millers who are using the machine.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 17, 1916.

Improvement was witnessed in both alfalfa meal and mixed feed trade here in the last week. While the betterment reported by dealers, millers and mixers was not sufficient to make for activity in the trade or to bring about any change in prices, it helped sentiment. The further improvement after the slight change for the better in the preceding week was considered auspicious, and there were forecasts of a still better market.

Choice meal was again slow, the principal demand being for No. 2. Millers and dealers are finding the mixers inclined to continue to purchase meal as cheaply as possible, in order to hold down the cost of the products which eventually reach consumers. This, as the trade generally understands, is more essential today than ever before, on account of the exceptionally high cost of molasses. In the last week, however, there was a little help in competition because of the continued advances in prices of some of the feeds which have been replacing alfalfa molasses combinations, notably millfeed.

No. 2 meal was again quoted between $13.50 and $14.50. The principal demand for this grade came from the Southeast.. The Central states reported local prices out of line, Chicago, for example, claiming that its prices were relatively lower than those quoted in Kansas City. The East showed little interest, although expansion in European horse and mule buying brought out hopes of a larger business with that territory, as alfalfa feed products have been popular at the points where war animals are loaded for Europe.

In local territory the unseasonably cool weather was a helpful influence in the trade, as it means delay in the development of pasturage and increased commercial feed consumption.

Mixers reported trade better in the South and in local territory. The increase in the volume of sales did not bring the mixers' business to the point which has prevailed at this season in normal years, however. Prices were not changed.

A good tone prevailed in the alfalfa hay market. Receipts in Kansas City were 203 cars, compared with 186 cars the preceding week and 357 a year ago. The better grades displayed the strongest tone, while the cheaper varieties were rather slow sellers. However, the light supply contributed to a healthy clearance. Demand for the hay was scattered. The South was among the good buyers.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $18@20; No. 1, $16.50@18; No. 2, $13.50@14.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $22.50@25; standard, $21.50@23.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.50@28.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15.50@16; No. 1, $14@15; standard, $10@13.50; No. 2, $8.50@10.50; No. 3, $6@8.

St. Louis, Mo., April 17, 1916.

There was considerable improvement in the demand for alfalfa meal last week, demand being best and most marked in the Memphis and outheastern markets. There was some slight improvement in the mixed feed market. Not much meal is being shipped to this market, buyers in Kansas City taking what would otherwise come through to this market, and also because the supplies at this particular time are not large, but decidedly limited. The prices for the week were a shade better. Choice meal sold for $19 to $21 per ton. No. 1 meal was quoted at from $17 to $19, while No. 2 ranged from $14 to $16.

While a shade lower in quotations on molasses helped mixers, they report little change in their business. Of course, the demand was limited again. Operations were on about the same scale as recent weeks. The outheast and East took much better than heretofore for some weeks, the Southeast being best. Notwithstanding this slight improvement, there is not much of note. Alfalfa molasses feed was taken in several instances at from $23 to $26, and alfalfa grain molasses feeds from $26.50 to $31.50. There is a slight improvement in the molasses supply.

New Orleans, La., April 17, 1916.

Alfalfa shipments last week were off in grade and price, although the demand was good and fancy prices were commanded by choice alfalfa and timothy hay and meal when offered. Such offerings were in such small lots as to be a negligible factor on the market. As a whole the trade was bearish and prices shrank in consequence $1 to $2. Fairly good alfalfa hay from Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona got a maximum price of $20.50 to $21 for No. 1, while meal was on the same basis. The maximum quotations on meal were $21 to $22 a ton. Sixty days ago this same grade would have brought $23 to $24 a ton without trouble. Shutting off of exports on account of scarcity of bottoms and high cost of blackstrap were assigned as the causes. In small lots—and it was hard to get it in large ones—blackstrap sold as high as 22c to 23c a gallon. There is no substitute for it and the effect has been to kill the stock feed business for alfalfa meal here. Hostile rate adjustments in the Southeast, favoring Memphis territory, are another cause of the slump. Timothy hay maximum was $22 to $23 a ton for best, and that was scarce. Mixed feeds ranged in price from $27 to $35 a ton.

Chicago, Ill., April 17, 1916.

Alfalfa meal and mixed feed quotations remain firm at last week's levels. Notwithstanding the fact that the week just closed did not witness any radical improvement in the alfalfa meal market, weather conditions tended to increase consumption and the demand in general is slightly better, although not of sufficient volume to indicate any marked increase in activities.

While the situation surrounding the mixed feed business appears brighter, the volume of business perfected does not indicate improved conditions, despite the lower values in beet molasses. Choice meal is quoted at $18.60@19.60; No. 1, $16.75@17.75; No. 2, $13.50@15; No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed, $22.50@23; No. 2, $21@21.60; grain molasses feed, $27.50@28.50; alfalfa grain feed, dry, $27@28.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 17, 1916.

Alfalfa feeds are a trifle lower. Trade is fair, but, as with other feedstuffs, the demand does not show much increase. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25.50 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $28.25.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

W. L. Hall has contracted for machinery to equip a molasses feed plant at Greenville, N. C. Alfalfa feeds will be featured.

A fire last week destroyed the plant of the Colonial Cereal Co., Norfolk, Va., large manufacturers of alfalfa molasses feeds.

The North Birmingham Grain Co., Birmingham, Ala., has installed mixed feed machinery and will manufacture alfalfa molasses dairy feeds.

The Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co., of Omaha, filed its articles of incorporation. This company is incorporated in Nebraska, but has mills at Worland and Lovell, Wyo.

The Garden City Sugar Co., Garden City, Kan., is making definite plans for the erection of an alfalfa mill. The Otto Weiss Milling Co., of Wichita, now operates a large alfalfa mill at Garden City.

The Standard Alfalfa Products Co. is building a grinding plant at Millwood, Colo., that will have a capacity of 200 tons per day. They purpose to make this plant modern in every way and to surpass any alfalfa plant in the state.

The C. J. Milligan Co., Sioux City, Ia., is planning to double the capacity of its mixed feed plant. This company is not quite a year old, but has done a very successful business in manufacturing mixed alfalfa molasses feeds. About $7,500 will be spent on new improvements.

Alfalfa crop conditions in the Southwest, according to reports from growers, showed further improvement last week. Oklahoma and Southern Kansas, in particular, report unusually rapid growth, this being attributed to the excellent soil condition in these states. Additional moisture favored the plants, which are now adequately supplied in that respect.

The Kansas City Alfalfa Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., has been incorporated with capital stock of $8,000. Bryan Haywood, of the Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co.; S. R. Bagwell, of the Bagwell Commission Co., and C. H. Thompson, of Kansas City, are the stockholders. The company is building an alfalfa mill in Kansas City, which will be placed in operation soon.

The alfalfa mill at Cottonwood Falls, Kan., has just been purchased by J. S. McMurty, of Holly, Colo., who will take possession immediately and will overhaul the mill and put it in condition to begin grinding by the time the first alfalfa crop is ready to harvest. The mill, which is one of a dozen or more mills erected by the Consolidated Alfalfa Milling Co. throughout Kansas several years ago, but has not been in operation for the past year or two.

Frost injured alfalfa in Southern Kansas and Oklahoma last week. Besides, the exceptionally cool weather which prevailed all week checked the growth of the new crop. It is not believed that the frost damage was serious, but it nipped thousands of acres. With an ample supply of moisture dealers are still confident of a heavy first cutting, provided right warm weather prevails in the next month. The alfalfa plant in Kansas and Oklahoma, as a whole, is advanced as fully as at this time a year ago. The present expectations are that the first car of new crop alfalfa hay will reach Kansas City about May 15. New crop alfalfa meal is not expected to show up until two weeks later.

Twenty thousand tons of freight a year for the navigation company is the promise of Bryan Haywood if Kansas City, in improving the Blue River, will put a lock at the mouth so barges may be brought to his mill. Mr. Haywood moved to Kansas City to get the advantage of low water rates to St. Louis. But he considers the navigation of the Blue River essential to future development of his business and that of two other feed companies on the river. If the alfalfa mills do not have the full advantage of water rates the growers will have to use their alfalfa, he says, for California can ship alfalfa meal to the Atlantic seaboard cheaper than he can unless he uses the boat line to St. Louis. "I have on my desk," he said, "a letter from the Inland Navigation Co., which announces a river service from St. Louis down the Mississippi. This is the best news the alfalfa mills and the growers to the west of Kansas City could have, for the South is the great market for alfalfa."

As a result of a conference at Lexington, Ky., by a number of Central Kentucky millers and farmers to devise means of economizing in grain sacks, it was decided to invite the farmers of that and adjoining counties to attend a general conference to be held in that city at an early date to secure their co-operation during approaching harvest time.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Where you can always obtain the BEST alfalfa meal. Now operating three mills at Wichita, Garden City and Holcomb, Kans.

The Otto Weiss Milling Co., Wichita, Kansas
NATIONAL FEED CO., St. Louis, Mo., Representatives

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.
Write to
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Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

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Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—High-class man is open for position as a mill manager, or would accept place as sales manager. Command Southern and Eastern trade and will guarantee results. Prefer to work on a minimum salary, with a percentage of the net results. Address Box 337, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—I will be open for position as engineer after April 10, in flour mill or light plant. Fifteen years' experience in plants up to 5,000 h. p. Familiar with modern appliances for such plants. Good references. No boozer. Address Box 341, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller with some reliable company. Prefer position where I can in time, and after satisfactory trial, obtain interest in the business. I am 39 years old and single, and have had 18 years' experience with both spring and winter wheat in mills of 100 to 200 bbls. capacity. No old, worn-out mills considered at any price, unless the owner is willing to make good. Speak German. State wages to save time. Address Box 338, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Situation as manager with good mill desiring to place its output to better advantage. Am thoroughly competent; have past record to show my ability, both as buying and merchandising grain and mill products. Will consider either salary or salary and share of profits. Box 340, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position in Middle West by a competent up-to-date miller of 30 years' experience in the milling business with various systems. Will operate mill for a high-grade and close clean-up. References. Address Box 94, Fullerton, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller of a live, aggressive mill whose capacity and trade call for a man of more than the average ability. Fully experienced in either hard or soft winter wheat. Satisfactory references of well-known mills. Box 343, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A Nebraska head miller wishes a position in mill not less than 250-bbl. capacity. Have had 14 years' experience in hard winter and spring wheat mills. Thirty years old, married; do not use liquor or tobacco. Can give good references as to character and ability. Good reasons for changing. Will go anywhere for good position. Address Box 344, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, Kent, Ohio.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Whole or half interest in one of the best and most modern flour mills in the Turkey wheat belt of Kansas, with a general grain and feed business in connection, or would take in additional capital and give a share of the profits. J. L. Saunders & Sons Milling Co., Aulne, Kan.

FOR SALE—150-bbl. flour mill, situated in the Turkey wheat belt of Kansas; doing good business and money-maker. For particulars, address Box 333, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—I had a first-class mill of 400-bbl. capacity until destroyed by cyclone last fall. Would like to sell the site and the machinery, most of which is in good shape. Address G. H. Hulme, Box 34, Great Bend, Kan.

FOR SALE—Flour and feed mill of 30-bbl. capacity, rye or buckwheat; three run stones, two for flour and one for feed. Never-failing stream, 12-ft. head, good log dam. On the Central New England Railway; freight depot on mill property. Property contains three acres of ground, very good house, mill building, barn, coal shed, wagon scales, etc., all in excellent condition. Water power can be improved to 250 h. p. Henry Buerman, Gallatinville, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—One or two used 9x24 double-stand roller mills. State how long mill has been used, in what condition it is, make, etc. Rolls must be full size or nearly so. Aviston Milling Co., Aviston, Ill.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS.

Four thousand secondhand cotton grain bags holding 2½ bus. wheat, price 11 cents each, f. o. b. St. Louis. Will sell from 100 bags up. Write Foell & Co., 123 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Secondhand Corliss engines and 100 to 150 h. p. boilers. Landreth Machinery Co., Joplin, Mo.

Organization of a company capitalized at $35,000 to build and operate another flour mill in Amarillo, Tex., has been started by W. E. Sloan. An elevator with a storage capacity of 40,000 bus. and a mill of 75-bbl. capacity will be constructed.

J. E. B. Laude, the new assistant manager of the Central Mills Cereal Co., Dixon, Ill., has arrived from Chicago and taken charge of his new work.

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Mostly sold through recommendation. For Personal Desk or General Office. It checks mental calculations.
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Subscription Price, $2.00 Per Year
Kansas City Office: 209 Postal Building.

Milling and Grain News

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Volume Twenty-seven | TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1916. | Number Twenty-two

Wheat Progress in Southwest

Wheat Crop Conditions Improve in Last Week—Kansas and Nebraska Most Optimistic.

Kansas City, Mo., April 24, 1916.

Wheat crop conditions made gratifying progress in the last week in the Southwest. Weather was more favorable throughout this region, and Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska sent as optimistic comments on the situation as at any other time this season. In fact, the wheat developments probably warrant more optimistic statements as to the progress of the crop than at any other time this year.

Additional scattered moisture fell, but the week was not as wet as the preceding one. Temperatures were higher, but still a little cooler than usual for the latter half of April.

Kansas sent a few more Hessian fly reports, but no actual damage of any importance is discernible thus far from that pest. Western Kansas, in particular, made enthusiastic reports on wheat there, some millers declaring conditions to be almost perfect. A reflection of Central Kansas conditions was received here today in the form of sample stalks of the growing grain 14 inches high and jointed.

In Missouri, where conditions have been much less favorable than in Kansas, advices generally noted improvement in the crop. Pettis County claimed marked improvement in the condition of wheat. Wetness of the ground checked plowing up of abandoned fields in the southern part of the state.

Oklahoma and Texas indicated prospects for an increase in the percentage condition of their wheat crop in the next montbly report, as compared with the April 1 figures. The same is true of Nebraska. Nebraska and Kansas, the largest two growers, have the best prospects in the Southwest. Some green bugs are reported in Oklahoma.

* * *

An average condition of 87.36 per cent for wheat is indicated in the season's first report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. This compares with a condition of 90 per cent the same time last year and 96.5 per cent two years ago. Total acreage sown to wheat in Kansas last fall is estimated at 8,454,000 acres. The area is the third largest area ever sown to wheat in the state. Abandoned acreage is estimated at five per cent.

On a basis of normal deterioration between now and harvest, the Kansas prospect is for a yield of approximately 130,000,000 bus.

The report says, in part:

"Summed up, the prospect for wheat at this date is uniformly quite good—about as favorable in one portion as another. The county reporting the highest condition is Gove, with 104, followed by Gray, Greenwood and Stevens, with 100, Seward and Thomas 98, Kingman and Lane 97 and Graham, Bourbon and Osage 96. Thirty-six counties, located principally in the central third of the state, with 100,000 acres or more of wheat each, and aggregating 5,722,219 acres, have a general average condition of 88, or ahout two-thirds of a point higher than the state as a whole. Each of the seven counties of Barton, Ford, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Stafford and Sumner has 200,000 acres or more of thrifty wheat, together aggregating 21 per cent of the state's total wheat field, with a condition of 88.3, or one point higher than the general average."

Improved Demand for Wheat.

Wheat was in better demand in the Southwest. Central states millers were good buyers, and there was a call for grain for shipment to Chicago. Local demand for milling qualities was quoted a little better. Receipts in Kansas City were 771 cars, compared with 646 the preceding week and 558 a year ago.

Elevator stocks of wheat in Kansas City decreased 430,369 bus. for the week, compared with a decrease the preceding week of 358,014 bus. The larger decrease and increased receipts are significant of the improved demand. Present stocks of wheat in Kansas City amount to 5,464,858 bus., against 1,038,034 bus. a year ago.

Cash wheat prices declined two to eight cents. Quotations Saturday, a week ago and a year ago, respectively, were as follows: No. 2 hard, $1.07@1.12, $1.10@1.18 and $1.56½@1.57; No. 3 hard, $1.05@1.09, $1.07@1.17 and $1.54@1.56; No. 4 hard, 93c@$1.04, 96c@$1.08 and $1.53½@1.54½; No. 2 soft, $1.12@1.15, $1.15@1.20 and $1.57; No. 3 soft, $1.05@1.13, $1.07@1.15 and $1.55@1.55½; No. 4 soft, 93c@$1.02, 96c@$1.07 and $1.51½@1.53.

Extend Time on Guaranty Legend.

Washington D. C. April 24, 1916.

Labels of food and drug products containing the guaranty legend and serial number issued under the Food and Drugs Act, which were printed prior to May 5, 1914, may be used until May 1, 1918, according to Food Inspection Decision 167. This decision, which is signed by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Acting Secretary of Commerce, was issued after the U. S. Department of Agriculture had held a hearing on the subject and made an investigation of the number of labels bearing the guaranty legend and serial number which remains unused in the hands of the various branches of the food and drug industries.

It was found that manufacturers and dealers in food and drug products generally have removed the guaranty legend and the serial number from labels printed since the adoption of the amendment to the regulations for the enforcement of the act on May 5, 1914, prohibiting their future use, but that some manufacturers have on hand large numbers of labels, costing thousands of dollars, printed in good faith under previous regulations authorizing the use of the guaranty legend and the serial number.

Increased Mill Expansion

Midland Milling Co., at Kansas City, to Build 2,400 Bbl. Mill—New Oklahoma Plant.

Kansas City, Mo., April 24, 1916.

As indicated in Milling and Grain News two weeks ago, a new milling company has been organized to erect a mill of 2,400-bbl. capacity in North Kansas City. The company is known as the Midland Milling Co. George Innes, a miller of Canada, is president; James A. Innes, a brother, who is now interested in a power and light company at Eagle Grove, Ia., will be treasurer and active manager of the company. Fred O. Shane, of Philadelphia, Pa., who is one of the principal owners of Shane Bros. & Wilson Co., of Philadelphia and Minneapolis, will be general sales manager of the company, with offices in Philadelphia. Mr. Shane will continue his associations with the Shane Bros. & Wilson Co. This concern now operates one large mill in the Northwest and the Millbourne Mills, in Philadelphia, and is one of the largest flour jobbing and exporting firms in the United States.

As yet no plans have been drawn for the new mill, but the owners have decided on a 2,400-bbl. plant in two units. The first unit will be completed probably by the middle of October or sooner. The second unit of 1,200 bbls. will be added in the course of the next year. The mill will be located in what is known as North Kansas City, which is located on the north side of the Missouri River and is in Clay County. North Kansas City is a development proposition of the Armour-Swift Burlington interests. For the past 18 months the Union Bridge & Terminal Railroad Co., which is the developing company for North Kansas City, has been trying to interest various millers in the advisability of locating a mill there. At one time a miller in Kansas was almost on the point of building a mill in North Kansas City, but he gave up the idea and will probably build a mill in the interior of Kansas in connection with a plant he is now operating.

It is expected that the contract for the new plant of the Midland Milling Co. will be let within 30 days. Work will be rushed, as the owners desire to have the plant in operation just as soon after the new crop starts to move as possible. The site for the mill has a frontage of 762 feet on Woodland avenue, near Armour road.

An elevator of 150,000-bu. capacity will be erected in connection with the mill. The plant will be of reinforced concrete and will probably be on the Daylight plan of modern mill building. It is hoped that plans and specifications may be ready for the contractors within two or three weeks.

Of the principals interested in the mill, James A. Innes will be the only one to maintain his home in Kansas City. Mr. Innes will be in active charge of the entire business.

* * *

With the addition of the 2,400-bbl. mill of the Midland Milling Co., Kansas City will have a total milling capacity of 14,200 bbls. daily. The eight mills now located here have a daily output of 11,800 bbls., although the Southwestern Milling Co. plant, which is rated as a 3,000-bbl. mill, can easily grind 3,500 bbls. daily.

* * *

Topeka (Kan.) Mill Increases.

The Kaw Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., has placed an order with the Kansas City office of the Wolf Co. to increase the capacity of its mill from 800 bbls. to 1,200 bbls. New Wolf rolls and sifters will be installed. It is expected that all of the improvements will be completed before the 1916 winter wheat crop starts to move.

* * *

New 300 Bbl. Mill in Oklahoma.

Contract was awarded last week to the Allis-Chalmers Co., through its Kansas City office, for a complete line of machinery to equip a new 300-bbl. mill at Edmond, Ok. The mill will replace the 80-bbl. plant of the Eagle Mills Co., which will be razed.

* * *

New Flour Mill at St. Joseph, Mo.

Advices from St. Joseph, Mo., state that the Swift interests there, which recently completed the erection of a concrete elevator with capacity of 500,000 bus., is planning to build a flour mill of 2,500 bbls. capacity. If the present plans of the Swift interests are followed the new mill will be ready for operation early in the fall. It will be operated in connection with the elevator. The Swift interests are the principal factors in the stock yards and in the packing house industry of St. Joseph and are interested in the upbuilding of that center.

Dr. Ladd Spouts Again.

By fixing new grades for No. 3 and rejected wheats, the North Dakota State Railroad Commission expects to wipe out the great margin that now exists between prices and give the farmers greater value for the lower grades.

The commission conferred in Fargo, N. D., with E. F. Ladd, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College, with respect to the value of the several grades of wheat for milling purposes. President Ladd declared that the farmers were not getting enough for No. 3 and rejected wheat, for he insisted that the lower grades of wheat went into the highest grades of flour and that the millers netted a greater profit from the lower grades than from the higher.

It is not expected the commission will take definite action for several weeks. Orders that may be issued will apply to the purchasing of grain within the state and elevators doing business in the state will be compelled to comply with the gradings that may be fixed.

The Keystone Flour Co. was incorporated at Philadelphia, Pa., with capital of $25,000.

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Broadway and Olive Streets, St. Louis.

Be Sure and Attend the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the F. O. M. A. at St. Louis, May 29 to June 3.

Fifth Annual Exposition of Flour Mill Machinery.

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"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

Published Every Tuesday at
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WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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Expansion in Southwestern Mills.

Definite announcement is made in this issue of a new 2,400-barrel mill at Kansas City, the metropolis of the hard winter wheat section. This decision does not come as a surprise, for several milling projects have been under consideration in the Missouri River center, and it is not improbable that still another mill may be erected to help increase the present flour milling capacity in that market. Kansas City has long been recognized as the most important primary center for hard winter wheat. Its advantages as a milling point are easily apparent to anyone who has studied conditions there.

Kansas City is today the center of the second largest milling section in the United States. And yet that milling section is comparatively young, dating back to the beginning of turkey wheat production in the Southwest, which has not been half a century ago. Kansas City itself is not the second largest milling point in the United States, but its rank has been considered temporary.

It is recognized that it is only a matter of time before the flour output of Kansas City will be materially increased. The popularity of turkey wheat flour is constantly increasing and its comparative value with other kinds of flour for bread-making makes it a "best seller." Millers in the Southwest, of which Kansas City is the center, are of a progressive type. They are confident of their product and are being backed up in this confidence by an increasing demand for the output of their mills.

At no time since the inception of hard winter wheat milling has there been a single year when the total flour-milling capacity of the Southwest has shown a reduction. It has been nothing but a story of annual increases in mill capacity. Mill machinery manufacturers know that most of the new milling projects in the last few years have been in the Southwest, for that section is growing and the milling output is trying to keep pace with wheat production.

The possibilities of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and other hard winter wheat states in wheat and flour production can hardly be estimated this year. Kansas has already shown the world that she can raise more wheat than any other similar area. Other states in the Southwest have been increasing wheat production, and, with the increase in the annual harvest, it is only natural that the flour capacity of that section should show a corresponding gain.

A year ago witnessed the development of several new milling plants at interior points in the Southwest. At this time construction work on two new mills is being pushed in Kansas, one new plant of more than 1,000 barrels' capacity and another smaller one are going up in Oklahoma, while several new milling plants are under consideration in Nebraska and Texas. These new projects are being built on a basis of inflated steel prices and higher prices for all building materials, which is an indication of the soundness of the milling industry in the Southwest. A further evidence is the large number of mills increasing capacity.

Go to School Again.

When it is considered that profits in the milling industry are admittedly small, figuring investment and working capital, it is amazing why millers should tolerate present cost accounting systems. This is particularly true of the small miller, the man operating a mill from 50 to 200 barrels. Yet the 1,000 and 2,000 barrel miller has not perfected a faultless cost system and there are millers, both small and large, by the hundreds who do not know their manufacturing cost per barrel. This is not a satisfactory state of affairs, and the suggestion should be welcomed by a great number of millers that it is time to go to school again.

Perhaps the reason for the ignorance of some millers as to their manufacturing cost is accounted for by a Nebraska miller who says: "The idea of getting exact costs does not seem so essential to the small miller. I have had that idea many years. In our own office it is hard to get it as I wish it. We seem to want it a little indefinite for some unknown reason, possibly to ease our own minds when we sell too low. It is not the right way, however, and for the good of all we should gather more figures and right figures."

There are many small millers who sell below cost who do not know it and do not want to know it. The Federal Trade Commission, in a recent bulletin on "The Importance of the Knowledge of True Costs," must have had the milling industry in mind when it declared: "It is a fact well understood among business men that the general demoralization in a large number of industries has been caused by firms who cut prices, not knowing what their goods actually cost to manufacture, and the cost of selling, which is equally important, is wholly lost sight of. A manufacturer who does not know with a close degree of accuracy what it costs him to produce the different articles which he manufactures and what it costs to sell them is not in position to meet competition intelligently and invites business disaster."

The Federal Trade Commission is considering investigating for any industry a perfect cost accounting system. Millers not long ago asked the commission to develop an accounting system for their business, but, owing to the fact that the commission did not have anyone in its employ familiar with the milling business, the matter was dropped. Milling and Grain News believes that millers themselves can develop a better accounting system than any trade commission. Millers are in more direct touch with their business than anyone else and can adopt a systematic method for learning cost figures. There has always been a lack of system in the methods of different millers. And no two millers, working on a different arrangement, would arrive at the same cost figures. It is indeed a sad state of affairs that in a gathering of 25 millers the figures of the different millers on the cost of a barrel of straight grade flour on a basis of dollar wheat should show a difference of 65 cents. Such a test was actually conducted at an annual meeting in Nebraska.

Perhaps the Southwestern Millers' League in its present missionary work will be able to accomplish a great deal toward arriving at a practical cost system. The league, through its secretary, is now gathering figures and methods from every one of its members on their cost and accounting systems. The different systems will be resubmitted to millers, and, through a general sifting, it is hoped that a cost and accounting system will be devolved that will really help millers to operate their business on a better basis.

The cost of making a barrel of flour is a subject that has been considered wherever millers' meetings have been held. However, millers are becoming aroused, or ought to be aroused, on the subject of cost. Again we quote the Federal Trade Commission: "The fact must be admitted that in order to put a selling price on a product a manufacturer must know what it costs to manufacture and sell it. When business was done on a large percentage of profit this was not essential, but in most lines of industry today the large percentage of profit has passed. Manufacturers are working on small margins and must absolutely know what their goods cost. Any unreliable method of arriving at cost figures, with margins of profit so close, must be eliminated."

Milling and Grain News believes that "whole industries are, in many instances, suffering from a general lack of intelligent knowledge of costs," not perhaps by all of the manufacturers in that industry, but by a sufficient percentage able to demoralize conditions. If the only solution is to go to school again, then a cost school for millers should be opened immediately.

State Crop Estimates.

Publication of the first Kansas state monthly crop report for the season of 1916 again directs attention to the activities of state boards of agriculture in compiling statistics on crops in their respective commonwealths. It is a notable fact that the Kansas report is considered more reliable than those of most other states, but it is not the only state which issues dependable statistics. Among the states which can claim excellent service in the issuance of crop figures is Missouri. There are others which issue crop data that receives little credence.

In Kansas there is national interest because of its leadership as a producer of wheat. Kansas was forced to surrender first place last year, but all indications point to her occupying first rank again this season. Even without leadership or great importance, however, each state which produces wheat to any extent ought to consider it a duty to present regularly accurate statistical information on its crop. There is a great local interest in such figures among millers and grain dealers, as well as among growers themselves. If each state did as well as Kansas all the states of the country ranked among the important growers of the cereal would assist each other toward forming better ideas as to prospects from time to time as the growing season progresses.

A number of states, including Missouri, lack statistical laws to enable their state boards of agriculture to gather crop figures. Others have simply neglected to undertake this work even under the conditions prevailing in Missouri. It is time for each of these states to adopt a different policy by supplementing federal reports and issuing information which will leave no room for unscrupulous "crop experts" who are frequently engaged in muddling the ideas of the grain trade at the instigation of selfish interests.

Neither millers nor grain dealers want conditions in their respective states misrepresented. The best way for them to put a check on misrepresentation as regards crops is to use their influence to bring about the establishment of state crop reporting bureau which will command respect.

It is reported that W. J. Davis will rebuild the Washington Flour Mills, Eau Claire, Wis., and engage in the manufacture of flour. The mill was destroyed by fire several years ago and since that time the water power there has remained idle.

Nebraska Millers Active

nnual Meeting at Omaha Marked by Work for Continued Prosperous Conditions.

President—J. N. Ashburn.
Vice-President—E. G. Taylor.
Secretary—J. E. Burgner.
Executive Committee—A. C. Leflang, A. R. Kinney and Chauncy Abbott, Jr.

* * *

Every minute of the seventh annual meeting of the Nebraska Millers' rotective Association, held in the ommercial Club rooms in Omaha on pril 18, was consumed in valuable usiness discussions. More was accomplished at this meeting than in a umber of years, even though the atendance was rather small. Nebraska illers have completed a prosperous ear and the help of the association nd its able secretary in this prosperty is not underestimated by the mem-ers of the organization. President . C. Blackburn struck the keynote ·ben be said:

The President's Annual Address.

"It is certainly a pleasure to meet ·ith you again on this, our seventh nniversary. In looking back over hese seven years that we have been n organization I cannot help but be mpressed with the wonderful progess we have made and with the vast mount of good we have accomlished, not only to the benefit to ourelves but to the trade in general. In aying this I include our brother mill-rs who are not so fortunate as to be-ong to our association.

"Those of us who milled in the nineies know some of the evil effects of n unorganized milling trade. We very eldom knew anything in regard to ur competitors. We fought each litle unjust thing that came up singlehanded, and perhaps all that really aved us from self-destruction was be fact that we were able with less ompetition to mill on a larger mar-in than we are today.

"I consider that this organization vas born purely of necessity. I could o on and cite you countless matters vhich have turned up during the past ears that have required judgment nd tact to handle. These things were urely not for one man in our busiess to handle, not for a few to hanle, but they were things that called or united effort. Matters that meant nuch to every miller, big and little, n the state of Nebraska. Was it right or one or a few millers to spend their noney and their energy to see that all f us obtained a square deal? No. It vas up to every miller in the state of Nebraska to lend his support, and I m glad to say that some of the mill-rs of Nebraska were far-sighted nough to see these advantages of coperation and to perfect such an organization as we can boast.

"We can all point to the bleaching ase as perhaps our greatest achievenent. It is true that this was not handled entirely by the millers' assoiations in the state and that a few millers of this and other neighboring states were perhaps directly responsible for the happy outcome of this controversy, but one thing sure, if we had not stood back of them with our organization, and if the other millers' organizations had not stood back of them, I douht if the outcome would have been as favorable to us all as it was. It is true that we may not yet have seen the end of the bleaching case, hut I am betting that if it ever comes up again we will stand a better show of getting our rights than we did in the first instance.

"I am not here to enumerate all of the good that we have done. It will be sufficient to say that it could hardly be measured if compared to what we could have done as individuals, and we must not lose sight of the fact that there are yet many things to come up in the future. Matters that will mean as much and more than the things that have passed. There is the proposed repeal of the mixed-flour law, for instance, to be dealt with; the question of revision of tariffs by the railroads; the changing of minimum weights and who knows what else? Isn't it, then, up to us to stand united? Isn't it up to us to make this a perfect organization? And isn't it up to every miller in the state of Nebraska to ally himself wholeheartedly and unselfishly with either the North Platte or the South Platte organization? Then let us all keep working toward the maintenance and betterment of our association. Let us make it a point to use our best efforts to personally help get every miller who is not now a member to join ranks with us. It is such a purely co-operative movement that no miller has any reasonable excuse for not joining with us. Too many are apt to let some little personal grudge or feeling come in their way. It is usually their own loss, for they are surely passing up a wonderful benefit.

"As president of this association for the past year I feel that I have not done half as much as I should have liked to do, and I want to apologize to you for this. However, I leave the office to my successor with a record that should be easy to outdo, with the hope that he will accomplish more and with the assurance of my loyalty and hearty support."

* * *

Secretary Burgner's report showed the association to be in good financial condition. The membership was reduced in the last year by two mills, which were destroyed by fire. Mr. Burgner outlined some of the detail work of his office.

President Blackburn then appointed A. C. Leflang, E. G. Taylor and Paul Jaeggi as a committee on resolutions and S. W. Morrison, L. C. Carroll and Fred Renard as a committee on nominations.

The general discussion which followed brought out that competition of some Minnesota mills, while rather strong in some parts of the state, was of only a temporary character. Millers then turned to the movement of wheat. It was the consensus of opinion that farmers are holding much wheat but are indisposed to sell it. Various methods were discussed for obtaining wheat when it was needed. Mills complained that when their stocks ran low they were compelled at times to pay as much as 10 cents per bu. over the Omaha basis in order to obtain any movement at all. This condition cuts into flour profits.

A Purchasing Agent.

A motion was then introduced by Paul Jaeggi that members of the association when in need of wheat shall inform the secretary of their requirements and he in turn be authorized to buy wheat for them, the secretary to act as a brokerage agent for a commission of one-fourth cent per bu. This motion carried without opposition. Secretary Burgner is in touch with a large number of independent and line elevator companies and will be in position to purchase wheat for mills when they need it most.

After further discussion of the foregoing motion, the convention adjourned until 2:30 in the afternoon.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2:30 by President Blackburn. Mr. Allen, of the Western Weighing Association, outlined to millers the new estimated weights. From his suggestions members of the association will hereafter bill all flour packed in 98-lb. sacks at the stenciled weight and flour packed in larger sacks at the stenciled weight plus the actual weight of the sack.

How to Pack Millfeed.

Millers were particularly interested in the methods used for billing feed. Some mills had been packing bran and shorts in 100-lb. sacks and were billing it at 100¾ lbs. Secretary Topping, of the Southwestern Millers' League, explained to the convention that members of his organization were packing all feed 99 lbs. guaranteed net weight, 100 lbs. gross, and were billing this feed at 100 lbs. There are only two states in the country, Louisiana and Texas, which will not permit the sale of feed so packed. On motion of A. R. Kinney, it was unanimously adopted that Nebraska millers should, as soon as possible, start packing feed 100 lbs. gross, guaranteed 99 lbs. net weight. This will make Southwestern feed weights uniform, and it will eliminate a great deal of trouble in billing.

Secretary Topping, of the Southwestern Millers' League, outlined to the millers some of the experiences of millers with railroads. Mr. Topping also stated that millers would soon have to face general petitions of railroads for increased intrastate minimums. "Personally, I favor an increase to 30,000 lbs. in intrastate minimums," said Mr. Topping. "Railroads in the Southwest have treated millers liberally in keeping wheat and flour rates on a parity. I believe that railroads will be compelled to increase the flour rate at a premium over the wheat tariffs if the high minimums are not granted."

Frank Ringer, commissioner of the Nebraska Manufacturers' Association, made an address on "Community Building," which had the usual "Ringer" punch in it. Mr. Ringer also proposed the idea of sending millers to school again in order to re-learn how to figure costs.

Cost of Operation.

A. C. Leflang operates one of the most successful mills in the state, and his address on "Cost of Operation" before the association tells why:

"What I have to present today will not be of much interest to those who have a good system for obtaining flour costs. I feel that in some ways I cannot briefly make clear what I have in mind. The idea is present, but somehow cannot express what I wish to make clear in the way I want it.

"The idea of getting exact costs does not seem so essential to the small miller. I have had that idea many years. In our own office it is hard to get it as I wish it. We seem to want it a little indefinite for some unknown reason, possibly to ease our own minds when we sell too low. It is not the right way, however, and for the good of all we should gather more figures.

"If you would increase your business along profitable lines you must separate the different items, that you may know what it is costing you to sell a certain class of trades. Fixed charges, operating expense and cost of selling are three separate and distinct divisions of cost. The bakers of the United States are now studying costs by correspondence, and the millers might well do the same.

"Many use as a unit the hbl. in obtaining costs. This is all right when its meaning is carefully obtained. Too many do not obtain its unit value, and I suggest that you change to using the bu. of wheat, which produces so much flour, and to be safe use 40 lbs. per bu. of straight grade flour. Keep account of the bus. you grind in a year and you will be surprised at your costs. Find out what your salesman costs you to sell flour in Nebraska. Don't ask the buyer down East to pay it, because if you do you will not get his order."

Committee Reports.

The report of the nominating committee was made and the election of the committee's choice for officers was unanimous.

The following resolutions were hronght in by the committee on resolutions:

"The Nebraska Millers' Protective Association, again assembled in annual session, wishes to present the following resolutions:

"Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our ranks two of the leading millers of Nebraska, viz: W. W. Black and F. S. Gilman, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we deeply feel their loss and extend our heartfelt sympathies to their hereaved families and friends."

"Be it Resolved, That we extend our thanks and appreciation to Bemis Omaha Bag Co. for their efforts to advertise white flour, and for their hospitality and banquet to be given in honor of the millers of Nebraska and co-workers; be it

"Resolved, That we extend our thanks to the Omaha Commercial Club for extending to us the use of their rooms; be it further

"Resolved, That we extend our thanks to our worthy secretary for his untiring efforts in our behalf, and pledge him our support for the ensuing year and urge more loyalty and better attendance at all meetings of the association.

"We wish to thank all speakers and co-workers who have aided us in making this meeting a success."

* * *

A. C. Leflang made the suggestion that local meetings be held more frequently in the next year. Mr. Leflang said their value was inestimable.

In the absence of J. N. Ashburn, the president-elect, E. G. Taylor, the new vice-president, took the chair and made a short address. The meeting was then adjourned until 7:30, when the millers were guests of the Bemis Omaha Bag Co. at a banquet in the rathskeller of the Henshaw Hotel.

Roster of Attendance.

Paul Jaeggi, Elevator Roller Mills, Columbus; H. E. Toof, Aurora Elevator Co., Aurora; S. W. Morrison, Kearney Flour Mills Co., Kearney; A. C. Leflang, Lexington Milling & Elevator Co., Lexington; L. C. Carroll, Electric Roller Mills, Gothengurg; E. G. Taylor, Loup City Mill & Light Co., Loup City; Don McKay, secretary South Platte Millers' Club, Hastings; W. J. Monaghan, Bemis Omaha Bag Co., Omaha; Fred Renard, of the Oakdale Roller Mills, Oakdale; A. R. Kinney, of the Ravenna Mills, Ravenna; Chauncy Abbott, Jr., Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler; W. V. McCarthy, York Milling Co., York; M. Hulshizer, Seward City Mills, Seward; Guy Teeter, North Bend Milling & Elevator Co., North Bend; W. H. Yohe, Updike Milling Co., Omaha; J. E. Burgner, secretary Nebraska Millers' Protective Association, Grand Island; F. E. Williams, M. N. Woodward, T. O. Putman, H. K. Schafer, Theodore Tholl, S. A. Hathaway and B. Yohe, Omaha; J. Zwonechek, of Wilber & DeWitt Mills, Wilber, Neb.; A. J. Clark, Des Moines, Ia.; W. E. Ruckman, Hugo Roos and D. N. Sosland, Kansas City.

* * *

Notes of the Meeting.

L. C. Carroll, of the Electric Roller Mills, Gothenburg, Neb., who owned a country newspaper before he became a miller three years ago, says farmers positively refuse to sell wheat when the market goes below $1 per bu. "It seems as if the wheat movement is stopped by a valve just the minute we offer less than $1," said Mr. Carroll, "for farmers generally are imhued with the 'dollar' spirit."

W. V. McCarthy, of the York Milling Co., York, Neb., reported exceptionally favorable crop conditions.

The Bemis Omaha Bag Co. was represented by W. J. Monaghan, S. D. Beck and Mr. Litell.

A motion to change the name of the association was referred to the executive committee, with power to act.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., April 24, 1916.

The tendency of trade in flour in Kansas City and the Southwest in the last week was toward improvement. Actual business, however, was little changed, most millers reporting continued quiet. The irregularity in fluctuations, together with the new international complications, had a restricting influence on buyers, but low stocks proved a stimulus.

Patents and straights were marked down 20c a bbl. for the week. Best patents closed at $4.90 to $5.30 and straights were quoted largely at $4.60 to $5.

The business that was booked in domestic channels was confined to small lots for immediate requirements. Buying of this character was scattered, including local territory, the Central states and the East. Millers and jobbers expressed conflicting opinions on the outlook for the market until the new crop season opens. In some quarters, where discouragement was manifest over the continued quiet in trade, it was predicted that no improvement would be witnessed on the balance of the present crop year. On the other hand, millers and others who believe stocks of flour in consuming hands are light forecast a change for the better in the trade before the new crop becomes available. Those who are optimistic over prospects hold that buying would be stimulated considerably by a steadier wheat market.

Improvement was noted in export trade. The Holland government awards were divided between mills of the Southwest and of the Northwest. It is reported that the mills of the Southwest which obtained awards bid $6.10 for straight flour, in 220-lb. bags, delivered on the Atlantic Coast, including wharf charges. Shipments were made from the Southwest to Mobile on a contract for two cargoes recently placed through that Southern port. The United Kingdom was a buyer of some of the better grades of clear.

The market for clear flour displayed a good tone. Offerings were not equal in volume to those of the preceding fortnight. First clears closed at $4.05 @4.50; second clears, $3.30@3.85.

* * *

Millers of soft wheat flour described business as fair and somewhat better than a few weeks ago. The South shows, according to reports, more willingness to make purchases on a moderate scale than heretofore, when the trade there was bearishly inclined. Prices declined about 15c, to $5.75, for the best soft wheat patents.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, April-May shipment, $4.65@5; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.05@4.50; second clear, $3.30@3.85.

Millfeed Market Rises Again.

Millfeed prices scored further advances in the last week, increased consumption and reduced offerings being the bullish influences. The principal demand for both bran and shorts was local, but the South was also a buyer. The East, however, was not in line.

An advance of three cents was quoted in bran for the week, closing prices being at 98@99c. A sale was made Saturday on the Board of Trade at 98c. Mills showed no tendency to hold supplies and had little to offer for prompt or immediate shipment.

The demand for shorts was about normal for this season, which means light sales at a narrow premium over bran. Prices ranged from $1 for brown shorts to $1.20 for white shorts. Gray shorts were quoted at a range of $1.13 to $1.15. The best demand was from immediate Southwestern territory.

Shipments of millfeed from Kansas City for the week were 159 cars, compared with 165 cars the preceding week and 179 a year ago. Receipts from the interior were only 19 cars, against 25 the preceding week and 11 a year ago.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 98@99c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, $1@1.02; gray shorts, $1.13@1.15; fancy white middlings, $1.30@1.35; red dog, $1.35@1.45.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.90@5.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.70@5.20; first clear, $4@4.45; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.25@5.65 per bbl.; soft clear, jute, $4.50@5.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $3.75@4.25 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4 @4.40; wheat graham flour, in small sacks, $4.90@5.20 per bbl.; whole wheat flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.90@ 5.20; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20 @5.30 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 98@99c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35@1.40; white shorts, $1.20 up.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.50 @5.75 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.35@5.60; bran, $1.05@1.10 per bbl.; millrun, $1.10@1.15; gray shorts, $1.20 @1.25; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.60 @5.90 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.45@5.75; bran, $1@1.05; mixed millrun bran, $1.10@1.15; standard shorts, $1.25@1.35; corn meal, 32@33c per 177½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.35 @1.40.

Arkansas—Soft wheat high patent, $5.80@6.25 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.70@6.20; corn meal, in 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.10 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6.15@6.45 per bbl.; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Mills of Kansas City made 53,000 bbls. of flour last week, compared with 49,800 the preceding week, 44,300 a fortnight ago and 53,000 a year ago. The week's production included 6,000 bbls. of soft wheat flour, compared with 5,500 the preceding week and a fortnight ago and 4,500 a year ago.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The next meeting of the Kansas City Grain Club will be held on May 1.

J. T. Allen & Son, millers at Guymon, Ok., announce that they are now ready for business.

Otto Glitzke, of the Jackson & Co.'s mill, at Downs, Kan., had his hand caught in such a way that two of his fingers were badly crushed.

L. Evan Boxall, representative of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, in the West Indies, was a visitor in Kansas City last week. Mr. Boxall reported satisfactory trade conditions in the islands.

Jacob Baker, of Hutchinson, Kan., was in Kansas City last week, talking 120,000,000 bus. of wheat for Kansas.

An accident to the main drive from the water power of the Hoffman Mills, Enterprise, Kan., caused a temporary shutdown there last week. The other mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. are handling the business of the Hoffman plant.

The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., purchased the concrete elevator in Wakeeney from William Schrenker. O. L. Lucas will have charge of the business for the company and will move his flour and feed business to the elevator.

The private fire-fighting plant at the Bowersock Mills, of Lawrence, Kan., was successfully called into action last week, when a great volume of heavy smoke was seen issuing from a frame powerhouse. The fire was extinguished with little damage.

John Kelley, president of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, who is interested in oil property, profited by $600,000 from the $50,000,000 oil refining company being formed from independent companies in the Southwest. Several grain men in Kansas City also profited heavily from the merger of the oil companies.

A number of I. W. W. walking delegates stirred up a strike among the cement mixers and common laborers working on the new Moses Bros. mills at Great Bend, Kan. The men were receiving 20c per hour and asked for 30c. The advance was not allowed and new men were put in their place. Work on the mill progressed as if nothing had happened.

R. L. Thomson, of the Central Mills Co., Kansas City, expects a revival in flour business within the next 10 days to two weeks. "I look for a much improved flour business soon," said Mr. Thomson, "in view of the general light stocks. Improvement in demand will depend partly on amount of strength the wheat market shows."

Exports of flour from Galveston, Tex., during March were as follows: To Guatemala, 624 bbls.; to Jamaica, 4,466; to San Domingo, 1,172; to the Netherlands, 4,490 bbls.; to Mexico, none, and to other than mentioned European countries, none. Most mills in the Southwest continue to move practically all of their export flour through the Eastern seaboard.

T. B. Lord, of the Lord Milling Co., Wamego, Kan., who was a visitor in Kansas City last week, reported that present improvements being made in the mill, which will increase its capacity to about 250 bbls., will be completed by May 1. Operations will be resumed then. "Wheat is making good progress," said Mr. Lord, "and farmers are not complaining."

One Bill Dupree, of Topeka, Kan., bethought himself to garner a little of the wheat which was being unloaded from a car into the pit of the Topeka Flour Mills Co. He crawled under the car and filled his sack, took it home and came back for two more before workmen discovered that theft was being committed. Daylight came and the police followed a trail of wheat along the street to Bill's house, wher the wheat and Bill were found an taken in charge. Bill bemoans th fact that the bags contained not onl wheat, but holes.

The new high record price of $6,50 was paid by Mason Hawpe for a men bership in the Kansas City Board Trade. Previous to Mr. Hawpe's pu chase the record had been $6,00 which was set two weeks ago. Tw years ago Kansas City Board of Trad memberships sold at $2,500. The men bership of the organization was fo merly limited to 200, but an amen ment to the rules recently adopte provides that the secretary can se additional memberships at $10,00 Members of the Board of Trade loo for this figure to be reached soon. Th increase in price of memberships i dicates the broadening of Kansas Cit as a grain market. Mr. Hawpe wi establish a grain brokerage busines in Kansas City.

George I. Kimball, of the Kimbal Milling Co., Kansas City, returne home on Monday of this week from trip of about a month throughout th outh. Mr. Kimball did not find ver good prospects for large sales of cor products in the South. "Among th states I traveled through, includin Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Missis sippi, Tennessee and Arkansas," sai Mr. Kimball, "I found the supply o old corn still large. Prices for cor in Fort Worth, Tex., are about on parity with Kansas City values, whic makes sales of corn goods to th South almost impossible. And the cot ton states have planted another larg acreage to the coarse cereal. Cotto seed is scarce in the South, and thi is restricting the new acreage to cot ton and enlarging the area to corn The South is not going back to cotto this year, at least. Wheat flour de mand in the South is light, due t general indisposition of buyers to ca ry heavy stocks."

There has been a change in th management of the Equity Milling & Power Co., at Mott, N. D. Mr. Larson who had charge of the building of th mill and carried the work to comple tion, has resigned.

OUR analysis and baking test gives you a good idea of the grade and quality of a flour. We make this test for $1.50.

We also make you a flat rate per month to do all the laboratory work you need.

A. W. Estabrook

Cereal Chemist

710 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

Official Flour Inspector

Kansas City Grinding & Corrugating Co.

16th & Walnut Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

Exclusive Roll Grinder to the largest mills in Kansas City. Refers you to John Schramm of The Kansas Flour Mills Co., Henry Vilm of the Southwestern Milling Co., and Henry Schroeder of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., April 24, 1916.

Flour was dull and easier in this market last week. Buying was scattered, with unusually small orders coming from domestic buyers, but nothing was known to be sold for export. There were no acceptances by the Holland government of offers by St. Louis mills, but it was reported that Kansas mills got part of the order at 20c per bbl. below prices submitted from here, and Minneapolis mills the balance at 5c over.

The very uncertain diplomatic outlook last week tended to affect the prices and buying in almost everything. Flour buyers are cautious and waiting for more settled markets. This is nothing new, as the same condition has prevailed for the last two months, though now the United States is nearest a crisis with either Germany or Mexico. The attitude of buyers is watchful, and future speculation 'sick,' as everyone seems to be waiting to see what Germany will do in regard to the note sent last week.

Total flour shipped last week was 90,000 bbls., against 113,390 bbls. in the previous week and 72,700 bbls. a year ago. Flour received amounted to 90,740 bbls., against 86,920 bbls. the previous week and 71,160 bbls. a year ago.

Flour output of the following mills was 82,000 bbls. last week, against 83,400 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (St. Louis), 7,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 20,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 14,000; Saxony Milling Co. (St. Louis), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. Nashville, Ill.), 1,000; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis), 3,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 5,600; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mount Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (St. Louis), 800.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute) Patent at $5.25@5.35; straight, $4.90@5; clear, $4@4.45; extra fancy, $4.70@4.85; low grade, $3.15@3.75. Interior mills quote established patent at $6@6.75; extra fancy, $5.20@5.75; low grade, $3.35@3.65.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $5.10@5.25; straight, $4.50@5; clear, $4@4.45; low grade, $2.90@3.50.

Spring Patent (in jute)—At $5.65@5.95; 95 per cent, $5.15@5.45; first clear, $4.90@5.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.25@5.60 and dark at $4.95@5.20; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, $1@1.05; soft bran, $1.04@1.06; mixed feeds, $1.07@1.10; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; middlings, $1.18@1.30; white hominy feed, $24.75 per ton; cats feed, $16.50. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.05 and middlings at $1.30@1.45.

Millfeed Was Quiet.

Millfeed last week was quiet and easier. The advance in corn, with which it sympathizes to some extent, together with the fact that mills in this market are not running full time, should raise this week's prices in millfeed. The demand was quiet. Five cars of bran in 100-lb. sacks were sold for immediate shipment, but $1.05 was bid for a couple of track cars of soft. One car of hard bran in 100-lb. sacks was sold Friday at $1.05, and five cars of the same at $1.02. Quoted in 100-lb. sacks: Bran at $1@1.05, mixed feed at $1.07@1.10, brown shorts at $1.10@1.12, gray middlings, at $1.20@1.25, white shorts at $1.30@1.40 and white hominy feed at $24.75.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

A. D. Pendleton, of Indianapolis, brother of Ralph Pendleton, of the Pendleton Grain Co., was a visitor on the Merchants' Exchange Monday.

Work on the increase in storage of the Majestic Milling Co., Aurora, Mo., is progressing rapidly and will soon be completed. It is to cost $20,000.

The Cahokia Flour Co., St. Louis, was incorporated with capital of $20,000. Incorporators are Victor Zimmerman, Rose Taubman and Jacob Taubman.

T. E. Price, head of the T. E. Price Commission Co., St. Louis, who was taken sick in his office last Thursday and sent to his home, was on the Merchants' Exchange yesterday.

William T. Hill, of the J. H. Teasdale Commission Co., St. Louis, returned Monday from a three weeks' stay in Florida. Mr. Hill appears much improved by his vacation.

The Shellabarger Milling Co., Decatur, Ill., sold the grain elevator at Beason to the Farmers' Grain Co., of that place. The price was about $13,000. The new owners will take over the property on May 1.

Two men were found hiding behind a pile of bags in the offices of the Valley Milling Co., at St. Louis. The safe in the office had been battered. They denied having had anything to do with the attempted theft.

Ed. Pfeffer, of the Pfeffer Milling Co., Lebanon, Ill., was on the Merchants' Exchange Monday. Mr. Pfeffer says that wheat in the neighborhood of his mill shows considerable improvement from the recent rains.

The property of the Patterson Milling Co., Monett, Mo., was sold at bankrupt sale by A. Gardner, the trustee. The mill was sold to C. W. Lehnhard for $4,900. The property brought a total of $9,332. The indebtedness was $18,000.

Samuel Plant, of George P. Plant Milling Co., recently elected president of the Millers' National Federation, has sent a letter of thanks to the St. Louis Millers' Club for congratulations and the roses presented him at his inaugural at Chicago.

The Sikes-McMullin Grain Co., of Sikeston, Mo., has let a contract for three new grain elevators for McMullin, Essex and Kewanee. They will be built by the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co., of Chicago, and will be of fireproof concrete construction.

E. R. McDonald, manager of the Sudbury Flour Mills, Sudbury, Canada, formerly in Illinois and Missouri, was a visitor on the Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. McDonald said wheat seeding in the Dominion promised to be very late, and a material reduction in acreage is likely as compared with last year.

Directors of the Merchants' Exchange and St. Louis Cotton Exchange will hold a meeting Tuesday, April 25, to decide whether the Cotton Exchange shall be consolidated with the Merchants' Exchange. Indications are that the consolidation will take place, and cotton trading will be arranged for at the north end of the grain trading hall, where ticker service and quotations will be installed the same as in the grain markets. There are 40 members of the Cotton Exchange, and it is thought that the business of both organizations will be increased by reciprocal trading. The Cotton Exchange now is located at 110 South Main street.

Suit for $15,000 damages for failure to fulfill a contract for 10,000 bbls. of flour was brought by H. D. Morgan, assignee for Gruentelter Bros. Co., of Peoria, Ill., against the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. The attorneys state the Peoria firm contracted for the consignment of flour in September and attribute one of the reasons for canceling of the contract to the advance in price.

A letter to George F. Siemers, commission man on the Merchants' Exchange from the Elk Valley Farming Co., which controls 15,000 acres of land at Larimore, N. D., comments on the spring wheat situation as follows: "Started our trams today, April 21, ten days later than usual. Much wheat won't be seeded before May 1. There will be a big shortage in wheat acreage in North Dakota this year, owing to a shortage in plowing last fall. Seeding in general Northwest should be on by April 24, except in Red River Valley, where heavy rains and high water will make it much later. Think on this account much acreage will be planted to other grains than wheat. Our experience is a wet late spring means a very moderate crop."

Largely through the efforts of John T. Milliken, of the grain firm of that name, and J. O. Ballard, of Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., and a special committee of Merchants' Exchange members of which he is head, St. Louis is to have a new grain elevator of over 1,000,000-bu. capacity, which will probably be located in Carondelet, on the old site of the Carondelet elevator, destroyed years ago by fire. The Missouri Pacific Railroad, of which Mr. Milliken is a director and one of the largest stockholders, has arranged for construction and financing of the plant, which will be of concrete construction and modern in every detail. Plans have been drawn for the construction of the elevator at once. The cost will be over $500,000. Recent heavy receipts of wheat in the St. Louis market have emphasized the need of more elevator facilities, as much business has been diverted to other markets, owing to lack of storage room. Mr. Ballard said yesterday that, now that the Missouri Pacific had agreed to build an elevator, other railroads entering St. Louis would probably follow suit. He said he expects plans for two more new elevators will be announced shortly and that the Terminal Railroad Association is considering the construction of a $2,000,000 grain elevator.

The National White Corn Millers' Association, at its annual convention last week, elected the following officers: Col. Asher Miner, Wilkesbarre, Pa., president; C. A. Steinwachs, Detroit, Mich., vice-president; W. H. Haskell, Toledo, O., treasurer; H. L. Haskell, Toledo, O., secretary. P. S. Goodman, of Clement, Curtis & Co., addressed the convention on "Corn as a Breadstuff."

J. H. Moore, of the Wichita Flour Mills Co., has just returned home from a business trip to Oklahoma City. Mr. Moore reports that wheat all along the line and into central Oklahoma is looking fine. He predicts a bumper crop for Kansas and northern Oklahoma.

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Our tests on wheat show the percentage of sound gluten, and enable the miller to produce flour of uniform strength and quality.

Fully equipped laboratory for analysis of Foods, Drugs, Water and all commercial products.

4106-10 Shenandoah Ave. ST. LOUIS, MO.

DUFOUR BOLTING CLOTH

Still the Leading and Best Brand on the Market

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., April 24, 1916.

Little is being done in flour selling and buyers lack confidence in the market. They regard prices as higher than they ought to be, and unless a break occurs buying will keep on as at present, simply to fill requirements from day to day. Very few inquiries for round lots are being received from the baking trade and many bakers are reported to be carrying fair supplies, besides being protected for a time ahead. The rail movement of flour is slow, but not so much delayed as a few weeks earlier. Prices are showing little change.

Millfeeds are easier than a week ago and standard middlings and red dog flour show a decline of 50c. A little better demand is manifest and trade has generally held up more steady so far this year than it did last. Oil meal is weak in price, but fair sales are reported.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.50@6.75; clear, $5.50@5.75; low grade, $4.50.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (wood)——Patent, $6.25@6.50; pastry, $5.75@6; low grade, $4.25.

Kansas Flour (cotton)—$6@6.25; straight, $5.65@5.90; clear, $5.30@5.55.

Rye Flour (wood)—No. 1, $6@6.25.

Millfeed (sacked)—Spring bran, $23; standard middlings, $24; red dog flour, $28; gluten feed, $27.75; oil meal, $29.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Mourin & Merrill have succeeded to the flour and feed business for some time run by E. D. Mourin at Homer, N. Y.

Among the millers in the city last week were Alfred W. Woods, of Woods & Sprague, Albion, and John H. Roberts, of Roberts Bros., Batavia.

J. S. Terry, manager of the office of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., is spending a few days on a business and pleasure trip to the central part of the state.

W. J. Brewer, formerly of the local flour trade and now sales manager of the Thompson Milling Co., Lockport, was in this city a few days ago, calling on business acquaintances.

Navigation started here last week, though it will be a week or more before grain cargoes will begin to come in. A rush of wheat at the start is looked for by elevator and vessel men.

The Mutual Millers and Feed Millers' Association held its quarterly meeting at Corry, Pa., on April 21, with a good attendance from nearby points. Committees were appointed to make arrangements for the annual meeting, which will be held at Jamestown, N. Y., in July.

The Thornton & Chester Milling Co. is among the large concerns of the city which are co-operating in the preparedness plans now under way in this country, and will have one or more of its employes at the Plattsburg (N. Y.) military training camp this summer.

The Oliver dam, which spans the creek at Olean, N. Y., has been removed, after furnishing power for a flour mill for 10 years. It stood in the way of flood abatement work and last week was torn down. It was built in 1809 by Robert Hoops, who built a flour mill on the site of the present Oliver mill.

Visitors to the Corn Exchange during the past week included: G. R. Forester, of J. E. Bartlett & Co., Battle Creek, Mich.; Mark Steels, grain representative, Albany; W. H. Noyes, grain dealer, of Chicago; Thomas Ronald and Seth Catlin, feed brokers, of Boston. J. W. Cohn, of the National Feed Co., St. Louis, was also here.

President W. V. Hamilton has appointed the following executive committee of the New York State Millers' Association: W. H. Duffett and George Motley, Rochester; G. P. Urban and C. H. Cochran, Buffalo; F. J. Cochran, Buffalo; F. J. Lingham, Lockport; O. C. Lake, Groveland. A meeting is to be held this week in Buffalo.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., April 24, 1916.

Flour prices were easier last week, on account of the lower price of wheat, prices being off about 10c per bbl., though the market was almost nominal on account of the light volume of business. The gravity of the international situation caused buyers to hold off more than they had been doing. The opinion seems to prevail among buyers that present values are uncertain, and that by waiting for developments they may be able to obtain lower prices. Last week was reported about as dull as it has been at any time since the first of the year. The car situation continues very bad, millers having difficulty in securing adequate cars for handling the business that is being received. Shipping instructions have been fairly active at some of the mills, but confined to small lots. Millers in this section do not see anything in the situation to cause them to look for marked improvement in the immediate future.

Millfeed is one bright spot in the situation, the demand having been active for some weeks, and millers are several weeks behind with orders in this department in some instances. Prices of bran and middlings have continued strong, with upward trend.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $6.15; standard patents, $5.95; half patents, $5.85; low grade, $5.15@5.40; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Wheat Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patent, $5.30@5.60.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patent, $6@6.30.

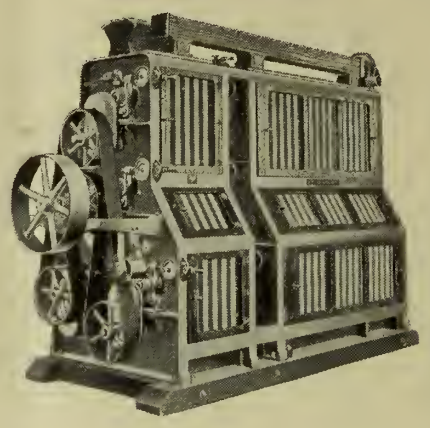
Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Wheat bran, $23@24; mixed feed, $24@25; standard middlings, $27@28.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

The annual meeting of the Nashville Grain Exchange was held last week. The following officers were elected: President, E. M. Kelly; first vice-president, Samuel Polk; directors, Charles D. Jones, W. R. Tate, R. H. Worke, Thomas Newbill and S. C. Wilkes. E. M. Kelly, of the Liberty Mills, has been re-elected president of the exchange three times, being the second president. The late Byrd Douglas was president for many years and remained at the head of the exchange until his death.

There was a hearing last week in the case of the Ford Flour Co., Nashville Roller Mills, Cherokee Mills and others against Southern carriers before Special Examiner Satterfield. This case involves the continuance of the transit privilege on self-rising flour at Nashville. It is a rather complicated case, and has many angles. The railroads granted the privilege to Nashville, but Macon, Ga., and Southeastern points also sought to have the privilege extended to those places. The railroads did not desire to extend the privilege and announced their purpose to withdraw the same from Nashville on account of other complaining points. The straight flour millers do not want the privilege extended to other points, and all have been granted a hearing in the case. C. Powell Smith, of J. Allen Smith & Co., Knoxville; C. H. Corn, of Lillie Milling Co., Franklin, Tenn.; G. B. Ballard, of Ballard & Ballard Co., Louisville, and C. T. Dunlop, of Dunlop Flour Milling Co., Clarksville, Tenn., were among the straight flour millers to appear here as witnesses in the case.

Greatest Improvement in Milling



"Midget" Marvel
Self Contained
Roller Flour Mill

The greatest improvement in flour milling since the introduction of the roller process. Twice as many "Midget" Marvels have been sold in the last two years than all other makes of flour mills combined. The reason for this is that the "Midget" Marvel is a revolution in milling. It takes only one-half the horsepower of any similar size first-class mill.

One Man Can Operate It

No previous milling experience necessary with the aid of our book of instructions and our "Confidential Selling Helps," which tell you everything about running a flour mill. It is the only small mill that meets the competition of the big mills. Sold on 30 days' trial, you to be the judge whether or not you keep it. The greatest money maker ever offered millers and elevator men. Exchange Milling Co., Sturgis, Ky., cleared $4,628.26 in 7 months; Wolcott Milling Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich., $3,600 in 10 months; Burr Oak (Kan.) Mill & Elevator Co., $2,500 in 8 months; others as high as $30 a day. Join these profit earners. Write now for our free book, "The Story of a Wonderful Flour Mill," our plans, prices and terms, and testimonials of hundreds of satisfied money-making owners.

We are exhibiting a full line of "Midget" Marvels in operation at the Operative Millers' Convention, held in Coliseum, St. Louis, Mo., week of May 29. Come and see us and compare our machinery to the best.

Anglo-American Mill Co., Inc.

410-420 Trust Bldg., Owensboro, Ky.

The Stockport Milling Company

Stockport, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1915.

Thomas McFeely Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:

We received your Middlings Finisher, have in installed and are well pleased with the work it is doing.

On a five minute test that was made with machine in use we made less Low Grade, two pounds less food and quality of flour just as good.

Wishing you success with your machines, we are,

Very truly yours,
The Stockport Mfg. Co.,
per W. M. Barnes.

Ask for Information About Our Trial Offer

Thos. McFeely Co.

Bourse Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., April 24, 1916.

This has been a poor weak in booking flour for shipment. Considerable was resold at much less than mill limits, as the time has about run out for the flour to be shipped and the business does not justify the buyer to put it in stock, as jobbing and baking business is far short of normal. This applies all over the state, with a few exceptional towns where they report business as being normal.

Uncertainty still continues in the coal regions, as the men and operators have not agreed and it looks very much as if there will be trouble, as orders are now getting few and far between and the operators are not in the humor to give the concessions they were willing to do some three weeks ago. So many war goods are tied up on account of lack of boats—and a great many war goods contracts have been canceled in the last three weeks—that it looks now as if a great many factories will shut down indefinitely. The men have been demanding big advances in wages and getting them, and there is no doubt they will be cut just about as fast as they were advanced. The situation is very nervous in all lines.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$5.90@6.25; straight, $5.75@5.90; clear, $5.35@5.75; low grade, in sacks, $3.30@4.15.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.60@5.80; straight, $5.10@5.50; clear, $4.85@5.10; extra, $4.55@4.75.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.75@6.05; straight, $5.30@5.75; clear, $5.05@5.20.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.05@5.30; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.05@5.50.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Red dog, $30.50@31.50; flour middlings, $26.50@26.75; middlings, $23.50@23.75; bran, $23.50@23.75; Kansas middlings, $28.25@29.25, bran, $24.25@25.25; winter middlings, bulk, $26.25@26.75; bran, $24.50@24.75.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Exports of wheat from Philadelphia since Jan. 1 were 13,489,413 bus.

Miles Lingenfelter, a prominent miller of Altoona, Pa., died, aged 64 years.

The Grain Products Co., of Wilmington, Del., was incorporated with capital of $100,000.

W. C. Aurandt has bought out his father, J. Aurandt, of Lilly, Pa., in the flour and feed business.

The Miller Bros. have sold the Wanamie Milling Co., Wanamie, Pa., to S. P. Friedman and A. Kaplan.

Fisher & Glenn, of Grove City, Pa., have bought the flour and feed business from J. A. Sharp, of Tarentum, Pa.

C. H. Graham and J. O. Ewing, of Minneapolis; L. L. Allen, of Cairo, Ill., and H. D. Yoder, of Topeka, Kan., were visitors in Philadelphia this week.

The elevator belonging to the C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Co., of Baltimore, Md., at Elliott City, Mo., burned with 15,000 bus. of wheat, a total loss of $200,000.

The reports of growing wheat from most of the points in the state are very good. Some very few sections say the wheat froze during the winter. There have been no bug reports up to date. The farmers are busy seeding, but the mills and elevators say they are hauling considerable wheat.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week, as reported through the Nashville Grain Exchange, were 77 cars. Stocks at the end of the week were: Wheat, 347,000 bus.; corn, 277,000 bus.; oats, 405,000 bus.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., April 24, 1916.

The flour market remains quiet. Mills report plenty of inquiries, but not many sales. A few sales were reported to the Southeast and some to Eastern markets, but the local territory and Southwestern district furnish most of the present trade. Mills are running a little better than half time over the southern half of the state, but do not have orders on their books for over a week to 10 days' run. Best Kansas patents are offered around $5.80, basis Kansas City rate points.

Local mills are buying only enough wheat to supply present needs, and as a result there has been but very little demand for cash wheat. Some export sales have been reported, also a few sales to the Northern markets. Prices for the week averaged around $1.14, basis Kansas City, for No. 3 wheat. Receipts have been strong all week, there being 261 cars in Wichita, against 256 a year ago. With the good prospects for a bumper crop for Kansas, the farmers are gradually selling all their old wheat.

Feed has been in exceptionally good demand, and there seems to be a scarcity of bran. Millers and dealers who stored bran are gradually selling at a fairly good profit. Bran is bringing around $1.05, basis Kansas City, and very little being offered. Shorts also show a slight increase in price and demand, bringing from $1.25 to $1.45, according to quality. With the gradual shutting down in the running time of the mills, it should boost the feed price, and we look for higher prices for feed within the next two weeks.

WICHITA NOTES.

Ralph Potts, of Wichita, has accepted a position as head chemist with the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., at Dallas, Texas.

F. D. Stevens, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Wichita, has been confined to his bed for the past few days, but is expected to be out again in a week or so.

F. Eugene Hays, of Ballard & Ballard, Louisville, Ky., spent a day in Wichita talking with the various grain men and renewing his acquaintances among some of the Wichita millers.

O. W. Lilijestrand, traffic manager of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Wichita, made a business trip to the plant of the Cherokee Mills Co., at Cherokee, Okla., to help install Mr. Commens, the new manager at that place.

Among the out of town millers in Wichita the past week were: J. H. Cain, of the Wellington Mill & Elevator Co.; Geo. H. Hunter and W. T. Voils of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington; Ralph Sowden, of the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, attended the annual meeting of the Nebraska Millers at Omaha. From Omaha he was joined by Chauncey Abbott, Jr., of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., at Schuyler, Neb., and they made a business trip to Chicago, interviewing some railroad officials regarding Nebraska rates, and matters of interest to Nebraska millers.

Millers and grain men of Wichita are gradually raising their estimate of the growing wheat crop. Practically all are of the opinion that we will raise over 100,000,000 and some are as high as 170,000,000; the majority are from 100,000,000 to 125,000,000. We can find no reports of any serious damage. A few report Hessian fly, but we don't look for much damage from fly. With harvest only nine weeks off everything points to an excellent crop. There is plenty of moisture in the ground to pull Kansas through for four to six weeks even without any more rain.

Forty Years Ago

The Plymouth Millers commenced shipping mixed cars

Some of the same customers are still on their books, for there are few millers as well located to supply the products of wheat, corn, rye, oats and buckwheat. We buy our grain direct from farmers. By making a specialty of mixed cars we give unexcelled service as well as high quality goods.

Save Money in freight, interest, insurance and storage charges by buying in mixed cars

ASK FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES OF ANY OF OUR PRODUCTS

HERE IS A LIST OF OUR VARIED PRODUCTS:

PLYMOUTH FLOUR
ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR
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HEALTH FOOD
GRAHAM FLOUR
DARK RYE FLOUR
LIGHT RYE FLOUR
RYE MEAL
PUMPERNICKLE FLOUR
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
PEARL CORN MEAL
GRANULATED CORN MEAL (White or Yellow)
HOMINY
CORN OR OATS FEED
HOMINY FEED
CHICK MEALS
HEN MEAL
MIXED SCRATCH FEED
BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS
CORN OR OATS (Sacked or Bulk)

The Plymouth Millers

Le Mars, Iowa

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 24, 1916.

A strong tone ruled in the corn products market until the closing days of last week, when weakness, due to the sympathetic action of corn with wheat, developed. The volume of business made the best showing of the year, but it was still not as liberal as usual at this season with the South.

In the forepart of the week prices were marked up slightly, but the close was practically unchanged, with cream meal at $3.20 to $3.30 per bbl. in 24-lb. sacks. Standard meal closed at $3@3.10. Pearl grits were 10c higher than cream meal. No. 2 mixed chop closed at $1.36@1.38. Corn bran again ruled nominally at 95c to $1.05.

Locally, the mills reported the best business with Texas and Louisiana. There was scattered buying by other portions of the South. Inquiries increased, this giving evidence of more liberal purchases from Missouri River markets. The improved tone was not surprising in view of the fact that the season for planting in the South is now advanced. Besides, the native corn supplies in the cotton states are also disappearing almost generally with the advance of spring.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24 lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.20@3.30 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.30@3.40 per bbl.; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.36@1.38 per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1.05 per 100 lbs.

Chicago, Ill., April 24, 1916.

The demand for corn products did not reflect the easier quotations of the past week and while the trade showed a little interest the volume of business perfected was not large. Receipts are large, however, it is expected that farm work will soon have the effect of curtailing shipments and tend towards a stronger market. Quotations are as follows: Hominy feed, white, is quoted at $25.75@27; white corn meal, $1.80, in 100-lb sacks; yellow corn meal, $1.75, in 100-lb. sacks; gluten feed, $26; gluten meal, $25@26; corn oil meal cake, $27.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 24, 1916.

The corn products market is steady, with a good deal of strength manifested in hominy, in which prices have advanced. Some dealers report a fair demand, but as a rule the market is called quiet. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $28 per ton; corn feed meal, $32; cracked corn, $33; granulated corn meal, $1.95 per 100 lbs.; cream meal, $1.95; white corn flour $2.

New Orleans, April 24, 1916.

Corn and corn products had the best demand of all mill products last week and prices were up five to ten cents per bbl., with chances of a further advance next week. No large lots were placed, but there was an excellent inquiry and much small buying was done, in fact, more than usual for this season. Country trade was brisk and there was some shipment to Mexico, in spite of the practical loss of value of the peso on account of the war and the proximity of the fall of Carranza's government. Nicaraguan houses placed some large orders and Cuba was in the market again with strong inquiry. Ruling quotations on corn products follow, basis bbls., half-bbls. and quarter bbl. in cotton and jutes, 98-lb. sacks, carloads f. o. b. New Orleans: Cream meal, $3.45 to $3.55; standard meal, $3.30 to $3.40; grits, $3.60 to $3.70; hominy, same; corn flour, $3.40 to $3.60; cracked corn and corn chops, $1.75 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $29.25 per ton.

New York April 24, 1916.

Corn goods prices showed no change whatsoever for the week, with only a routine demand in evidence.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.75 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.95; hominy, $4.15@4.30; granulated yellow, $4.05@4.20; corn flour, $1.90@2. Brewers' goods: Meal, $2.07@2.09; grits, $2.08@2.10; flakes, $2.40.

Nashville, Tenn., April 24, 1916.

Corn and products have been ruling steady. Shippers report fairly active demand for corn in the Southeastern territory. Corn is quoted in this market at 77½c to 80c, with a good deal of No. 2 red cob corn moving at top price. Corn meal is quoted $1.65@1.75 per 96-lb. bag.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., April 24, 1916.

The flour situation in this market may be considered dull, although scattered transactions keep the condition from one of absolute apathy. City family flour has advanced again, and, compared with the business of the previous week, sales have dropped off materially. Retailers stocked up on the recent decline and the buying will undoubtedly be light for the next few weeks. There is a noticeable improvement in the city bakery trade, although the business is still below normal. Some fair-sized orders were placed for delivery within 30 days, and, as stocks are known to be light, a good demand is anticipated in the very near future for patent and clear. The buying power has apparently withdrawn from the market for the present, but, as the mills have large bookings for delivery this month and next, it is not likely that operations will be curtailed for at least that length of time. Resellers are less active and shipping directions have been applied more freely.

Owing to a lack of directions, many of the Northwestern mills suspended operations for the week. However, this condition cannot be considered general, as a few of the mills report sales equal to their capacity. Clear is offered freely.

Many of the Southwestern mills are operating at about two-thirds capacity. Shipping directions have been light and but very little new business was consummated in the past week. Clear is offered freely, with practically no market for same.

Reports from the soft winter wheat mills indicate that business is very quiet. The larger cracker manufacturers are out of the market for the time being, and quite a number of the mills have been idle for the past week.

The export situation is more hopeful. Inquiries are on a large scale, and the Dutch government placed orders for a round lot of flour April 20.

Millfeed prices are slightly above those of last week. While the demand cannot be considered large, there is a further improvement in same.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.20@6.30; standard patent, $5.40@5.60; first clear, $4.50@4.70; second clear, $3@3.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.30@5.40; straight, $5.20@5.30; clear, $4.30@4.60.

Soft Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.50@5.70; straight, $5.40@5.50; clear, $4.60@4.80.

Durum (in jute)—Patent $5.70@5.80; straight, $5.30@5.40; clear, $4@4.30; No. 1 semolina, $5.90@6; No. 2 semolina, $5.80@5.90.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20@20.50; middlings, $21@21.50; red dog, $28@28.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.10@5.30; dark, $4.40@4.75.

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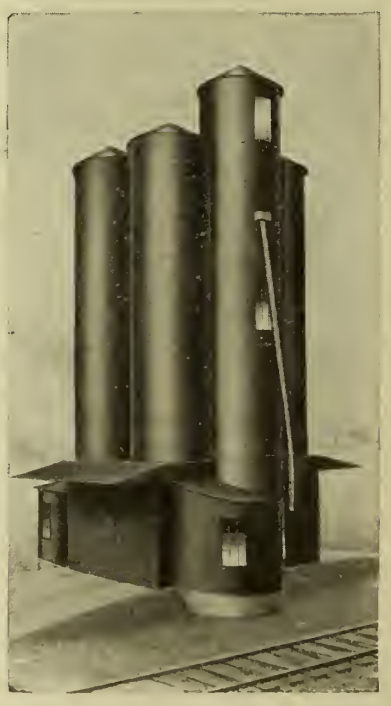

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Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

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Without Doubt INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY for FIRES is about to be recognized by all states. Already Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York City have followed the example of Germany and France and hold the INDIVIDUAL responsible for each FIRE.

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Through the representatives of the following companies and this Department, FREE advice can be obtained regarding proper Fire Prevention.

Millers National Ins. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Western Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Canton, Ohio.
Penn. Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
Texas Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Fort Worth, Texas.
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Lansing, Mich.
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
OXFORD, MICH.

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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

New York

New York, April 24, 1916.

The erratic wheat market of the past week, which at no time showed any tendency except weakness, caused buyers of flour to take an even more conservative attitude. The volume of business was exceptionally light: In fact, as far as purchases from mills were concerned they were practically nil. Some business was done in reselling at prices away under mill limits, and even at bargain prices the trade was not especially interested. The trade here is surely stretching its supplies to the utmost limit, and unless the market shows some signs of permanent strength it will absolutely do no further buying until necessity compels it to. A large quantity of export flour on hand is still being pressed for sale, and this naturally acts as a heavy drag on the market and will do so until it is consumed somehow or other.

Spring patent was generally held at $5.75 to $6 in jute for shipments from mill within 90 days, and, as far as can be ascertained, nothing was done at these figures. Some resales, both for shipment and spot stuff, were made at $5.50 to $5.60, jute, but the quantity was not large.

Kansas 95 per cent straight was generally held at $5.50 to $5.70, jute, with business practically at a standstill. Some resales were put through at around $5.35 to $5.40, jute.

Spring wheat clear was quoted at $5.30 to $5.50, in wood, with only a very moderate business done. Mills in some instances were offering rather freely.

Kansas clear was neglected and sales small and of no consequence. Prices were quoted at $5 to $5.20, jute.

Prices on soft winter wheat straight showed very little change from the previous week and were generally held at $5.25 to $5.50, in jute.

Millfeed prices were steady, with no appreciable change for the week, and demand was very quiet. City bran in bulk was quoted at $23 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6@6.25; straight, $5.80@6; clear, $5.30@5.50; low grade, $3.80@4.25, jute.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.65@6; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $5@5.25; low grade, $4.60@4.75.

Kansas Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.80@6; straight, $5.50@5.70; clear, $5@5.20.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse, Western spring, to arrive, $23.25; standard middlings, $24.50; flour middlings, $29; red dog, to arrive, $30; oil meal, $32@32.50; city bulk bran, $23; in 100-lb. sacks, $24; middlings, $24@32; red dog flour, $32.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Dwight M. Baldwin, Jr., Minneapolis, Minn., was a visitor on 'Change during the week.

Pryor Lillie, formerly with John Wade & Sons, Memphis, has entered the flour brokerage business at Nashville.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., April 24, 1916.

Condition of flour trade has not materially changed during the week. Both in Nebraska and outside trade is quiet and general dullness prevails. With the exception of Omaha and the northeastern section of the state, where there has been a reduction of 20c per bbl., prices are unchanged, ruling from $5.80 to $6.40.

Millers and jobbers in Omaha are quoting $5.40 to $5.60, while northeast territory is 20c higher. With the wheat market off three cents Saturday, lower quotations can be expected, the market losing eight to nine cents during the week.

Trade is wholly local and buyers are not disposed to increase stocks, a reduction having a tendency to hold them off more, and millers generally feel that only an advance in the wheat market, well sustained, will revive business.

Jobbers are offering $19 to $20 for bran in sacks, f. o. b. Omaha, and offerings are equal to the demand, but there is a very strong demand for shorts, with little being offered. Prices range from $23 to $24. State mills are asking $21.50 to $22 for bran, $25 for shorts.

Farmers, according to reports, are beginning to complain of too much rain and are longing for warm, dry weather. Rain is general all over the state, with the weather decidedly too chilly for the time of year.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—Patent, $5.40@5.60. State mills—Patent, $5.80@6.40.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Bran, $19@20; shorts, $23@24. Interior mills—Bran, $21@22; shorts, $25.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Acme Mill, at Friend, Neb., will be operated by electric power and motors have been installed in both the mill and elevator.

The Newman Grove Milling Co., of Newman Grove, which has been idle for the past three years, is now being put in shape and will start operations very shortly.

The Union Valley Mills, now owned by Brechler & Neely, of Battle Creek, Neb., having completed their new concrete dam at a cost of $5,000, are preparing to start operations. Mr. Brechler will be the miller.

COLLECTIONS
We collect all your slow accounts. No collection, no fee. Refer to any mill in the state of Nebraska—any jobber in the city of Omaha. Write us for our special 2% collection plan.
RUSSELL ADJUSTMENT COMPANY
Woodmen of the World Building, OMAHA, NEB.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., April 24, 1916.

Flour quotations were down 10c to 15c per bbl. last week, and, as usual, the trade was bearish. No amount of inducement could get the local buyers to talk carload lots, every buyer being confident that prices would slump 20c to 30c at least within the next fortnight. Some small sales were made, but only where stocks were exhausted was there any buying. Most stocks are light, but buyers say they will hold off 30 days, if necessary, until quotations come to their views.

Kansas hard wheat quotations were down to $5.30 to $5.45 for high patent, in 98 cottons, with 95 per cent quoted at $5.25 and straight at $5.10. Clear was down to $4.60 to $4.75, with little difference between Kansas and Oklahoma and Nebraska. Kansas could undersell all the other grades, so it got 90 per cent of the business. Clear was freely offered for export, but there were no bottoms, hence no trading.

With Minnesota flour at $6.15 for high patents in cotton sacks and proportionate prices down the line for lower grades, agents were out of it and no sales were made.

Soft winter wheat mills were also out of line with buyers' views, and no business was done, except in small lots. High patent was quoted at $6.05 to $6.15 in cotton, with straight around $5.85, clear at $5.25 and extra fancy about $5.50 to $5.60. Illinois and Missouri were in fair line with Ohio, Indiana and Tennessee, and all were out of the local and export trade. Inquiry was good for family grades from the country, and dealers seemed to want to buy if they could get over the fear of being caught in a slump.

Quotations on bran and millfeed were high, soft wheat bran being seven to nine cents higher than hard wheat bran. The demand was fair, though less than the average, on account of plenty of good pasture. Hard wheat bran sold scatteringly at $1.12 to $1.15, whereas soft wheat bran was quoted as high as $1.21. Brown shorts were up to $1.25 to $1.30 and had a fair sale.

Oehler & Hosmer, Chaseburg, Wis., will erect a three-story addition to their mill.

Use Direct Heat for Drying

It is quicker, more reliable, less costly, than steam drying. The grain is dried more evenly because the constant stirring motion compels an equal amount of heat to reach each grain.

FITZ SPECIAL DRIERS will handle corn, wheat, oats, beans, or buckwheat, in a continuous stream. No waiting and no re-filling required. The price is mighty reasonable, too. Get our circulars.

Fitz Water Wheel Company
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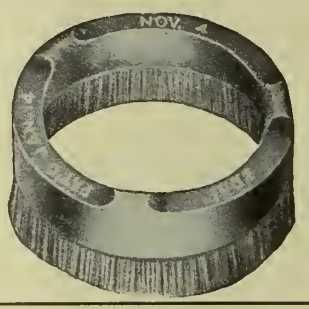
Makers of the famous I-X-L Steel Overshoot Water Wheel.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER



Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner
Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.
Write for sample.
CREAM CITY CAN WORKS
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE BAGS
PLUS THE "MILWAUKEE METHOD" OF PRINTING
— ATTRACTS, CATCHES, FETCHES, TRADE —
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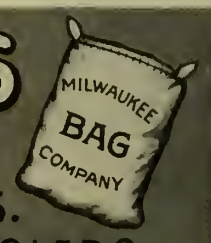
SALES OFFICES: KANSAS CITY, - MINNEAPOLIS, - CHICAGO, - TOLEDO.



BARRY-WEHMILLER MACHINERY CO.
St. Louis, Mo. Ft. Worth, Tex.
Rolls Re-corrugated
Rolls Re-ground
Mill Supplies
Dufour Bolting Cloth

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 24, 1916.

Alfalfa meal trade was little change in volume in the last week, reports of distributors indicating a light to fair business. The Southeast was again the principal buyer. Central states showed more interest, but were poor buyers. The East purchased almost nothing. Prices ruled steady. The opinion was freely expressed that advances would follow expansion in buying.

On the Kansas City Board of Trade during the week a car of low No. 2 meal in secondhand sacks sold at $12.50 a ton. The general range of No. 2 meal, however, continued between $13.50 and $14.50, with sales of one of the dealers here within a range of $13.50 to $14. No. 2 meal was in best demand. Choice and No. 1 were again in limited supply and less active than No. 2. Nominal quotations were unchanged, with choice between $18 and $20 and claims of a $21 market in the event of any improvement in the demand.

Mills showed a tendency to clean up present holdings. In some of the more southern alfalfa milling districts new alfalfa hay will soon be available, as cutting is scheduled to start in Oklahoma by May 10, if not a few days before that date. The Kansas City market now expects new alfalfa hay by May 20. Deliveries of alfalfa hay in the interior were light, and this condition is expected to continue. There is still an unwillingness on the part of most millers to contract new crop meal.

Trade of mixed feed dealers was on about the same scale as in the preceding week. The South was the best buyer, but its purchases were light. Prices were quoted unchanged.

Receipts of alfalfa hay in Kansas City for the week were 127 cars, compared with 203 cars the preceding week and 331 a year ago. Choice advanced $1.50 to $2.50 a ton, No. 2 $1 to $1.50 a ton and standard 50c to $1 a ton. No. 2 declined 50c to $1.50 and No. 3 lost $1 to $1.50. The sharp advances in the better grades were due to scarcity. It is not expected that there will be any change in the supply of better grades until the new crop becomes available. The lower grades moved slowly, despite light offerings, and suffered recessions in the face of the sharp gains in the better qualities. Good hay was sought by the South and East, as well as locally, and more could have been sold than arrived.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $18@20; No. 1, $16.50@18; No. 2, $13 50@14.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $22.50@25; standard, $21.50@23.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.50@28.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $17@18.50; No. 1, $15@16.50; standard, $10.50@14.50; No. 2, $7@10; No. 3, $5@6.50.

St. Louis, Mo., April 24, 1916.

The alfalfa meal and mixed feed market in St. Louis last week was slow and quiet. The demand was not active, and the offerings were very light. The general tone was a noticeable shade stronger than it has been for many weeks past. No. 2 meal sold at $14 per ton, and No. 1 meal ranged from $17 to $18.50 per ton. The weakness in the alfalfa meal and mixed feed business is said to be because of the abundant pasturage in the Central and Southern states for live stock, which necessarily reduces the amount of different prepared feeds fed to cattle. They range from $26 to $32.

Molasses feeds ranged from $24.50 to $27, being a shade stronger. Mixers are not doing much selling in this section. Some report sales of fair size to the Eastern markets. The beet sugar molasses is bringing down the price of cane to considerable extent. Mixers express discontent and hope that the market will improve.

Chicago, Ill., April 24, 1916.

A better tone prevails in the alfalfa meal and mixed feed business. Prices are firm to a shade higher. The expansion of trade in this market shows a gradual improvement in the demand and the weather favors increased consumption. The volume of business consummated was of fair size.

The mixed feed business was not of sufficient volume to do away entirely with the apathy of the past several weeks.

Choice meal is quoted at $18.60@20.25; No. 1, $16.75@18; No. 2, $13.50@15; No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed, $23@24.50; No. 2, $22@23; grain molasses teed, $27.50@28.50; alfalfa grain feed, dry, $27@28.

New Orleans, La., April 24, 1916.

Overstocking of Oklahoma with No. 2 alfalfa meal caused a big slump of all alfalfa meal prices in this market last week. Quotations went down and No. 2 meal was selling as low as $17.25 per ton, f. o. b. New Orleans. Some trouble was caused in grading, as some dealers claimed it was questionable No. 2 meal bordering on standard. They also claimed to have trouble with Oklahoma No. 1, which they classed as "ordinary" on delivery. The No. 1 commanded a price of $21, which caused more discussion, as the trade thought the variance was too great. Colorado deliveries were more satisfactory and graded better. They sold at 50c advance over Oklahoma for No. 1 meal, untagged. Alfalfa hay prices were also forced down in proportion to those on meal, on account of no demand. Sales were few, small and scattering. Mixed feeds are demoralized on account of high blackstrap molasses prices. Consumers are in a measure abandoning its use, relying on cottonseed meal, timothy and lespedeza with paille finne grass mixture substitutes. Cottonseed meal was quoted at $28.50 per ton, with hulls at $16 a ton.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 24, 1916.

The alfalfa feed demand is not showing any particular increase and prices are not very strong, though nominally the same as last week. No. 1 alfalfa meal is selling better than molasses feeds and is now quoted at $22, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25.50 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $28.25.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

E. W. Smith, of the Salina Alfalfa Mill Co., Salina, Kan., is recuperating at Excelsior Springs from a recent illness.

The Garden City Sugar & Land Co., Garden City, Kan., is forming definite plans for the construction of an alfalfa mill there.

Secretary Mohler, of the Kansas City Board of Agriculture, in his first report of the season, says advices on the condition of alfalfa in the state are flattering.

A sale of choice alfalfa hay in Kansas City last week at $18.50 per ton represents the highest price paid this year. On the other hand, a sale of No. 2 alfalfa meal in the same market at $12.50 per ton is the lowest price recorded on that grade this year.

"New meal will probably be on the market by June 1," said G. T. Martin, of the Kansas City Alfalfa Feed Co., Kansas City, Mo. "Advices from Oklahoma indicate that the harvest of alfalfa will start considerably earlier than a year ago, when frost interfered with the first cutting. The condition of new crop alfalfa in the Southwest is good, but there is little outlook for liberal marketing at the outset."

The milling interests of the Northwest have asked for the withdrawal of the recent report of Dr. Rupert Blue, surgeon-general of the United States Public Health Service, declaring that highly milled bleached flour in common use is deprived in milling of elements of nutrition and often is deficient in essential food substances. Dr. Blue's conclusions were published in the public health reports of April 14 and were the result, it is said, of investigations and experiments lasting several years. Northwestern millers sent a long telegram to the Treasury Department, asserting that the conclusions were unwarranted and untrue and formally requesting the issue of the publications containing them to be withdrawn.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: P. B. Crane, Long Lake, Minn., deep-tilling gang plow; J. H. Downing, Minneapolis, Minn., corn harvester, reel support; H. H. Kryger, Minneapolis, Minn., harrow and seeding machine; O. W. Leossin, Roberts County, S. D., twine attachment for harvesters.

The stock for the new million bushel elevator at Wichita has been subscribed and a meeting of the stockholders will be held within the next ten days to complete plans and pick out the site. The company has an option on three pieces of land, and it is expected to start work by the 15th of May.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at the end of the week were 37,000 bbls., compared with 42,000 bbls. at the end of the preceding week. Stocks have been steadily decreasing the past few weeks.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., April 24, 1916.

There has been some flour bought here this week for prompt shipment at prices lower than the market. Local buyers think that the market will go lower and are not inclined to book for forward shipment. Jobbers' stocks are sufficient to supply the demand, which is very light.

The farmers are making splendid progress with their crops in this section. Nearly all crops have been planted, and with continued favorable weather business should improve.

The Alabama River steamers Peerless and City of Mobile arrived with heavy cargoes of grain, foodstuffs and merchandise this week, and on their return trip carried over 1,000 bales of cotton to Mobile for export. Owing to the heavy traffic on the river, there is a movement on foot in Selma to construct a modern wharf with electric hoist.

The following prices are being quoted here today:

Soft winter wheat flour, wood basis, superlative patent, $6.65@6.85; premium patent, $6.15@6.35; standard patent, $5.85@6.

Bran, $25.75; shorts, $27.25; No. 2 white corn, via rail, 91c; No. 2 white corn, via steamer, 87c No. 2 white oats, via rail, 54⅝c; No. 2 white oats, via steamer, 52½c.

San Francisco mills are quoting soft wheat flour here this week, 98-lb. cotton basis: Fancy patent, $5.60; standard patent, $5.40, delivered.

L. Lamar, of the wholesale grocery firm of L. & E. Lamar, has just returned after two months' tour of the West. Mr. Lamar reports that the flour mills on the Pacific Coast seem to be badly in need of business, owing to the lack of the usual export demand.

C. E. Burns, representing the Liberty Mills, of Nashville, has been in Selma this week in the interest of his firm.

J. D. Leslie, Alabama representative of the H. L. Halliday Milling Co., of Cairo, Ill., with headquarters at Birmingham, Ala., has been working the Selma territory in the interest of his mill.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

NOTICE---Alfalfa Millers

We are *always* in the market for *alfalfa meal* when the goods and price are right, and are open to contract for any quantity from a car load to a mill output.

It may be worth your while to communicate *now* with

The Meader-Atlas Co.
107 Hudson Street New York
"The largest handlers of Alfalfa in the East"

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES

All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.

Write to
PENICK & FORD, Ltd., - New Orleans, La.
Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—High-class man is open for position as a mill manager, or would accept place as sales manager. Command Southern and Eastern trade and will guarantee results. Prefer to work on a minimum salary, with a percentage of the net results. Address Box 337, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Situation as manager with good mill desiring to place its output to better advantage. Am thoroughly competent; have past record to show my ability, both as buying and merchandising grain and mill products. Will consider either salary or salary and share of profits. Box 340, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller with some reliable company. I am 39 years old and single, and have had 18 years' experience with both spring and winter wheat in mills of 100 to 200 bbls. capacity. Speak German. State wages to save time. Address Box 338, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, Kent, Ohio.

WANTED—Position as miller in mill from 100 to 500 bbls.; 18 years' experience in hard and soft wheat, also modern milling system. Can furnish reference as to my ability and character and could come at once. Address Box 445, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position in Middle West by a competent up-to-date miller of 30 years' experience in the milling business with various systems. Will operate mill for a high-grade and close clean-up. References. Address Box 94, Fullerton, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller of a live, aggressive mill whose capacity and trade call for a man of more than the average ability. Fully experienced in either hard or soft winter wheat. Satisfactory references of well-known mills. Box 343, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A Nebraska head miller wishes a position in mill not less than 250-bbl. capacity. Have had 14 years' experience in hard winter and spring wheat mills. Thirty years old, married; do not use liquor or tobacco. Can give good references as to character and ability. Good reasons for changing. Will go anywhere for good position. Address Box 344, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—150-bbl. flour mill, situated in the Turkey wheat belt of Kansas; doing good business and money-maker. For particulars, address Box 333, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—I had a first-class mill of 400-bbl. capacity until destroyed by cyclone last fall. Would like to sell the site and the machinery, most of which is in good shape. Address G. H. Hulme, Box 34, Great Bend, Kan.

FOR SALE—Whole or half interest in one of the best and most modern flour mills in the Turkey wheat belt of Kansas, with a general grain and feed business in connection, or would take in additional capital and give a share of the profits. J. L. Saunders & Sons Milling Co., Aulne, Kan.

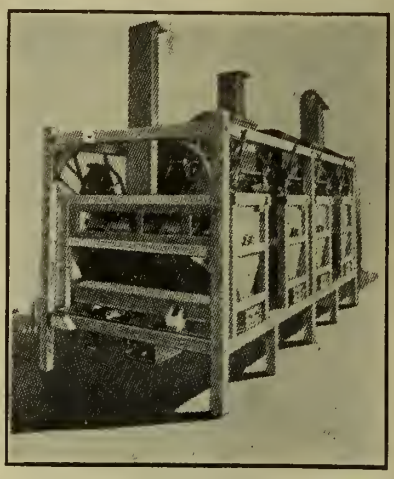
FOR SALE—Flour and feed mill of 30-bbl. capacity, rye or buckwheat; three run stones, two for flour and one for feed. Never-failing stream, 12-ft. head, good log dam. On the Central New England Railway; freight depot on mill property. Property contains three acres of ground, very good house, mill building, barn, coal shed, wagon scales, etc., all in excellent condition. Water power can be improved to 250 h. p. Henry Buerman, Gallatinville, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—One or two used 9x24 double-stand roller mills. State how long mill has been used, in what condition it is, make, etc. Rolls must be full size or nearly so. Aviston Milling Co., Aviston, Ill.

WANTED—Secondhand Corliss engines and 100 to 150 h. p. boilers. Landreth Machinery Co., Joplin, Mo.

Nu-Way Flour Mill



A one-man proposition. Will earn you $2 per hour. Requires only 6 h. p. to operate.

For particulars write:

Cape Mill Manufacturing Co.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.

"Self-praise is no recommendation"

Just try the

Wydler Bolting Cloth

and you will be convinced.

Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada

A. P. TRABER, 320-324 Broadway, New York.

Successor to R. J. HOWE

BEMIS BAGS

Paper Bags that Don't Burst—

It is easy to make paper that is strong one way—lengthwise of the "grain." Such paper is like wood, hard to break crosswise but easy to split.

Good bag paper—Bemis-made paper—is strong both ways of the sheet; a Bemis paper bag is hard to burst. ¶ Millers can reduce their transit breakage on paper bag shipments by simply using Bemis bags, made from strong-both-ways paper.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

BOSTON, ST. LOUIS, MINNEAPOLIS, OMAHA, NEW ORLEANS, SAN FRANCISCO, INDIANAPOLIS, KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS, SEATTLE, WINNIPEG

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Wheat Condition Improves

General Weather Over Winter Wheat Belt Is More Favorable for Development of Plant.

St. Louis, Mo., May 1, 1916.

Soft winter wheat crop condition is showing a steady improvement on the generally favorable weather. Reports from mills in Illinois, Missouri and other soft winter wheat states indicate that wheat which escaped winter killing and insect pests is gaining in condition and this wheat may make a fair to good harvest, with a continuance of the present favorable weather outlook. General rains fell over the soft winter wheat belt and practically all of the past week witnessed auspicious growing weather.

Millers in Ohio, Indiana and Central states say that wheat left in ground is making a steady improvement. Of course the growing wheat is late in some sections, plant growth being two weeks to 20 days behind normal development.

There are still a few reports of Hessian fly coming from the Central states, but these advices are in much smaller number than several weeks ago. Millers are in most instances optimistic over the condition of wheat where it has escaped damage so far, but from unimportant wheat producing sections discouraging reports are being sent.

* * *

General Rains in Southwest.

Kansas City, Mo., May 1, 1916.

Wheat crop conditions in the Southwest are generally higher today than at the opening of April, and it is probable that the May report of the Department of Agriculture, due next week, will reflect this improvement. The crop made further progress in the last week under favorable conditions, although the weather was a little too cool for the best growth of the plant. In the last 24 hours there were general rains in this territory, amouting to 2.29 inches in Kansas City, 0.06 inch at Wichita, 0.58 inch at Oklahoma City, and 1.96 inches at Fort Worth. The precipitation in western Kansas was light, but the supply of moisture there now is ample.

An indication of the extent of the improvement in wheat conditions in the Southwest recently was received today from Oklahoma. The Board of Agriculture of that state issued its monthly report on all crops, making the condition of wheat 78 per cent. This figure compares with a condition of 67 per cent on April 1 and 2nd average of 92 per cent a year ago. It is doubtful if Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska will show as much improvement as Oklahoma, but there is general agreement among millers and others in reports on the crop indicating a better condition today than a month ago.

Southern Kansas and Okahoma sent green bug reports the last few days. In southern Kansas oats have been damaged by these pests to some extent, but no injury has been claimed to wheat. Cool weatner in the last week checked the green bugs, and there is little fear of damage from them. In Oklahoma it is said that the green bugs now in fields are not the same pests which proved damaging to wheat in that state in 1907. Little was heard of other insect pests in the last week.

Expectations in Texas, which has the poorest condition in the Southwest, are for a crop only 50 per cent of that of last year. Moisture conditions in the principal wheat districts of Texas are now better than at any other time this year.

During the last week Missouri wheat, according to detailed reports, improved generally. However, it is said that in Buchanan and other counties in the northwestern part of the state late-sown fields are rather poor.

* * *

Better Weather in Northwest.

Minneapolis, May 2, 1916.

Slight rains the opening day of the week interfered with wheat seeding in the three spring wheat states, but the outlook today is much more favorable and country reports indicate good progress. Seeding is late, of course, and the acreage will be reduced on this account, but with a week of bright, dry weather, farmers will be able to complete all seeding operations. There is plenty of moisture in the ground and a good start is assured for the spring wheat.

* * *

May Oklahoma Crop Report.

The Oklahoma State Crop Report for May makes condition of wheat 78 per cent, which compares with 67 per cent a month ago or a gain of 11 per cent during April. In most of the big wheat counties of the state, the report says, the condition will average 85 per cent. Oats conditions is 81 per cent. All sections report sufficient moisture.

Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.

At a meeting of the principal men interested in the new 1,000,000-bu. elevator project for Wichita, Kan., the name of the Wichita Elevator Co. was adopted. The following officers were elected: Henry Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, president; Carl Warkentin, of the Newton Milling & Elevator Co., Newton, Kan., first vice-president: A. J. Hunt, of the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan., second vice-president; C. W. Carey, of the Kansas National Bank, Wichita, Kan., treasurer; C. M. Jackman, of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., secretary.

All of the men interested in the new elevator are millers, with the exception of Mr. Carey, who is a banker. This has led to the suggestion that Wichita may have another elevator of 1,000,000-bu. capacity within a year, as grain men are being interested in a project. Those present at the organization meeting last week will constitute the directorate, which includes the officers and L. R. Hurd, of the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita; C. Searing, of the Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City; J. H. McNair, of the Halstead Milling & Elevator Co., Halstead, and George H. Hunter, of the Hunter Milling Mo., Wellington.

Although a location has been selected, no public announcement has been made of the site. However, construction work will be begun soon.

The "Grinders" Are Active.

In preparing for the Big Run of the Grinders at the F. O. M. convention at St. Louis May 29 to June 3, there will be meetings of Mill No. 1 at the Railroad Club, Kansas City, and Mill No. 2 at Lippe's Cafe, St. Louis, on Saturday, May 6.

A special train on the Missouri Pacific will be operated by the Grinders on May 29 to the St. Louis convention, and the Grinders from Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas will meet at Kansas City. Special rates will be applied by all railroads.

Protest 13c Maximum Missouri Rate.

A protest will be filed soon by the Missouri Grain Dealers' Association against the 13c rate on wheat to St. Louis from points in Missouri on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, the Rock Island south of the river and the Chicago & Alton. The traffic committee of the association points out that railroads north of the river, including the Burlington, Wabash, Santa Fe and the Rock Island north, have a maximum rate on grain and grain products from Missouri points across the state to St. Louis of 11¾c. The haul on these roads is as long and in some cases longer than on the roads south of the river which maintain the 13c rate. It is plain that the adoption of the 11¾c rate as the maximum charge will in no way affect the balance on Missouri rate.

Many prominent lawyers throughout the state have advised J. A. Gunnell, of the association, that the present scale of rates is illegal and that the statutory rates on grain should be in effect, as well as on other products. Maps prepared for the association show that hauls from other states to St. Louis are in many instances three to four times as long as some roads in Missouri will give. This discrimination against the Missouri producer is the main reason for the present agitation against the advanced rates allowed by the Public Utilities Commission last September. In response to this agitation a formal protest is contemplated by the traffic committee of the association.

Details of New Mill at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., May 1, 1916.

The promoters of the Midland Milling Co., at Kansas City, are considering leasing a mill in the interior of Kansas until their new 2,500-bbl. plant is completed. It may be six months before the new mill is ready for operation, and the principals are interested in putting their flour on the market immediately. George C. Shane, one of the principals in the company, has been in Kansas City all last week. Mr. Shane has been figuring with the manager of one of the leading mills in Kansas, who will probably take charge of the new mill.

On Monday of this week Mr. Shane, accompanied by Mr. Innes, another one of the principals in the company, made a trip to Wichita, Kan., where they are inspecting the local mills.

Annual Meeting Oklahoma Millers.

The Oklahoma Millers' State Association will hold its annual meeting in Oklahoma City May 23 and 24. The nineteenth annual meeting of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association will be held at the same time and several joint sessions are being arranged for the millers and grain dealers. Headquarters for the two associations will be at the Slirvin Hotel.

Death of George C. Martin.

George C. Martin, a former grain dealer at Kansas City, died in Pasadena, Cal., on April 29. He was 66 years old. He is survived by his widow, two sons and one daughter. George C. Martin, Jr., a son, is manager of Goffe & Carkener Co., at St. Louis.

Snell Mill Grain Co., Clay Center, Kan.: "Running mill 12 and 24 hours daily. Flour business fair to good. Locally, fair. Eastern markets slow. Southern fair. Deferred shipment slow. Millfeed is in sharp demand. Growing crop of wheat is good."

Favorable for Rubey Bill

Grain Grades Act Is Tacked on as a Rider to Agricultural Appropriation Act.

Washington, D. C., May 1, 1916.

The Rubey bill was tacked on as a rider to the agricultural appropriation act by the House of Representatives Saturday. The Rubey bill provides for the fixing of grain grades and for uniform grading. It authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture to fix, establish and promulgate grain grades and compel their use wherever grain is shipped in interstate or foreign commerce and sold by grade.

It is very likely that there will be no opposition to the Rubey bill as a rider to the agricultural act in the Senate, and this will insure the passage of the act. The grain and milling trades of the country have supported the Rubey bill and have used every effort to secure its passage. It is hoped that early action will be taken by Congress and that the Rubey rider will soon become a law.

In case it is adopted by this session of Congress it may become operative within a year on wheat and oats and sooner on corn, federal grades for which have already been adopted.

* * *

A revision of the rates on Schedule B commodities, which includes grain and grain products, to Pacific Coast terminals and the intermountain country may result from the rehearing of the Intermountain Rate Case, just concluded here by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Judge J. B. Campbell, representing the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, demanded that the commission revise the Schedule B as well as the Schedule C commodity rates.

The rehearing was granted on petition of the intermountain cities. The applicants set up a strong case so far as proving that water competition with the transcontinental lines has completely disappeared, but the railroads believe that the commission will hesitate to alter the present rate situation in the expectation that water competition through the Panama Canal will be resumed at the close of the European war.

* * *

Trunk line carriers have proposed increased storage charges on grain at Atlantic seaports and the Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended the increase until Aug. 29. This apparently is a move on the part of the railroads to force evacuation of port storehouses to relieve the congestion at Eastern terminals. The increases are proposed by the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chesapeake & Ohio, the New York Central, the Erie and all the other principal carriers running into New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other Atlantic ports. The present rates provide a storage charge of ¾ cent per bu. for the first 20 days and ⅛ cent for each succeeding period of five days or fraction thereof. The proposed charges are ¾ cent for the first 20 days, ⅛ cent for the next eight periods of five days each, ¼ cent for the next 12 periods of five days each and ½ cent for each succeeding period of five days or fraction thereof.

The flour mill owned by John A. Teeter, West Albemarle, N. C., was burned. Cause unknown.

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A Ridiculous Charge.

Millers rightfully resent the attack made on them recently by Dr. E. F. Ladd, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College and Food Commissioner of that state. Dr. Ladd has pointed out that millers have been discriminating against farmers in buying No. 3 and rejected wheat at a sharp discount under No. 2 and No. 1, although the lower grades of wheat are used in the best variety of flour. Dr. Ladd announces that he hopes to eliminate this discrimination by changing the standards in North Dakota, at least. It is his idea that millers are taking advantage of the grading and are making a larger profit on the low than on the high grades of wheat.

Apparently Dr. Ladd has overlooked the fact that millers buy wheat for milling value. The grades of wheat are really a minor consideration, the character of the grain itself being the main price factor. For instance, in practically all markets this year the top on No. 3 wheat has been higher at times than the average price paid for No. 2. On Monday, April 24, in Kansas City, one car of No. 2 hard wheat sold at $1.08 and two cars at $1.07½ per bushel. On the same day one car of No. 3 hard wheat sold at $1.12½, or 4½ cents higher than the top on No. 2, and five cars sold at ½ cent premium over the top on No. 2. It is true that No. 3 wheat sold down to $1.05 on that day, but this merely proves that millers buy wheat on its milling value and not by the standards fixed by state or other inspectors.

It is regrettable that a man in the official position Dr. Ladd holds should make the statements credited to him. Of course, Dr. Ladd has scored a "hit" with farmers. But his action in proposing to change the requirements of the different grades will not increase the profits of farmers a cent. Millers have been compelled to exercise the greatest caution on record this year in buying the raw product. This is particularly true of the Southwest, where excessive rains injured the milling quality of wheat. Much grain that would grade well in primary markets has not been favored by millers, because of damaged gluten. And wheat that has been grading No. 3 and No. 4, and even rejected grade, has been bringing comparatively good prices because the milling qualities were not affected. However, in instances where the milling value of wheat is low and where the grade is also low millers have found it necessary to pay a large discount. And this has not been the result of any desire to discriminate, as Dr. Ladd asserts, but is due to the fact that millers cannot afford to buy wheat according to any standard put on it by any body of inspectors.

Dr. Ladd ought to know by this time that millers are not working on a haphazard basis in their buying of wheat. The milling business is one of keen competition, and it is necessary that millers use the greatest caution in buying their raw product. Dr. Ladd will meet no opposition from millers in changing grade requirements. However, millers oppose groundless and ridiculous statements which reflect on their business methods.

Spring Activities.

In the springtime of the year, when millers are not too busy writing orders and when operations at the plant are down to half time, it is only natural that their thoughts should turn to the new crop year. And, with the new crop year in mind, millers begin to consider repairs on their plants, additions to their mills and elevators, and, in fact, everything to make next year more profitable than the one just closing. The milling business instills a sense of optimism in the men who compose it. The ambition of every miller is to improve his plant each year, to enlarge its capacity and to make the milling cost per barrel just a little less than in the preceding twelvemonth.

There has always been—and, we believe, always will be—a certain glamour about the milling business that makes true the saying "Once a miller, always a miller." Many millers in this country boast today of the fact that their ancestors eight, nine and ten generations back were millers. And these millers like to believe that every one of their ancestors strove to make better flour all the time, to make better milling plants and to make the milling industry a more attractive business. This spirit is apparent today, and generally it begins to develop in the spring of the year, when the miller has time to figure on the expenditure of some of the money he has made in the year coming to a close.

It is spring now, and barely a day goes by without reports being made of millers contracting for improvements in their plants. Possibly it is for an enlargement in their elevator, for recent years have taught millers the value of large wheat storage. Perhaps it is an increase in capacity, for successful millers are continually enlarging their plants. And it may be a new milling venture.

The miller knows that competition is keen and that it is becoming keener, so improvements are usually made. New machinery to increase the efficiency of various departments is installed. In other words, the forehanded miller turns this dull period into one of activity at his mill.

The forehanded miller is as busy as ever this spring. That this is the case in the fact of world conditions without a precedent in history reflects a degree of confidence which speaks well for the industry. Just what this confidence means may be best realized from a comparison of current prices for mill machinery with those of the last few years. That millers are absorbing their share of steel products in competition with the demands from war buyers who are blind to economic results proves that at least one constructive industry is determined to build upward. This determination at a time when untold wealth is being wasted daily augurs well for the future of the world.

5,000 Millers at St. Louis.

Without a mass convention of the Millers' National Federation this year, the attendance at the twenty-first annual convention of the F. O. M. A. and the fifth machinery exposition of the affiliated Manufacturers' Auxiliary ought to be the largest in the history of the two organizations. The promise for the convention and exposition is bright. In fact, the leaders in the two organizations are bending all energies to make the exposition successful. It will not be due to any lack of interest on the part of these men if the convention and exposition do not turn out to be the most brilliant on record.

The F. O. M. A. meeting is not quite a month off. Just now is the time for millers to begin planning their business so they will be able to board a train for the "show" and help make the slogan "5,000 Millers at St. Louis" a verity. The convention and exposition will be a success, and millers cannot spend a week in a more profitable way than in attending the meeting. The spirit of the F. O. M. A. is one of helpfulness. Its meetings are prolific of suggestions that will save many times the cost of the trip and the time involved.

Milling and Grain News is a hearty believer in these annual meetings. It believes that the expositions are educational and that every miller who misses the exposition is really depriving himself of a necessity. The annual conventions of all organizations of which millers are members yield worth-while returns. The millers who do not attend never discover what they miss. However, the millers who do not attend the F. O. M. A. conventions at all find out that they are behind the times—that their more progressive neighbors who find the time to be on hand have learned something that is giving them an advantage.

Not only millers, but mill owners should attend the St. Louis meeting. St. Louis is centrally located and can be reached advantageously by millers from every section of the country. From May 28 to June 3 be one of the 5,000 millers at St. Louis.

Shipper's Load and Count.

The Journal of Commerce of New York is considered an authority on legal questions arising out of railroad claims. The following is a question submitted to them:

A ships a carload of flour from his mill in the South to his store in Philadelphia. The count at the mill at the time of loading is made by two different persons, the car locked immediately thereafter and sealed by the local agent. When the car is received in Philadelphia the final count and check shows 10 sacks short. The flour is hauled by wagon from station tracks after seals are broken by the teamster in the presence of the railroad representative. The bill of lading is issued "shipper's load and count" and is receipted for at destination by the teamster as "10 short." The railroad company refuses the claim on the ground that the seal was intact when received at destination. It is possible that flour can be extracted from box cars without necessarily destroying the seal on the lock when car doors are not in the best condition. A holds that this is a concealed loss and that the railroad company is liable for the shortage. His claim has been refused by the railroad company. Please let us have your decision on this. M. G.

Reply.—If a shipper can prove to the satisfaction of a jury that a carrier has failed to deliver all of the goods it received from him, then the carrier is liable for the deficiency. This is true even though the goods were taken at "shipper's load and count." The chief effect of that notation is to release the carrier from any liability to a purchaser of the bill of lading. The bill of lading is issued by the carrier, and it sets forth in some form the quantity of goods which the carrier has received and for which he is bound to account to the holder of the bill. If, however, there is a declaration upon the face of the bill that the goods were taken at "shipper's load and count," all the carrier can be required to do is to deliver the quantity of goods, great or small, actually put into the car by the shipper. If there is proof that the carrier has not done this he is liable. If he has delivered all of the goods received by him his liability is at an end. In short, the carrier, in a case of this kind, is not necessarily liable for the quantity named in the bill of lading; but he is liable, as any other custodian of goods always is, for all the property actually entrusted to him. How much there was is a matter of proof in any case of difference or dispute.

All Ready for F. O. M. A.

Prospects for Splendid Exposition and Large Attendance at the St. Louis Convention.

In about a month, or on May 29, the fifth annual Exposition of Flour and Cereal Mill Machinery of the United States will be opened at the Coliseum building, St. Louis. For several months the officers and committees of the Manufacturers' Auxiliary have been busy arranging the details, and the list of exhibitors is a guaranty that the machinery exposition will be successful. It is known that there is going to be several surprises and novel features in some of the exhibits, all of which is a profound secret kept by the companies directly interested.

The only difficulty regarding the Coliseum building has been that the arena space has proved inadequate in size, and an overflow exhibition will be provided for in an adjoining room, space in which has already been sold.

Details of lighting, electrical connections, transportation and power have been arranged and sent out to all exhibitors. The Coliseum will be decorated in the American colors. An immense canopy of flags will cover the arena. The booths will be designated by white pillars, each surmounted by a frosted glass globe which encloses a brilliant electric light. The convention hall, where the meetings of the F. O. M. A. will be held, is on the south end of the building. On the east side a restaurant will be maintained, where meals will be served at moderate prices during the convention week. At the right of the main entrance, on Washington avenue, will be a room for the flour mill trade journals. This will be used as information headquarters and provided with telephones and tables, writing material and other conveniences for visitors.

The Manufacturers' Auxiliary has had the hearty co operation of all allied interests in St. Louis and an entertainment will be provided which will prove enjoyable. Monday, the opening day, will be devoted to registration and reception, including a band concert at the Coliseum. The exhibits will all be installed by Monday afternoon. Tuesday is Decoration Day, a national holiday. Visitors who desire may attend the impressive memorial services and review of troops at Jefferson Barracks, where a large number of United States soldiers are quartered. Wednesday afternoon a boat ride will be taken on the Mississippi River, on the steamer Spread Eagle. There will be music and light refreshments served on the boat trip. It will start at 2 o'clock, returning about 6:30.

Wednesday will be known as St. Louis Grain Dealers and Millers' Day. A reception and entertainment will be given by the grain dealers and millers of St. Louis in the Merchants' Exchange on Wednesday evening. The committee in charge of this is a guaranty of its success, being Fred Seely, E. C. Andrews, C. Bernet, E. C. Dreyer and C. E. Morton.

Thursday night will be the annual banquet of the F. O. M. A. and The Grinders, which will be held at the Planters Hotel. It is expected that the dining room of the largest capacity in St. Louis will be required, as the ladies of the convention, as well as the millers, will attend the banquet. The Grinders will have a special initiation at the same hotel after the banquet.

A special committee is providing entertainment for the ladies. It will probably include an automobile ride about the parks and boulevards of St. Louis, a visit to Sunset Inn, in St. Louis County, and shopping tours. Visits to Shaw's Garden and other interesting and historical places in St. Louis will be arranged as parties may be organized during the week.

The hotel committee has sent out information regarding different hotels, their rates and accommodations.

The Coliseum building is located on Jefferson avenue between Locust street and Washington avenue. It is only a block from Olive street, where there is continual street car service. The Page avenue cars operate on Washington avenue. On the east side of the building a cross town line operates on Jefferson avenue. Automobile service operates constantly past the building on Locust street, starting at Fourth street and Washington avenue, or from the principal downtown hotels.

The following list of exhibitors have contracted for space in the Coliseum for the machinery exposition: Anglo-American Mill Co., Owensboro, Ky.; Alsop Process Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Co., Moline, Ill.; Bemis Bro. Bag Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Bauer Bros. Co., Springfield, O.; Busch-Sulzer Bros. Engine Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Byrnes Belting Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Buckley Bros., Louisville, Ky.; Cape Mill Manufacturing Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Diamond Crystal Salt Co., St. Clair, Mich.; J. H. Ernst & Co., New York City; O. M. & S. E. Friend, Hannibal, Mo.; Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, St. Louis, Mo.; B. F. Gump Co., Chicago, Ill.; Great Western Manufacturing Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; Gruendler Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Hammond-Homberger Co., Silver Creek, N. Y.; Huntley Manufacturing Co., Silver Creek, N. Y.; S. Howes, Silver Creek, N. Y.; Howe Scales Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. D. Hughes Co., Rochester, Ind.; Invincible Grain Cleaner Co., Silver Creek, N. Y.; Industrial Appliance Co., Chicago, Ill.; Iliff-Bruff Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.; Keystone Lubricating Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas McFeely Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Millers' National Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.; Millers' Mutual Casualty Co., Chicago, Ill.; Nordyke & Marmon Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; New York Belting & Packing Co., New York City; Operative Miller & Baker Laboratories, Chicago, Ill.; Provident Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.; Pneumatic Scale Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Richmond Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y.; Orville Simpson Co., Cincinnati, O.; Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa.; Charles A. Schieren Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. K. F. Ball Bearing Co., New York City; George T. Smith Manufacturing Co., South Bend, Ind.; C. A. Shultz Manufacturing Co., Monticello, Ind.; St. Louis Bag & Burlap Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. A. Thompson & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Union Special Machine Co., Chicago, Ill.; Victor Chemical Works, Chicago Heights, Ill.; H. & K. Wheat Heater Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co., St. Louis, Mo.; The Wolf Co., Chambersburg, Pa.; August Wolf Co., Chambersburg, Pa.

The following special committees have been appointed for the convention:

Executive Committee—William C. Essmueller, chairman; John W. Cornelius, Frank E. Eichler.

Entertainment Committee—J. H. Yore, chairman; S. J. McTiernan, C. L. Healy, Fred Wehmiller, Roger P. Annan, Jr., M. F. Williams, Elmer E. Hunter, John A. Semmelmeyer, B. W. Sickmeyer, C. E. Shephard.

Merchants' Exchange, Grain Men's and Millers' Committee—Fred W. Seele, chairman; E. C. Andrews, Christian Bernet, E. C. Dreyer, C. A. Morton.

Banquet Committee—Paul Laidley, chairman; Hugo Roos, C. W. Todebush, C. H. Corbett, Frank L. Rogles.

Reception Committee—E. C. Andrews, chairman; W. A. Holley, C. A. Whittaker, Burton Neal, James Brown, George C. Drengler, Ed. Kruse, W. W. Stein, John Zangg, George Freivogle, Frank J. Betten.

Finance Committee—E. H. Brewer, chairman; S. K. Waymer, Joseph A. Wangler, W. J. Niergarth, C. A. Barnbeck.

Publicity Committee—W. B. Burns, St. Louis, Mo., chairman; Peter Derlien, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank E. Eichler, St. Louis, Mo.; John E. Bacon, Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Fedou, Chicago, Ill.; Haynes McFadden, Atlanta, Ga.; Charles W. Wright, Kansas City, Mo.; H. L. Everett, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ladies' Committee—L. J. Jones, chairman; Mrs. W. C. Essmueller, Mrs. S. J. McTiernan, Mrs. Fred Wehmiller, Mrs. C. W. Todebush, Mrs. E. H. Brewer, Mrs. Clark Smith, Mrs. W. B. Burns, Mrs. S. K. Waymer, Mrs. C. A. Barnbeck, Mrs. C. H. Corbett.

Mill Development in St. Joseph.

Additional details are being perfected for the erection of a new 2,500-bbl. mill at St. Joseph, Mo., this year. The plant will be built in two units, each of 1,250 bbls. capacity. The first unit will probably be ready for operation by the middle of October or early in November.

The Swift Packing Co., of Chicago, which recently completed a 500,000-bu. elevator at St. Joseph, will erect the new mill. From the meager details obtainable, a prominent mill manager of Kansas will have the active management of the enterprise. The mill will be of reinforced concrete and modern in every detail.

St. Joseph, Mo., has made wonderful progress in recent years as a grain center. The newly organized St. Joseph Grain Exchange has a membership of 51 and membership certificates have recently doubled in price, selling at $500 now. John Flynn is secretary.

St. Louis to the Front

5000 Millers at St. Louis Will Attend the F. O. M. A. Convention and Machinery Exposition

Sunset Inn in St. Louis County, Near St. Louis.

Ohio Millers Talk Shop

Annual Meeting of State Association Is Well Attended—T. J. Hanley Is Elected President.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Ohio State Millers' Association, which was held in Dayton, O., April 26 and 27, was well attended and all of the two days was taken up by a very interesting program. President John W. Durst presided at the meeting. Mr. Durst's opening address welcomed the millers to Dayton, which is the home of the Durst Milling Co. Mr. Durst was followed by Mayor Shroyer, who turned the mythical keys of the city over to the millers of the convention. E. A. Spurrier, of Marysville, O., responded to the Mayor's welcoming address.

Six ex-presidents of the Ohio Millers' State Association attended the meeting. They were John W. Burke, Lee F. Graybill, John C. Miller, Henry M. Allen and Robert C. Colton.

Secretary Frank P. Tanner made his annual report, in which he reviewed the work of his office during the past year and some of the accomplishments of the association. Mr. Tanner's report showed a net gain of 12 new members. Mr. Tanner's office has done a great deal for Ohio millers in the past year and more general support of the organization is resulting from Mr. Tanner's work as secretary.

Following the appointment of committees, by President Durst, H. M. Huffman, of the Davis Sewing Machine Co., talked on advertising flour. Mr. Huffman explained the value of advertising brands. He was followed by C. B. Jenkins, of the Noblesville Milling Co., Noblesville, Ind., who told Ohio millers of the camgaign to advertise made-in-indiana flour. The Ohio Millers' Association is considering an advertising campaign similar to those of Indiana and Kentucky, and Mr. Jenkins' remarks on the Indiana plan were timely and interesting.

A general discussion followed. President Durst then called on each of the ex-presidents for a short address and the first day's meeting adjourned.

The second day's session opened at 10 a. m. The first address was on "Mill Fumigation," by W. H. Goodman, of Wooster, O. Mr. Wooster went into details on the various plans and declared that heat had been found to be the best method of exterminating all flour mill insect pests.

A. G. Smith next read a very interesting paper on "Does It Pay to Have Salesmen for Local Flour Business?" Mr. Smith believes it does, if the salesmen are order-getters. He estimates that a salesman calling on local trade should sell at least 300 bbls. of flour weekly and that the cost should not be more than 15c per bbl.

A. P. Husband, secretary of the Millers' National Federation, reviewed some of the activities of the federation.

The nominating committee then made its report, proposing the following officers, who were elected unanimously: T. J. Hanley, Coshocton, president; H. W. Fish, Marion, vice-president; Frank P. Tanner, secretary and treasurer; executive committee—J. Lee Krumm, Columbus; W. M. Coup, Mt. Vernon; J. B. Finnell, Osborne, and E. N. Stults, Massillon.

A paper on "The Cost of Manufacture" was read by H. A. Holdridge, of Lima, O. The subject of Pacific Coast competition was brought up, but millers present did not seem to feel that their business would be affected. J. A. Wells, secretary of the F. O. M. A., made an address in which he extended an invitation to all Ohio millers to attend the convention in St. Louis May 28 to June 3. The meeting then adjourned.

A dinner followed in the evening at the Algonquin Hotel.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland. Representative

Kansas City, Mo., May 1, 1916.

Few millers and jobbers of the Southwest who expected to close the month of April with an active business were able to report a realization of their hopes. The final week of April, according to a majority of the advices of millers of the Southwest, was a period of inactivity, with very little improvement in sales. It was quite evident that business tended to broaden a little, but there was no decided betterment.

Prices advanced. At the close of last week the prevailing quotations on best patents were $5.20@5.40, jute, Kansas City. Straights closed at $4.90 @5.10.

Millers who reported an improved trade indicated that the new business was not confined to any territory, being general. In the case of one large mill betterment was said to have been mainly with the East. The new buying was again on a hand-to-mouth basis, with no large bookings. In explaining the continued failure of the market to revive, millers agreed that there was still a lack of confidence among buyers in prevailing quotations. With the advance of the growing season and a better understanding of the new crop promise, the position of buyers so far as millers are concerned is expected to improve.

Nothing encouraging was reported in the export market. United Kingdom bids were a shilling or more out of line. Offers from the Southwest did not appear to arouse much interest among foreign buyers.

Clears were draggy in domestic and export markets. Prices were little changed with most quotations on first clear between $4.10 and $4.60. Second clears ruled mainly between $3.20 and $3.75.

Advices on directions on old orders were irregular. Mills of the Southwest are occupied principally on old business. The plants operating full time are the exception, half-time runs being the rule.

* * *

Soft wheat flour trade was scattered. The business booked was in small lots. Prices advanced 10c a bbl., with best soft wheat patents at $5.85. The higher prices served as a check on trade in the cotton states, where buyers have exhibited bearishness toward the market most of the year thus far.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, May-June shipment, $4.90@5; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.10@4.60; second clear, $3.20@3.75.

Millfeed Practically Unchanged.

Bran and other millfeeds for prompt shipment did not show much change in price during the week. However, the tone towards the close was not as strong as in the preceding week and the demand was less urgent. This is accounted for in the large shipments by mills to cover April contracts. Millers have been somewhat backward in filling April sales and it is believed the rush before the end of the month overstocked some buyers. There was practically no local demand in Kansas City at all last week.

Bran is quoted at 96c to 99c per 100 lbs., with mills offering at 96c to 98c in a great many instances. Brown shorts are worth around $1 per 100 lbs., while gray shorts are quoted at $1.13 to $1.15, the same as a week ago. White shorts sold at $1.20, while fancy white middlings are held up to $1.35.

Best demand last week came from the South. There is no Eastern inquiry at all, prices being out of line. Sales to nearby points are not in very large volume.

Interior mills report good sales in mixed cars and are not making many new offers to local brokers or jobbers.

Shipments of millfeed from Kansas City for the week were 144 cars, compared with 159 cars the preceding week and 152 a year ago. Receipts from the interior were 23 cars, against 19 the preceding week, and 24 a year ago.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 96@99c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, $1@1.02; gray shorts, $1.13@1.15; fancy white middlings, $1.30@1.35; red dog, $1.35@1.45.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.90@5.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.70@5.20; first clear, $4@4.45; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.25@5.65 per bbl.; soft clear, jute, $4.50@5.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $3.75@4.25 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4 @4.40; wheat graham flour, in small sacks, $4.90@5.20 per bbl.; whole wheat flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.90@ 5.20; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20 @5.30 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 98@99c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35@1.40; white shorts, $1.20 up.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.50 @5.75 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.35@5.60; bran, $1.05@1.10 per bbl.; millrun, $1.10@1.15; gray shorts, $1.20 @1.25; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.60 @5.90 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.45@5.75; bran, $1@1.05; mixed millrun bran, $1.10@1.15; standard shorts, $1.25@1.35; corn meal, 32@33c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.35 @1.40.

Arkansas—Soft wheat high patent, $5.80@6.25 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.70@6.20; corn meal, in 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.10 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6.15@6.45 per bbl.; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Charles W. Avery and R. A. Kelley were elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade last week.

Otto Swaller, manager of the Williamson Milling Co., Clay Center, Kan., was a visitor in Kansas City on Saturday of last week.

George Caldwell, local manager of the Alex Mill & Elevator Co., Chickasha, Ok., visited Blanchard, Ok., where an elevator will be built.

San Saba Mill & Elevator Co., San Saba., Tex., incorporated; capital stock, $14,000. Incorporators: J. I. Carson, J. W. Fry, T. C. Henry.

Ward A. Magill, of Wichita, has accepted a position as assistant sales manager for the Kansas Milling Co. He was formerly connected with a dry goods house.

The Enns Miling Co., Inman, Kan., will electrify its power plant. A power line is being built from Hutchinson to Inman. An elevator at Medora, Kan., will also use electricity.

T. J. Halsey, of the Holden Milling & Elevator Co., Holden, Mo., who was a visitor in Kansas City Monday, reported the condition of wheat around Holden good.

The property of the Chapman Mill & Elevator Co., Chapman, Kan., was auctioned at sheriff's sale. The buyers are O. L. Thisler and C. R. Hullinger, consideration being $14,000.

The Kansas Grain Dealers' Association will hold a three-day session in Kansas City beginning May 4. An interesting feature will be a wheat judging contest. Winner will be awarded a silver cup.

E. F. D. Willis, who for the past year has been representing the Monarch Milling Co., of Hutchinson, Kan., in eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania, died on April 21, at his home in St. Michaels, Maryland.

When the new elevator of the Yukon Mill & Grain Co., Yukon, Ok., is completed, the mill will have total elevator storage of more than 600,000 bus. New elevator is composed of 12 tanks, capacity half million bus.

The Wolf Co. reports through its Kansas City office that shipment has been made of machinery for the new 100-bbl. mill being erected at Alton, Kan., by Miller Bros. The building at Alton for the mill is nearly completed.

Before another year is written, Wichita, Kan., may have two elevators of million bus. capacity each. A syndicate of millers has already been perfected to build an elevator this year. Private enterprise at Wichita may erect another plant.

The Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale, Kan., awarded contract last week to the Finton Construction Co. of St. Louis, for the erection of concrete storage with 100,000 bus. capacity. Work will start immediately and elevator will be completed before new crop moves. It will be square type of construction.

George C. Shane of Shane Bros. & Wilson Co., Philadelphia, and James Innes were Kansas City last week looking over the ground for the new mill of the Midland Milling Co., in which they are the principals. Mr. McClain, head miller of the Shane Bros. & Wilson mill at Hastings, Minn., was also here last week.

A. R. Hacker, manager of the St. John Mill & Elevator Co., St. John, Kan., which is owned by the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, has resigned. He will be succeeded by A. Smith, assistant sales manager of the Kansas Milling Co., and David Jackman, son of C. M. Jackman, of the Kansas Milling Co., will be Mr. Smith's assistant. Mr. Hacker will enter the grain and commission business at Wichita.

The Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co., Kansas City, is doing construction work for six mills in the Southwest, including a 350,000-bu. elevator for the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan.; a new 1,000-bbl. milling plant for the Walnut Creek Milling Co., Great Bend, Kan., and for the El Reno Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Okla.; 160,000-bu. elevator for the Blackwell Mill & Elevator Co., Blackwell, Ok.; a warehouse addition for the Lee-Warren Milling Co., Salina, Kan., and a new cleaning house for the Slater Mill & Elevator Co., Slater, Mo. Lehrack is also building a new mill for Schultz, Baujan Co., Beardstown, Ill.

The practically general use of silos by farmers is having a material effect on feed prices, according to A. W. Witt of the Domestic Flour Millling Co., Kansas City. Mr. Witt believes that the trend of millfeed prices is being influenced to a large extent by this development in modern farming. "In former years," said Mr. Witt, "the highest prices for bran were recorded in the winter months. Now, with green feeds coming out of silos the highest prices for bran are always witnessed in the spring and early summer, when millfeed production is light and demand good. A study of prices in the last few years will show that the highest quotations on bran, particularly in the Southwest, are recorded in May. In June and July the new crop offerings of bran begin to bear the market."

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St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., May 1, 1916.

Flour trade conditions showed little change. Most mills reported a hampering shortage of cars, one mill being compelled to shut down because of lack of sufficient cars. There was little, if any, improvement in the week's business, though toward the end of the wee ka little more inquiry was received. Values showed no appreciable change, however, and sales were difficult at ruling prices, as domestic flour buyers were holding off. Total buying was inconsiderable. The only export was a few sales of fair size to the British Isles, 2,500 sacks of soft. A few sales of hard wheat patent were made elsewhere, notably the West Indies. Lack of vessel room continues to be the chief obstacle in this field.

The advancing tendency in prices today stimulated flour buying to some extent, and mills reported somewhat better inquiry from Eastern and Southern markets. However, total sales were still in comparatively small volume, with most business for quick shipment. Very few orders are being booked for more than 30 days. This is particularly true of the Southern demand, where buyers are showing very little disposition to take flour, except for current needs.

Most business of mills is with regular buyers on established patents. The best soft wheat patents are quoted at a range of $5.40 to $5.55, while hard winter wheat patents are held at a discount of 20c per bbl. on soft wheat grades. This is owing to the premium on soft wheat and comparatively light receipts of milling wheat at country points.

St. Louis and nearby millers are running 80 per cent to full-time operations, principally on old business. It is estimated that new sales last week averaged less than 50 per cent of full-time operations.

Clear flour is difficult to move. It seems that there is a general oversupply of all grades of clear flour. Mills are able to sell their output only at concessions. There does not seem to be a very large export outlet for clear flour, and prices on these grades are not showing as much strength as on patents and straights. Hard wheat clear especially is very dull and weak, soft wheat clear being in somewhat better demand and in somewhat smaller supply.

St. Louis brokers say mills should make concessions in order to interest buyers. The local trade is not taking any flour, except where stocks are exhausted and where flour is needed immediately. Local brokers are not doing much, as bakers are pretty well supplied and seem to expect a weak market later. Kansas mills are offering clear in pretty large volume, but St. Louis prices are out of line. Northwestern mills are asking a stiff premium and are not getting much business here. Kansas patents are quoted at a range of $5.20 to $5.35 per bbl., sacked, delivered.

Flour output of the following mills was 80,900 bbls. last week, against 82,000 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 18,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 15,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,060; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,000; Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mount Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

Millfeed in this market was strong last week, although the demand was fairly quiet. The limited output continues to be the ruling factor in prices. Most business is being done with regular customers in the Southeast and East. Some is going South, but the volume goes to the Southeast. Shipments are limited somewhat, according to some millers, by the shortage of cars. Whenever cars are obtainable they are used for flour shipments in preference to the cheaper commodity.

Demand for middlings was light, with prices firm. The end of the week witnessed no business whatever transacted in millstuffs. Quotations in 100-lb. sacks: Bran at $1.03@1.06, mixed feed at $1.08@1.12, brown shorts at $1.10@1.15, gray middlings at $1.18@1.25, white middlings at $1.30@1.45, white hominy held at $26 per ton.

Shipments of bran out of this market last week amounted to 18,040 sacks, against 22,800 sacks the previous week and 19,960 a year ago. Receipts totaled 29,320 sacks, against 20,510 sacks the previous week and 20,160 a year ago.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute) Patent at $5.30@5.40; straight, $4.95@5.10; clear, $4@4.35; extra fancy, $4.75@4.95; low grade, $3.75@4.10. Interior mills quote established patent at $6@6.75; extra fancy, $5.20@5.75; low grade, $3.40@3.70.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $5.10@5.25; straight, $4.50@5; clear, $4@4.15; low grade, $3.10@3.50.

Spring Patent (in jute)—At $5.65@5.95; 95 per cent, $5.15@5.45; first clear, $5.10@5.30.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.25@5.60 and dark at $4.95@5.20; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed — East St. Louis basis 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, $1.04; soft bran, $1.06; mixed feeds, $1.06@1.08; gray shorts, $1.25@1.30; middlings, $1.18@1.30; white hominy feed, $26 per ton; oats feed, $17.75@18. At mill to city trade, quote 100 lb. bran at $1.05 and middlings at $1.30@1.45.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

Ralston Bros.' feed mill and elevator, at Caledonia, Ill., was burned, being a total loss amounting to $10,000. Cause of fire is unknown.

Charles Budde, sales manager of the Higginsville Milling Co., Higginsville, Mo., has accepted a position with the St. Marys Mill Co., St. Marys, Mo.

The Osceola Mill & Elevator Co. and the White Star Flour & Feed Co., of Osceola, Mo., are now under one management. J. W. Roberts is in charge.

The name of the Marshall Hall-Waggoner Grain Co., St. Louis, has been changed to Marshall Hall Grain Co. Mr. Hall purchased the holdings of Mr. Waggoner in the firm when he retired, several months ago.

August Rump, flour inspector of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, reports the inspection of 61,636 bbls. during April. Flour stocks May 1 were 69,400 bbls., against 61,100 on April 1 and 54,200 May 1, a year ago.

Total wheat received last week at St. Louis was 615,417 bus., against 760,800 bus. the previous week and 294,544 bus. a year ago. Shipments amounted to 533,530 bus., against 355,580 bus. the preceding week and 239,780 bus. a year ago.

John T. Milliken, head of the John T. Milliken Grain Co., last week sold his Oklahoma oil interests to the Sinclair Oil Co. for $9,500,000 cash. Mr. Milliken is rated by many as the richest man in St. Louis. He started his fortune as a small dealer in grain.

Flour shipments last week from St. Louis amounted to 144,100 bbls., against 90,000 bbls. the previous week and 94,570 bbls. for the same week last year. Receipts last week amounted to 84,380 bbls., against 96,740 bbls. the previous week and 61,910 bbls. a year ago.

W. J. Reichert, of the Reichert Milling Co., Freeburg, Ill., who was on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week, said good wheat in Illinois had improved from recent favorable weather, but that there was little, if any, reduction in the estimates of the acreage that would be plowed up.

D. W. Clifton, of the Nanson Commission Co., was elected a director of the St. Louis Hay Exchange at a special election last week. He succeeded R. R. De Armond, of the Russell Grain Co., who has returned to Kansas City, after the closing of the St. Louis branch office of that firm. Mr. Clifton is a former president of the National Hay Exchange and dean of the hay trade in St. Louis.

Joseph C. Becker, secretary of the Reichert Milling Co., of Freeburg, Ill., died in St. Elizabeth Hospital, at Belleville, Ill., last week, from a disease of the stomach. Mr. Becker, who was 40 years old, was a son of Charles and Kate Becker and at one time was City Treasurer of Freeburg, treasurer of the Freeburg Fire Company and of the Knights of Columbus of Freeburg. His father was at one time Recorder of Deeds at Belleville.

W. B. Pickerill, of the Universal Mill Co., Claflin, Kan., was a visitor in St. Louis on Monday of this week. Mr. Pickerill has just completed a trip through Central Kansas and reports almost perfect wheat conditions. "I made an automobile trip of 150 miles around Claflin," said Mr. Pickerill, 'and every wheat field seemed in perfect condition. The growth is thick and the plant is making good progress. In that part of Kansas, at least, I expect a crop of record proportions. Flour trade is dull, of course."

It was rumored on the Merchants' Exchange floor Saturday that the Illinois Central Railroad has completed plans for a big grain elevator in St. Louis. J. O. Ballard, head of a special committee of Merchants' Exchange members appointed recently to confer with the railroads looking toward increasing the elevator capacity of the city, would neither affirm nor deny the rumor. Mr. Ballard said the committee had decided on the site of the old Carondelet elevator, at the foot of Stein street, as the site for the new 1,000,000-bu. elevator to be built immediately by the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Not in months has opinion differed so widely as to the next big price movement in the wheat market. A representative of Milling and Grain News yesterday asked several well-known members of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange their market views. Peyton T. Carr, of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., expressed the belief that the market might back and fill for a while, but that a good advance would follow. Ralph J. Pendleton, of the Pendleton Grain Co., took the opposite view and said that, while futures might hold the present level for a short time, very much lower prices should prevail during the summer. Ray Carter thought that any one of several factors might develop which would cause a runaway market on the upturn, while William Lanyon voiced the belief that a movement of 3c to 5c up and down would be in order for some time to come. A. C. Petri was a pronounced bull. Sentiment generally among the "pit" traders favored the bull side.

Sues for Canceled Contract.

The Universal Mill Co. Claflin, Kan., has entered suit against the Ball Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, for recovery of approximately $300, the loss to the mill on a canceled contract of 750 bbls. The mill sold this amount of flour to the Ball company through a Kansas City representative. The Ball company refused to take out a single car. The mill is asking for judgment to the amount of its loss. The case will be heard in the district court at Kansas City.

Joseph A. Seifert, Towner, N. D., will install a 50-bbl. Midget Marvel mill.

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DUFOUR BOLTING CLOTH

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New York

New York, May 1, 1916.

No improvement was in evidence in this market during the past week, and what little business was accomplished was in the way of resales at bargain prices. While mills in general appeared rather anxious for business, none apparently was willing to meet prices of resellers. As far as can be ascertained, very little of this resale flour represents domestic supplies, but in most instances is export flour here on spot which cannot be moved out. With the wheat market erratic, as it is, and the railroad situation still serious, buyers are more or less at sea and therefore feel that the best thing is to await developments before taking on additional supplies. The railroads running into New York are at present in the worst position of the year, and it seems almost impossible to bring in any flour at all. Railroad sidings from New York to Buffalo are lined up with cars of flour which railroads appear to be making no effort to bring in, even though the consignees are clamoring for it and are willing to give specific delivery orders for the cars en route. If the market should turn strong and the railroad situation clear up it is quite apparent that a good buying wave will make its appearance. However, as long as the situation remains as uncertain as it is now the trade will refrain from buying until the last possible moment.

Mills generally held spring patents at $5.75 to $6 in jute, with practically no business doing. Resales were made at prices ranging from $5.50 to $5.60, jute, on some standard brands, although the quantity even at these low prices was not large.

Kansas 95 per cent straights were quoted at $5.35 to $5.50, jute, with a few sales effected at the lower level, but business on the whole was very quiet.

Prices on spring wheat clears were practically unchanged and fancy brands were quoted at $5 25 to $5.50, in wood, with business on same very limited, although some millers were rather anxious to sell.

Soft winter wheat straights were held at $5.25 to $5.50, sacked, with only a very moderate business done.

Prices on millfeed were practically unchanged, although Western feeds to arrive showed a slightly easier tendency. Business was only fair. City bran in bulk was quoted at $23 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6@6.25; straight, $5.80@6; clear, $5.25@5.50; low grade, $3.80@4.25, jute.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.65@6; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $5@5.25; low grade, $4.50@4.75.

Kansas Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.70@5.90; straight, $5.35@5.50; clear, $5@5.20.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse, Western spring, to arrive, 23; standard middlings, $24; flour middlings, $28.75; red dog, to arrive, $30; oil meal, $32@32.50; city bulk bran, $23; in 100-lb. sacks, $24; middlings, $24@32; red dog flour, $32.

NEW YORK NOTES.

There seems to be an over-supply of clear, for mills are offering very freely and at low prices.

G. W. Gardiner, of G. W. Gardiner & Co., New York, has been spending a week at Atlantic City.

C. C. Anthon has been appointed successor to C. J. Probeck to represent the Southwestern Milling Co. in Chicago.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1916.

The general situation in this market is practically unchanged, with continued dullness ruling as the chief feature. City family business is very quiet, but, as stocks are known to be very heavy throughout the city, renewed buying is not anticipated on this grade of flour in the near future. There is a further improvement in the city bakery business. Some good-sized sales were perfected for spot delivery and an occasional car sold for delivery within 30 to 60 days. Old business is being taken care of, and, generally speaking, operations continue on a liberal scale, considering the fact that there is practically no expansion in the demand. Spasmodic buying has been a feature of this season, when buyers purchased at what they considered favorable levels, and it is not unlikely that this may happen again. However, this probability is practically offset by the fact that present levels are considered high and the period of readjustment from the old to the new crop must be taken into consideration, as it is usually accompanied by a state of unsettlement that has a deterrent effect on activi ties.

Reports from Northwestern mills indicate a much improved condition, both as to new business for deferred shipment and shipping instructions on old contracts. There has been a very active demand for flour for immediate shipment, especially of the patent grades. Bakers and jobbers have come into the market and purchased round lots for shipment the balance of the crop, and occasional requests have been received to trace shipments, which would indicate that stocks are very low.

Buying of Southwestern flour is very spasmodic, especially of the patent grades. Early in the week there was a good demand for this grade for immediate shipment, but for the past few days mills have complained of a lack of directions and new orders.

Soft winter wheat mills enjoyed a very good business on all grades of flour the past week. Apparently the larger manufacturers of cakes and crackers have reached the conclusion that there is going to be an actual shortage of this grade of flour on the next crop, as evidenced by the large volume booked for deferred shipment. The Pacific Coast mills are still affording the Eastern mills very keen competition on soft flour and have been successful the past week in perfecting sales of some good round lots of straight grades made from club wheat.

The demand in the millfeed market is sufficiently active to create a tone of firmness. There is no change in prices, as compared with last week.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.30; standard patent, $5.60@5.80; first clear, $4.75@5; second clear, $3.25@3.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.50@5.70; straight, $5.40@5.60; clear, $4.50@4.70.

Soft Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.70@5.80; straight, $5.60@5.70; clear, $4.80@4.90.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $5.75@5.85; straight, $5.35@5.45; clear, $4.10@4.50; No. 1 semolina, $5.95@6; No. 2 semolina, $5.85@5.95.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20@20.50; middlings, $21@21.50; red dog, $28@28.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.10@5 30; dark, $4.35@4.70.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Receipts of wheat at Chicago for the week were 1,631,000 bus. and shipments were 1,824,000 bus.; corn receipts, $1,299,000 bus. and shipments 1,044,000 bus.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., May 1, 1916.

The flour market continues dull and millers say it has lately been quieter than for a long time. There is no disposition among buyers to purchase stocks ahead. Prices are holding about the same as last week.

Jobbers and retailers are not carrying any heavy stocks. Local warehouses have practically no flour on hand, but will begin to have better supplies from now on, with the opening up of the lake navigation season, which started last week. Railroads are making a little better deliveries, but are still behind in this respect.

Bran and middlings are $1 lower than a week ago and very little trade is reported. A slow movement by rail is the rule, as for some weeks past, and considerable congestion has occurred in this city.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.50@6.75; clear, $5.50@5.75; low grade, $4.50.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (wood)——Patent, $6.25@6.50; pastry, $5.75@6; low grade, $4.25.

Kansas Flour (cotton)—$6@6.25; straight, $5.65@5.90; clear, $5.30@5.55.

Rye Flour (wood)—No. 1, $6@6.25.

Millfeed (sacked)—Spring bran, $22; standard middlings, $23; red dog flour, $28; gluten feed, $27.75; oil meal, $28.50.

BUFFALO NOTES.

The Great Lakes Tranit Corporation expects to give out a detailed flour tariff inside of a week.

Stanley Woods, of the Woods & Sprague milling firm, Albion, N. Y., was a visitor in Buffalo last week.

The first wheat cargoes of the present lake season arrived April 26, two vessels arriving from Fort William.

The Lehigh Valley Transportation Co.'s steamer Tuscarora was the first vessel to arrive in Buffalo with flour this season. She came from Chicago.

Joseph Jones, a flour and feed dealer at LaSalle, N. Y., for about 15 years, died at his home in North Tonawanda on April 22, leaving a widow. He was 74 years old.

The Washburn Crosby mills at Buffalo will be enlarged and will have about 3,000 bbls. additional daily capacity, giving a total of 18,000 bbls. Work will be started within a short time.

The executive committee of the New York State Millers' Association held a meeting here last week. The principal business transacted was the reappointment of Fred E. Pond as secretary.

George P. Urban, of the George Urban Milling Co., Buffalo, is being talked about as a Republican candidate for Congress this fall. He is one of the delegates to the national convention at Chicago.

Visitors to the Corn Exchange during the past week included: G. J. Diamond, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Oscar M. Gibson, Baltimore; E. W. Elmore, Oneonta; R. R. Lee, Erie, Pa.; E. J. Scott and A. R. Cowen, Syracuse; Clyde W. Miller, Watertown; E. E. Reiat, Golden; Ben Gerks, Rochester; B. K. Smith, San Francisco; Charles Kreidler, Arkport.

At the annual meeting of the Buffalo Corn Exchange the following directors were elected for a term of three years: F. A. McLellan, of the H-O Co.; F. F. Henry, of the Washburn-Crosby Co., and H. T. Burns, of the Burns Grain Co. The directors organized and elected officers as follows: F. A. McLellan, president; D. M. Irwin, vice-president; W. J. Heinold, treasurer; Fred E. Pond, secretary.

Frank Mauran has made application for membership on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., May 1, 1916.

Demand for soft winter wheat flour at the Nashville mills was moderate last week, but showed some improvement over the preceding week. Quotations were 10c to 15c lower, but had a steady tone the latter part of the week. The change was more a readjustment to meet declines in wheat the preceding week than a decline, as wheat ruled generally strong last week. The mills reports fairly satisfactory shipping directions, and some new business, though buyers are booking only to meet their demands and no great degree of confidence has been established in values. Business is largely of a routine character, to meet current demands, mostly in less than carlots, but occasionally larger shipments. There are some millers who are inclined to advise making reasonable purchases at the present level, believing that the outlook for the new crop of wheat is such as to justify expectations that a higher mark may be reached later. There is improvement in the railroad situation and cars are to be had by mills for moving business with a fair degree of promptness.

Commission men report no change in the price of Minnesota and Kansas City flour. Bakers and others are following a hand-to-mouth policy, with scattering orders being received from time to time. The larger buyers seem to have their wants covered for the next month or two, and some of them longer.

Wheat ruled about steady in this market last week, with No. 2 red quoted $1.22 to $1.23. Weather conditions were very satisfactory for the new wheat crop in Tennessee last week, and reports from Maury and Williamson, two of the largest wheat counties, indicate that there will be a good crop.

Millfeed has continued in fair demand, with sales not quite as large as for previous weeks. Output is light and prices continue to rule firm.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patent, $6; standard patent, $5.80; half patent, $5.70; low grade, $5@5.25; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Wheat Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patent, $5.30@5.60.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patent, $5.90@6.20.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Wheat bran, $28@30; mixed feed, $25@26; standard middlings, $24@25.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 116 cars. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 248,500 bus.; corn, 170,500 bus.; oats, 358,000 bus. Stocks showed considerable decrease last week.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at end of week were 34,300 bbls., compared with 37,000 bbls. at end of preceding week. Mills have been curtailing output, and stocks have been gradually declining.

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Nashville Grain Exchange last week John C. Bennett, of John C. Bennett & Co., grain dealers, was re-elected secretary. Mr. Bennett has been actively identified with the exchange for a number of years.

Among the Chicago visitors this week were the following: R. W. Hoffman, of the Hoffman Mills, Enterprise, Kan.; Edward Brand, head miller of the Farmers' Milling & Elevator Co., Palmyra, Wis.; Henry Burg, of the Annan-Burg Grain & Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo., and Mr. Fogarty, of the Bast-Fogarty Milling Co., Des Moines, Ia.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1916.

Last week was a poor week for orders in the flour line. Prices advanced. There was poor retail and jobbing demand. The labor trouble in Pennsylvania exerts an unsatisfactory influence on the market. Even bakers claim a small output, besides suffering losses on account of increased cost on raw material, exclusive of flour. About 150,000 union men are striking in and around Pittsburg, but the flour mills are of the few industries not unionized there.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$5.90@6.25; straight, $5.75@5.90; clear, $5.35@5.75; low grade, in sacks, $3.25@3.40.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.60@5.80; straight, $5.10@5.50; clear, $4.85@5.10; extra, $4.30@4.60.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.75@6; straight, $5.30@5.75; clear, $5.05@5.20.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.10@5.40; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.05@5.50.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Red dog, $30.50@31.50; flour middlings, $24.25@24.75; middlings, $23.50@23.75; bran, $23.50@23.75; Kansas middlings, $28.75@29.50; bran, $24.25@25.75; winter middlings, bulk, $27.75@28.25; bran, $25.75@26.25.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

B. F. Shannon & Co., Butler, Pa., has sold out to Messrs. Thompson & Glenn.

Hunter & Johnson, Dubois, Pa., have incorporated a flour mill company.

Harrisburg reports wheat and rye crops of Pennsylvania as being 97 per cent of the average. Some fields are being plowed up.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., May 1, 1916.

Market conditions in flour last week were unsettled, with the trade of a decidedly bearish turn of mind and indisposed to buy. Stocks were low, and, strange to say, in the fact of an advancing market—for prices went up 10c to 15c per bbl.—purchasing was held to the minimum. This is unusual in New Orleans, where buying demand generally follows an upward turn, but dealers attributed it to the uncertainties of national policy and the lack of bottoms for export tonnage. This latter condition keeps new stocks from moving, as second-hand flours bought on European export contract and shut out are constantly being offered at prices 20c to 35c under mill offerings. Cuba, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica were all in the market, and some good export contracts were closed for Kansas and Oklahoma to Hispano-America.

Southwestern flour continued to undersell all other grades, though mill prices were advanced fully 15c per bbl. on best-known stencils. Bakers' and high patents could be bought from $5.20 to $5.50 per bbl., in 98-lb. cotton. Prices closed at $5.35 to $5.45.

Minnesota flour was irregular in quotation, ranging from $5.75 to $6.15 for the higher grades of patent. The Northwest was practically out of the market, except for advertised family flour.

Soft wheat flour had a better sale in family brands to the domestic trade last week. Illinois and Missouri high patents were up to $6.25 to $6.40 per bbl., in cotton, with other grades in proportion. A good business in extra fancy was done at $5.80 to $5.90.

Millfeeds were up three to five cents per 100 lbs. and enjoyed a good demand. Bran was $1.15 to $1.17 and shorts $1.25 to $1.30.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., May 1, 1916.

The flour market shows a little better feeling than last week, and mills report a better inquiry and more sales. Large sales have been reported to Eastern markets and to the Southeast. Local trade is also beginning to pick up some and mills report quite an increased business in this section, especially in mixed cars. Mills in the Southern half of the state average about 18 hours, but do not have any large bookings on hand, only from a week to ten days ahead. Best Kansas patents bring around $5.80, basis Kansas City rate points.

The cash wheat situation is following the future market. Sales in Wichita the past week averaged around $1.13 for No. 3 wheat. Receipts continue good, there being 256 cars in Wichita this week against 248 a year ago. Country dealers report farmers continue to haul in wheat and they are paying in the neighborhod of $1 to $1.03. Minneapolis and Chicago have been in the market here the past week and a number of cars have been sold.

The feed situation is very strong, mills report they are able to dispose of all their feed in mixed cars at good prices. Bran is bringing around $1.05. Shorts are also in good demand and mills are barely able to supply the demand and sales are reported from $1.25 to $1.40 according to quality.

From all reports growing crop improves. Growing wheat is in excellent condition, and the report for the month of April will undoubtedly show a marked improvement. We hear of occasional reports of green bugs and Hessian fly doing some damage, but when traced down we can find nothing doing. While wheat is a little backward yet the warm weather the past few days is bringing it out. There is plenty of moisture in the ground and harvest is only seven to eight weeks off.

WICHITA NOTES.

L. R. Hurd, of the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan., is on a business trip to Kansas City and other points and will be gone for several days.

J. W. Krehbiel, president of the Moundridge Milling Co., Moundridge, Kan., paid Wichita a visit last week. He reports a slight improvement in flour demand.

The Oklahoma Millers' Association will hold its annual meeting in connection with the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' convention at Oklahoma City, May 23 and 24.

E. Anderson, manager of the Alva Roller Mills Co., Alva, Ok., of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., has resigned. So far the Kansas Flour Mills Co. has not appointed a successor.

H. Dittmer, manager of the Canadian Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Ok., is spending the week touring Oklahoma in an automobile examining the growing wheat and visiting some of the trade.

The Stevens Scott Grain Co., Wichita, has purchased elevators at Henley, Utica, Ranson, Frederick, Noble, Geneawo, Crawford and Pendennis, all Missouri Pacific stations north and west of Wichita.

George Merillatt, manager of the Moses Bros. Mills at Great Bend, was in Wichita, Saturday. He says construction work on the new plant is progressing rapidly. The plant will be in operation by July 15 or August 1.

J. H. Shearhod, who has been connected with J. R. Harold in the grain business, has purchased the membership of N. H. Kieth and will open up a grain office July 1 in the office of the Kieth Grain Co., room 404a, Sedgwick building.

J. B. Hupp, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan., has been visiting some of the plants of the company. He just returned from a visit to the Pratt mill. Mr. Hupp says growing wheat is in good condition around Pratt.

C. B. Warkentin of the Newton Mill & Elevator Co., Newton, Kan., and J. H. McNair of the Halstead Milling & Elevator Co., Halstead, Kan., were in Wichita last week. They report growing wheat to be in excellent condition in their immediate vicinty.

George H. Hunter, president of the Hunter Milling Co., also mayor of Wellington, Kan., will open up a grain office in Wichita next week. He has held a membership in the Wichita Board of Trade for a number of years, and with the completion of the plans for the new million bushel elevator in Wichita, Mr. Hunter believes that it will be to the interest of the mill to open an office in Wichita. Mr. Hunter will have charge of the Wichita office which will be located at Room 424 Sedgwick building.

The Pittsburg Grain and Hay Exchange filed a complaint against demurrage charges assessed at Pittsburg by all the railroads entering there, on the grounds that the charges are excessive.

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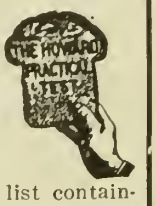

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Exclusive patent plates for cracking corn chop.
Additional plates furnished for corn meal and fine grinding.
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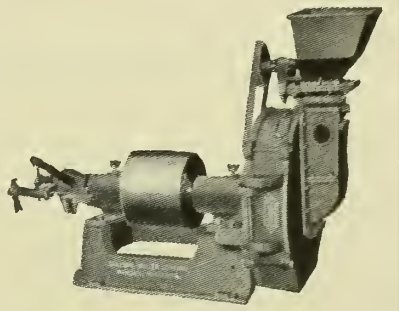
Installation and maintenance expense small. Thirty days' free trial, of course. Results guaranteed.



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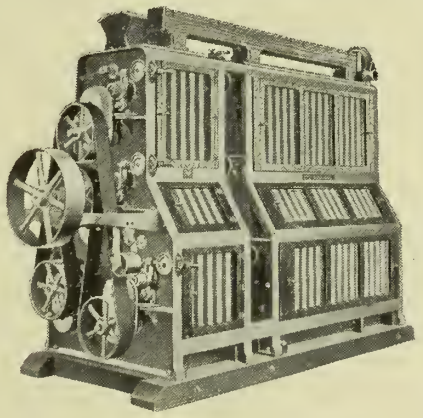

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We are exhibiting a full line of "Midget" Marvels in operation at the Operative Millers' Convention, held in Coliseum, St. Louis, Mo., week of May 29. Come and see us and compare our machinery to the best.

Anglo-American Mill Co., Inc.
410-420 Trust Bldg., Owensboro, Ky.

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 1, 1916.

As expected at this season, trade in corn products improved last week. Sales of all goods were of larger volume than in other weeks of this year, but business was still under some of the handicaps which have checked corn millers of Missouri River points for months. Prices ruled strong to higher.

Louisiana and Arkansas were the principal buyers of meal. While scattered sales were made to other parts of the South, it was asserted that the availability of native corn in Tennessee was checking the demand from the Southeast. Tennessee is naturally able to undersell Missouri River millers on their native corn products. However as has been the case for some weeks now, freight rate conditions make possible scattered business with the Southeast in the face of this competition. The strong undertone of the corn market apparently gave some impetus to buyers in the cotton states.

Cream meal, in 24-lb. sacks, rose to $3.30 to $3.40 per bbl. Standard meal sold principally at $3.10 to $3.20. Pearl grits were 10c higher than cream meal.

Only moderate sales of chop were made, this applying to local as well as Southern trade territory. Prices were higher, No. 2 mixed closing at $1.38 to $1.40 per 100 lbs.

Receipts of corn on the Kansas City market for the week were 516 cars, compared with 509 the preceding week and 440 a year ago. Two years ago receipts were 226 cars. Cash demand in the South was slow. The market rose ½c to 1c a bu. Kansas City elevator stocks decreased 317,834 bus. to 5,545,196 bus. Stocks a year ago were 1,683,278 bus. No. 2 mixed and No. 2 white corn were each worth 71@71½c here Saturday; No. 2 yellow, 72@72½c.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.30@3.40 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.40@3.50 per bbl.; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.38@1.40 per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1.05 per 100 lbs.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 1, 1916.

Hominy continues to lead the demand for corn products, and quite a fair business is being done, with prices stronger than last week. Other products hold steady in price. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $28 50 per ton; corn feed meal, $32; cracked corn, $33; granulated corn meal, $1.95 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $2.

Nashville, Tenn., May 1, 1916.

Corn and products ruled very steady last week. Active demand is reported by shippers for corn in the Southeast, a good deal of red rob corn being purchased by mills, and supplies have been limited. Corn is quoted 77c to 80c, and bolted corn meal at $1.80 to $1.90 per 96 lb. bag. Fair demand is noted for meal.

New Orleans, La., May 1, 1916.

Corn and corn goods went soaring last week, with the Western kiln-dried corn up 5c to 7c per bu., and corn goods up from 20c to 30c per bbl. This was a local condition due to strong demand from Cuba, Mexico and the West Indies, as far as the prices for corn goods were concerned, and may or may not have prevailed in other sections. Dealers were complaining of lack of bottoms to Cuba and other Latin-American ports, and said they could have doubled their business in a week if they could have gotten the tonnage. Such orders for corn meal, grits and bulk corn were never before received by local exporters. Sales were made on corn meal at $3.75 to $3.80 per bbl., in cotton. Local corn goods trade was fair, but dealers were confining most of their attention to export business.

Ruling quotations, basis, bbl., half and quarter bbl., cotton, in carloads, f. o. b. New Orleans, were: Cream meal, $3.65@3.70 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.45@3.55; corn flour, $3.60@3.70; grits, $3.70@3.75; hominy, $3.90@4; unbolted meal, $30@31 per ton; chops, $1.60@1.65 per 100 lbs.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1916.

There is no change in corn products quotations for the week just closed. The prevailing domestic demand is of but average proportions. However, fairly liberal sales of export business were perfected. Primary receipts were moderate. Sentiment favors a good demand during the summer and fall.

Hominy feed, white, is quoted at $25.75@27; white corn meal, $1.80 in 100-lb. sacks; yellow corn meal, $1.75 in 100-lb. sacks; gluten feed, $26; gluten meal, $25@26; corn oil meal cake, $27.

Reversing an Assignment Case.

The decision of the arbitration board of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association has just been reversed by the Tri-State Board of Appeals in the case of the Ellsworth Mill & Elevator Co., Ellsworth, Kan., vs. J. W. Smellie, of Salt Lake City, Utah. The original records indicate that the Ellsworth mill sold three cars of flour to the Social Baking Co., of Salt Lake City. The first car of flour was ordered out, but the draft was not taken up for some time, but finally was paid. Later the baking company made an assignment to J. W. Smellie, but the mill refused to be a party to the assignment. Mr. Smellie asked for estimated loss of $534.27. The Kansas Grain Dealers' Association arbitrators awarded the judgment to Mr. Smellie, but the Tri-State Board of Appeals reversed this judgment and ordered Mr. Smellie to pay all costs of arbitration.

Milling Short Course in Kansas.

The fourth annual short course in wheat and flour testing will be offered by the Department of Milling Industry of the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, May 15 to 27, inclusive.

The course will be of special interest to wheat buyers, millers, bakers and flour salesmen. The work will consist of a course of lectures, with discussions and laboratory practice. Instructions will be given in methods for determining absorption, gluten (wet and dry), total protein, gliadin, moisture, ash and acidity. Those in attendance will be given opportunity for as much laboratory practice as time will permit. Previous training in chemistry is desired but is not required.

A laboratory fee of $3.50 to cover breakage will be charged.

It is desired that all those planning to attend will notify the department as long before the course begins as possible, in order that proper arrangements can be made. It is also desired that each mill representative supply a 10 lb. sample of his flour for laboratory tests; also one quart of the blend of wheat from which the flour is made.

Additional information will be furnished upon request.

Next Government Report May 8.

The next report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the national Department of Agriculture will be issued on Monday, May 8, at 2:15 p. m., Eastern time. The report will estimate acreage of winter wheat remaining for harvest, the condition of winter wheat, rye and meadows on May 1 and the probable spring wheat acreage.

The Pueblo Milling & Elevator Co., of Pueblo, Colo., was incorporated. The incorporators are C. K. Mullen, H. E. Johnston and E. M. Ryan. The new company will manufacture flour, meal and feed and will deal in grains and feed. Stock is $100,000.

Henderson Roller Mills Co., Monroe, N. C.: "We are running mill 11 hours; flour business is fair. Very little for deferred shipment."

Everything You Need

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This process makes whiter flour in color, purer flour in separation, without any artificial bleaching, and takes less wheat to manufacture a barrel of flour.

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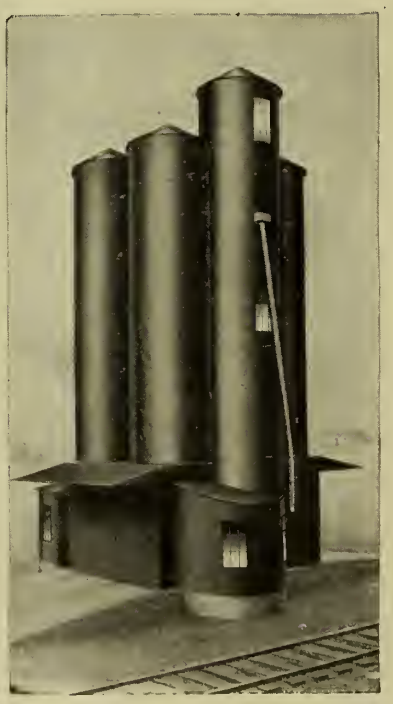

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Can be taken apart and removed to another station if desired.

Write for booklet.

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Flour and Feed

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Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
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Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., May 1, 1916.

Flour trade in Omaha is slightly improved over week preceding last, both for local and interior mills. The improvement, however, is not sufficient to justify the belief that dealers are stocking up, nor has it caused millers to run extra time. Quotations are unchanged and range from $5.40 to $5.60 in Omaha to $5.80 and $6.40 interior.

Millfeed is lower and the volume of business small. Bran is in slight demand and jobbers' quotations range around $19.00. Demand for shorts was somewhat improved, and supplies coming into market are considerably light. Quotations range from $21 to $22. Interior mills are asking $19.60 to $20 for bran and from $23 to $25 for shorts, and because of shorttime running no difficulty is experienced in disposing of output at mill door.

The Omaha wheat market closed at $1.04 to $1.06, notwithstanding the unsteady fluctuations during the week. No. 2 is scarce. Receipts are light.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—Patent, $5.40@5.60; straight, $5.20@5.40. State mills—Patent, $5.60@6.40.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Bran $18@19; shorts, $21@22. Interior mills—Bran, $19@20; shorts, $23@25.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Work on the new mill of D. M. Deans at Valparaiso, Neb., is being rushed.

The Acme Mills at Friend, Neb., has added several new machines to its equipment and done considerable remodeling in its plant.

Crop reports throughout Nebraska are excellent, with a very few exceptions. The percentage ranges from 95 per cent in the Southwestern part of the state to 100 in the Southeast. The weather for growing wheat is ideal, although for general farming the farmers would like a little more sunshine. Corn has not yet been planted. Prospects are that Nebraska will raise a record crop this year. Estimates indicate a minimum of 60,000,000 bu. for the state.

The case of the Larabee Flour Mills Co. vs. the Missouri Pacific has again reached the United States Supreme Court, this time on a motion to dismiss made by the railroad company. Originally the amount involved was small, less than $500. The costs have grown into many thousands, and now the attorneys' fees alone depending upon the decision amount to over $12,000.

There is a movement on foot at Two Buttes, Colo., to build a flour mill.

COLLECTIONS

We collect all your slow accounts. No collection, no fee. Refer to any mill in the state of Nebraska—any jobber in the city of Omaha. Write us for our special 2% collection plan.

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Woodmen of the World Building,
OMAHA, NEB.

BURRELL

Engineering and Construction Company

1102 Webster Building

CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Alabama

Selma Ala., May 1, 1916.

Jobbers' stocks and flour bookings having run short, some flour has been bought the past week, but only to supply wants for immediate and 30 day needs. Mills seem to be willing to make concessions in price for prompt shipments.

Practically no Western flour is being bought on this market, buyers preferring flour from Illinois, Indiana and Tennessee; an occasional car of Nebraska and Oklahoma patent is being bought for bakers use, however.

Selma jobbers have not taken hold of Washington and California flour, claiming that the difference in price does not justify the disturbing of established brands, especially as the Pacific Coast mills will probably not be able to compete long. Montgomery, Ala., though is said to be buying the Washington flour in right large quantities.

Farmers in the Selma territory report the oat crop as being in a very unsatisfactory condition due to the cold, dry windy weather the past days. It is thought that the oat crop will be almost a failure in Central Alabama unless warm, rainy weather comes during the next few days. This will probably cause a better demand for feedstuffs in this territory in the near future.

This city continues to get a large proportion of its heavy commodities by Alabama river steamers, buyers are demanding nearly all shipments to move via Mobile and steamer to Selma because of lower freight rates by that route.

Selma Market Prices.

The following prices obtain here today, viz:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour from Illinois, Indiana and Tennessee: Superlative patent, 196 lbs., wood basis, $6.70 to $6.80; premium patent, $6.10 to $6.25; standard patent, $5.75 to $5.85; half patent, $5.50 to $5.60.

Hard Wheat Flour from Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, 98-lb. cotton basis, fancy patent, $5.75 to $5.90; best bakers' patent, $5.70 to $5.85; standard patent, $5.60.

Corn Products—Stand bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.63 to $1.67; pearl bolted meal, 96 lb. sacks, $1.70; pearl grits, 96 lb. sacks, $1.80.

Millfeed—100-lb sacks, pure wheat shorts, $26.50 from St. Louis; pure wheat bran, $26.

A special meeting of the membership committee of the Chicago Board of Trade was held to consider the application of Herbert T. Robson, a member of the Liverpool firm of Ross T. Smythe & Co. and the buyer for the allies. The application was ratified and later a special meeting of the directors elected Mr. Robson to membership on the Board of Trade. Mr. Robson is now a member of the Chicago exchange, also the grain exchanges at New York, Winnipeg, Buenos Aires, Rosario, Liverpool and London.

The Sundance Flouring Mill, Sundance, Wyo., is again open for business, after being thoroughly renovated and adding new machinery. Sundance has one of the new inland mills in the state of Wyoming.

5000 Millers at St. Louis

The F. O. M. A. Convention at St. Louis from May 29 to June 3, will be well attended. Eastern millers should use the WABASH from Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo and Chicago, and Western millers should take the WABASH at Kansas City or Omaha. For full particulars ask any Wabash Agent or write to

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built good and strong and with tremendous capacity for grinding everything that comes along, extremely fine or coarse. It will reduce any kind of whole grain, screenings, bran, hulls, alfalfa hay, coal, charcoal, etc., etc., etc.

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to grind any and everything that comes its way.

Let us know your wants and we will send you sample ground into a powdered mass or as coarse as you please.

We have built over 100 Alfalfa and Feed Mixing Plants

We build and equip all kinds of feed milling plants, and can supply anything required in the feed grinding business, or for the grinding of any by-products.

Send for long list of millers who are using the machine.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas Cty, Mo., May 1, 1916.

While the alfalfa meal and mixed feed market developed no decided improvement in the last week, changes in the trade were favorahle to millers and distrihutors. The total volume of sales was not heavy with any jobhers or millers, but there was a larger business than in the preceding week. Prices were generally unchanged, hut a firm tone prevailed on meal.

The Southeast continued the hest meal buyer from this territory. For weeks now that section has been the most liberal purchaser, and this continued to he true of the market the last few days. There was, however, a hetter interest in meal in the East and in the Central States. The East in particular sent more inquiries, hut actual sales in that direction were not liheral. There are now, however, liberal shipments of meal on the way to huyers on the Atlantic Coast.

One of the most notable developments was the increased inquiry for new crop meal. The Southeast and East made inquiries on this market but most of the letters received indicated merely a desire for information as to supply and price prospects. Millers continued to show little inclination to quote prices. Among the millers quoting various grades, the following prices were the rule for June delivery: Choice, $20 a ton in new sacks; No. 1, 17 a ton; No. 2, $14 a ton. These prices are only tentative, as no definite quotations on new crop deliveries, which are not expected before June 1, are available as yet. New meal is expected to be on the market earlier than last year, especially in Oklahoma, which suffered severely in 1915 from frost prior to the first cutting of alfalfa.

Mills made fair offerings to this market. There was evidence in the advices from milling points of difficulty in ohtaining supplies of old hay. One of the reasons for this is the fact that farmers are occupied with spring work; another is the lack of holdings of good alfalfa. Receipts of meal were practically the same as in the preceding week, if not a little larger.

Mixed feed manufacturers reported business on the same scale as in the last few weeks. Those who are ahle to work about half-time are making the most favorable reports heard here on alfalfa mixed feeds. Continued difficulty was reported in obtaining supplies of molasses, which is the big damper confronting the trade. Prices were steady.

Receipts of alfalfa hay on the Kansas City market were 116 cars, compared with 127 the preceding week and 213 a year ago. Prices held steady on the basis of the preceding week's quotations, with the bctter grades again scarce and strong and the lower qualities slow.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $18@20; No. 1, $16.50@18; No. 2, $13 50@14.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $22.50@25; standard, $21.50@23.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.50@28.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $17@18.50; No. 1, $15@16 50; standard, $10.50@14.50; No. 2, $7@10; No. 3, $5@6.50.

New Orleans, La., May 1, 1916.

A new factor entered into the alfalfa hay and meal business last week, when a rate of 50c per 100 lhs. on alfalfa hay from California and Western Arizona points was made effectlve and high-grade shipments began to move. This gave relief to the buyers from the under-grade Oklahoma alfalfa meals and hays which have been flooding the markets on consignment, hut the demand was not sufficient to exhaust the inferior stocks. Consequently, husiness was at a standstill. Relief is in sight, it is thought, as the inferior stuff at $14 and $15 a ton is being rapidly ahsorbed and the hright new California hay and meal will find its market at $21 to $22 a ton. Prices are expected to seek a normal in a fortnight, for there is more feeding than usual all through South Louisiana and the cheap stuff will he bought up for fattening hogs and cull steers. Blackstrap continued to fly toward the upper areas and mixed stock feeds with molasses are almost off the market.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1916.

There is no change in alfalfa meal and mixed feed quotations, as compared with those of the previous week. There was a light to fair volume of husiness perfected in the alfalfa meal trade. The demand is more or less limited, and it is the general opinion that an increased demand will he followed by higher quotations.

Considering present conditions controlling the mixed feed market, the volume of business consummated may he considered in good volume. Choice meal is quoted at $18.60@20.25; No. 1, $16.75@18; No. 2, $13.50@15; No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed, $23@24.50; No. 2, $22@23; grain molasses feed, $27.50@28.50; alfalfa grain feed, dry, $27@28.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 1, 1916.

The alfalfa feed market is weaker and dealers report the demand as slow, although offerings are not at all heavy in this market. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $21.75, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25.25 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $28.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

George Ulmer, Jr., Maryville, Mo., is planning to huild an alfalfa mill in Hopkins, Mo., to manufacture alfalfa molasses feed.

New crop alfalfa hay is already being marketed in California in large volume. As yet that state has not shipped any new crop meal.

The Oklahoma Alfalfa Products Co., Hobart, Ok., has heen incorporated with capital stock of $7,500. R. M. Simmons and others are interested. A new alfalfa mill and mixed feed plant will he erected.

The Oklahoma Alfalfa Milling Co., Shawnee, Ok., has been organized to huild an alfalfa mill of 100 tons daily capacity. Work will start on the building within 30 days.

The Kansas Alfalfa Products Co., Newton, Kan., is making some changes in its mill. The mill will be operated just enough to furnish the demands of cattle feeders in the vicinity, instead of shipping its product to other markets.

GENERAL NOTES.

The O. T. Wilson Co., of Arcade, N. Y., is completing a flour mill.

The Inter-Mountain Milling Co., Townsend, Mont., has just installed a new Wolf-Dawson wheat washer.

C. A. Nancolas purchased the interest of his partner, S. A. Houliston, in the Hawarden Flouring Mill, at Hawarden, Ia.

Carrington, N. D., will soon have a flour mill, S. F. Bateman, formerly of Park River, having decided to huild a $15,000 plant.

The Gallatin Flouring Mills, Gallatin, Mo., owned and operated by W. Cline, hurned, entailing a loss of from $12,000 to $15,000.

The Washburn-Crosby Co. has chartered a steamer to operate out of Duluth-Superior for Buffalo, with wheat, as soon as navigation opens.

The Illinois state report shows winter wheat condition of 63, with 40 per cent winter killed.

Frank E. Thompson, a grain and feed dealer of Carlisle, Pa, died last week. He was 67 years old.

L. E. Slick & Co., Bloomington, Ill., have contracted for the construction of concrete storage tanks with a capacity of 40,000 bus.

The Samuel Hastings Co., Cairo, Ill., whose plant was recently destroyed by fire, are completing their plans for the construction of a new modern plant on the old site.

Fire destroyed the grain elevator of the C. A. Gamhrill Manufacturing Co., at Ellicott City, near Baltimore, Md., last week, with 15,000 bus. of wheat, causing a loss of $200,000. Cause unknown.

W. A. Gardner, who has been doing business in Chicago for many years as W. A. Gardner & Co., has become associated with King, Farnum & Co., Chicago. Mr. Gardner was formerly of St. Louis.

Chapin & Co., Chicago, announce that they will move their offices to 327 South La Salle street, in the Webster building, and ask that all communications on and after that date be sent to P. O. Box 815, Chicago.

G. A. Fredericks, who has for some time becn connected with G. E. Bursley & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., will represent the Southwestern Milling Co. in Illinois and Indiana, through its Chicago office.

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THE I-X-L STEEL OVERSHOOT WATER WHEEL will develop one-third more power than any small turbine using the same amount of water.

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Hanover, Penna.

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If You Want Meal--We Have It

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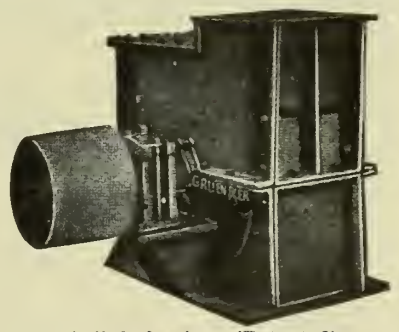

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All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.

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WANTED—High-class man is open for position as a mill manager, or would accept place as sales manager. Command Southern and Eastern trade and will guarantee results. Prefer to work on a minimum salary, with a percentage of the net results. Address Box 337, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Situation as manager with good mill desiring to place its output to better advantage. Am thoroughly competent; have past record to show my ability, both as buying and merchandising grain and mill products. Will consider either salary or salary and share of profits. Box 340, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller with some reliable company. I am 39 years old and single, and have had 18 years' experience with both spring and winter wheat in mills of 100 to 200 bbls. capacity. Speak German. State wages to save time. Address Box 338, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, Kent, Ohio.

WANTED—Position as miller in mill from 100 to 500 bbls.; 18 years' experience in hard and soft wheat, also modern milling system. Can furnish reference as to my ability and character and could come at once. Address Box 445, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position in Middle West by a competent up-to-date miller of 30 years' experience in the milling business with various systems. Will operate mill for a high-grade and close clean-up. References. Address Box 94, Fullerton, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller of a live, aggressive mill whose capacity and trade call for a man of more than the average ability. Fully experienced in either hard or soft winter wheat. Satisfactory references of well-known mills. Box 343, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A Nebraska head miller wishes a position in mill not less than 250-bbl. capacity. Have had 14 years' experience in hard winter and spring wheat mills. Thirty years old, married; do not use liquor or tobacco. Can give good references as to character and ability. Good reasons for changing. Will go anywhere for good position. Address Box 344, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—150-bbl. flour mill, situated in the Turkey wheat belt of Kansas; doing good business and money-maker. For particulars, address Box 333, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—I had a first-class mill of 400-bbl. capacity until destroyed by cyclone last fall. Would like to sell the site and the machinery, most of which is in good shape. Address G. H. Hulme, Box 34, Great Bend, Kan.

FOR SALE—Whole or half interest in one of the best and most modern flour mills in the Turkey wheat belt of Kansas, with a general grain and feed business in connection, or would take in additional capital and give a share of the profits. J. L. Saunders & Sons Milling Co., Aulne, Kan.

FOR SALE—Flour and feed mill of 30-bbl. capacity, rye or buckwheat; three run stones, two for flour and one for feed. Never-failing stream, 12-ft. head, good log dam. On the Central New England Railway; freight depot on mill property. Property contains three acres of ground, very good house, mill building, barn, coal shed, wagon scales, etc., all in excellent condition. Water power can be improved to 250 h. p. Henry Buerman, Gallatinville, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—To travel and represent some first-class reliable milling concern putting out a full line of flour and feed, in North Arkansas, especially on the M. & N. A. and White River Road (Iront Mt.). Am mill manager and salesman of 12 years' experience. State full particulars in first letter. I mean business. References first-class. W. T. Hodson, Everton, Ark.

WANTED—Active man with money to invest in established flour mill. Concern now going, but needs additional capital to properly operate. Located on Missouri River; draws wheat supplies from all Southwest and Nebraska; capacity 650 bbls. flour, 600 bbls. corn meal. Do not answer unless sincerely interested. Address Box 446, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS.

Four thousand secondhand cotton grain bags holding 2½ bus. wheat, price 11 cents each, f. o. b. St. Louis. Will sell from 100 bags up. Write Foell & Co., 123 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Secondhand Corliss engines and 100 to 150 h. p. boilers. Landreth Machinery Co., Joplin, Mo.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has good mill or elevator for sale. Send description and price. R. G. List, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wheat Prices Advance 1 to 5c a Bus.

On the Kansas City market last week prices of hard wheat rose 2c to 5c a bus., while soft wheat advanced 1c to 3c. There was scattered demand for milling wheat, including further buying by the Central states. The export demand was limited.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City last week wre 759 cars, compared with 771 the preceding week, 817 a year ago and 177 two years ago. The arrivals at St. Louis were 513 cars, against 634 the preceding week and 244 a year ago.

Elevator stocks of wheat in Kansas City decreased only 26,588 bus. last week. The total wheat stocks there now are 5,437,270 bus., compared with holdings of 953,051 bus. a year ago.

Quotations on cash wheat in Kansas City Saturday, a week ago and a year ago, respectively, were as follow: No. 2 hard, $1.09@1.16, $1.07@1.12 and $1.56½@1.58; No. 3 hard, $1.07@1.14, $1.05@1.09 and $1.56@1.58; No. 4 hard, 96c@$1.06, 93c@$1.04 and $1.55@1.56; No. 2 soft, $1.14@1.17, $1.12@1.15 and $1.56@1.56½; No. 3 soft, $1.06@1.16, $1.05@1.13 and $1.54½@1.55½; No. 4 soft, 95c@$1.05, 93c@$1.02 and $1.53@1.54.

George H. Phillips, known generally as "Corn King Phillips," died very suddenly at his home in Chicago on Monday, April 17. Mr. Phillips was only 47 years old, and will be missed on 'Change, as he had a host of friends.

The Stokes mill, at Watertown, S. D., has been bought by a new company and will be reopened.

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Milling and Grain News

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Volume Twenty-seven | TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1916. | Number Twenty-four

The Southwest Is Nervous

Hessian Fly and Green Bug Reports Come From Kansas—Weather Is Favorable.

Kansas City, Mo., May 8, 1916.

While weather in the Southwest was favorable last week, on the whole, more nervousness developed over the condition of the wheat crop than at any other time in a month. Reports of Hessian fly and green bugs in Southern Kansas and in Oklahoma were the principal adverse influences. While there was a tendency to minimize the losses from these pests, some of the most conservative interests in the trade gave the insect ravage reports more serious attention. There was a divergence of opinion as to their extent and their damage, but it is felt, as a rule, that the insects have reduced the crop promise of the opening of the present month.

Supply of moisture, with a few exceptions, is ample. Northwestern Oklahoma, Western Kansas and scattered portions of Nebraska reported the need of moisture, but really serious conditions on this account were not mentioned. Southern Kansas would also profit from moisture, it was reported. Temperatures were rather low for the season at the outset, but have been excellent for the growth of the crop the last few days. The forecast for this week is for warmth, the lack of which has been a check on the crop.

Reno and Thomas counties, in Kansas, were among those of the Southwest which noted that plants were jointing. "In some of the important wheat-growing counties of Kansas," a federal reviewer said, "the crop is considered to be almost made."

April, according to a compilation by the Topeka weather bureau, was the wettest month in Kansas since last September. The western part of the state had more moisture than during the five previous months combined. The average precipitation over the eastern third of the state was 3.07 inches, middle third 2.49 inches, western third 2.04 inches, entire state 2.59 inches.

* * *

Winter Wheat Abandonment.

Almost half a billion bus. is the winter wheat harvest forecast for this year hy the Department of Agriculture in its May crop report. This is 155,000,000 bus. less than harvested last year, when a world's record crop was gathered in the United States, hut the crop this year is growing on a much smaller acreage and the severe winter caused a heavy abandonment of the acreage planted last fall. In all, 4,236,000 acres were abandoned, leaving for harvest 33,030,000, which is 7,433,000 acres less than harvested last year.

"The heaviest abandonment occurred," the department reported, "in the important group of winter wheat states extending from Ohio through Indiana to Illinois, where it reached its maximum intensity, and through Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, ranging from 18 per cent in Ohio and Iowa to 33 per cent in Illinois. This ahandonment was due principally to late seeding on a wet and poorly prepared seed bed, followed by a winter of unusual rigor. Sleet and storms in January, followed by severe cold weather, formed an ice sheet that remained in many sections until April, killing much of the wheat growth, and a cold, dry spring over the western part of these states gave assistance to the plant in overcoming its earlier handicaps.

"The activity of the green bug during the winter in Texas, with a severe winter drouth, caused an abandonment of 33 per cent of the sown acreage in that state. In Montana and Washington conditions similar to those in the Central states caused a loss of 25 and 20 per cent, respectively. California also shows an abandonment of 20 per cent.

"Present conditions of growth are poorest in the central group of states, where winter-killing was most severe, the conditions ranging from 3 per cent below the 10-year average condition at this season in Illinois down to 10 per cent below in Iowa. In Montana and Washington the condition is 11 per cent below the 10-year average. Elsewhere abandonment is slightly greater and conditions poorer than usual, except in Nebraska and Kansas and a few other important wheat states where it is a trifle better than usual.

"The Hessian fly, reported as active in many sections last fall, is seemingly not so much in evidence, although reported from scattered localities, particularly in Central Kansas. Mention is made of the presence of the green hug in North Central Oklahoma, but the parasites of this insect are present also and it is hoped will limit the damage it might otherwise do."

Condition of the crop on May 1 was 82 4 per cent of normal, indicating a yield of 15.1 bus. per acre.

Other details of the May crop report are: Rye condition, 88.7. Spring plowing was 70.4 per cent finished. Spring planting was 56.7 per cent completed.

* * *

Considers Hessian Fly Damage.

W. H. Marshall, of the Marshall Commission Co., Kansas City, who has been receiving many reports from millers and grain dealers on wheat in the Southwest, says of present prospects: "The outlook is still for a good wheat crop in the Southwest, but Missouri's yield will be very deficient. The condition of 62.8 per cent, reported for Missouri by the State Board of Agriculture, represents the average of the crop standing. This, it should be remembered, is only about 60 per cent of the acreage planted. I will be surprised if Kansas harvests 100,000,000 bus. of wheat. The development of insects, including Hessian tly and green bugs, since May 1 forecasts a loss of 15 per cent from the prospect of that date. The May federal report says this prospect was for 110,000,000 bus., so I think 100,000,000 bus., according to present conditions, will be a high yield for Kansas this year."

Illinois Millers' Annual Meet.

The next annual meeting of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association will be held June 27 and 28. A special committee composed of William Baltz, W. E. Meek and J. L. Grigg has been appointed to decide on a meeting place.

A proposed innovation at the convention will be a school for salesmen and sales managers. It is proposed to have all millers bring their salesmen to the meeting and an exchange of thought on experiences of these men.

Publicity for Illinois flour will also he given consideration at the meeting. The subject of trade terms will be discussed thoroughly and new facts on the cost of manufacture will be introduced hy the secretary, who is now gathering data.

Grinders Plan for F. O. M. A.

Mill No. 2 of The Grinders was operated last Saturday evening at Lippe's Cafe, in St. Louis, by 32 Grinders, who instructed several new Grinders in methods of operating the mill. Manager Warning, of Lippe's, provided a good dinner and at the business session the following applications for employment were favorably considered and will report for work: Martin Greif, New Douglas, Ill.; Henry C. Poignee, O'Fallon, Ill.; John Zaugg, Alton, Ill.; Robert J. Elder, Trenton, Ill.; Sam Broadhead, H. P. Mueller, J. H. Cummins and C. A. Morton, St. Louis.

Plans for the F. O. M. A. convention and machinery exposition were talked over and a committee composed of W. A. Holley, Burton Neal and W. B. Burns was appointed to formulate a set of working rules for Mill No. 2, with stated times of operating the mill during the year. The plan of having a summer picnic at one of the milling points outside of St. Louis was favorably received, and this will be taken up after the convention in June. Mill No. 2 is increasing capacity and the number of employes keeps up with the larger mill, although No. 2 was started less than a year ago. Saturday night a telegram of greetings was received from Mill No. 1, at Kansas City, which was also in operation, stating that 40 Grinders were at work and would report in force for the Big Run at the St. Louis convention. Mill No. 2 responded, saying they were preparing for their reception and there would be a big grist to grind that week.

Car Demurrage Rate Is Advanced.

In an effort to remedy the car shortage evil, the Kansas Public Utilities Commission has issued an order doubling the demurrage rate on freight cars held more than 72 hours. The order is effective at once, and will remain in force until June 15, 1916, as was asked by the railroads. The old demurrage charge was $1 a day after the first 48 hours. The new order provides for $2 a day after 72 hours. Between 48 and 72 hours the demurrage will be $1.

The order was granted to stop the practice of some shippers of using cars for storage purposes. The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a similar order covering inter state shipments.

Suggest Change to 100 Lbs.

At the annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association held in Kansas City last week the convention voted in favor of recommending to the grain trade of this country that all grain transactions be on a 100-lb. basis instead of the present bu. standard. The meeting was very well attended and considerable of interest to the grain dealer was brought up. Quite a number of millers also attended the meeting.

All old officers were re-elected.

Hongkong Flour Imports Reduced.

Imports of flour by Hongkong, according to Consul General Anderson, were sharply reduced in 1915. This was owing to high prices in the United States, principal source of imports, and high ocean freight rates. Competition of flour from local mills was also a factor. Total imports in 1915 were 2,075,129 bags, making the lowest record for a number of years. In the preceding year imports were 4,195,887 bags.

Clean Wheat On the Farm

A Proposed Law to Regulate the Method of Threshing Wheat Before Selling.

Millers are troubled with dirty wheat, with wheat containing weed seeds and other admixtures and have used every effort to persuade producers to eliminate as much as possible such admixtures. However, it has been suggested by Thomas D. Taylor, of the Globe Mills, Broken Bow, Neb., that millers favor the adoption of a law compelling threshers to use screens and to make separator men pass an examination. In a letter to Milling and Grain News Mr. Taylor says:

"Would it not be feasible to try to pass a law that would compel owners of threshing outfits to use screens on their machines, also to compel the separator man to pass an examination, so as to enable him to comprehend the value of clean wheat? It is our opinion that the thresher is desirous of threshing whatever has weight and evidently avoids cleaning the wheat. The thresher charges the farmer for the weight of the dirt, which is placed in the bin with the wheat. It is hauled to town and the farmer is again compelled to be docked by the buyer for the dirt. Nevertheless the farmer had to pay for this dirt in the threshing.

"The dirt that is allowed to remain in the bin and with the wheat which passes through the sweat does not benefit the grain, and we feel that it would be to the advantage of millers and grain men in every part of the country if all grain were more carefully cleaned. In districts where threshing outfits are scarce farmers must accept the work of the thresher, and when he delivers the dirty grain he kicks because he is not paid the top price.

"A law to regulate threshers would help the producer and certainly ought to he welcomed by millers. It would be a stimulus toward raising clean wheat and would stimulate wheat production to some extent.

"We contend that the separator man should pass an examination, so that farmers would know that he was capable of threshing his grain. Under present conditions threshers work fast, getting all the weight possible, and there is no stimulus at all to eliminate weed seeds or dirt. The present qualifications of a separator man make it very easy for a novice to become one, which makes it expensive for the farmer."

Details of Oklahoma Meeting.

Secretary Frank Foltz, of the Oklahoma Millers' Association, is preparing for the annual meeting of that organization, which will be held in Oklahoma City May 23 and 24, in connection with the nineteenth annual meeting of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association. Charles F. Rock, general manager of the recently organized Millers' Exchange, will address the convention on the plans of the exchange. W. A. Hart will give an address on the Oklahoma Employers' Association. A banquet will he served millers on the evening of May 24.

Deliveries on Kafir Contracts.

The first deliveries of kafir ever made on future contracts were reported in Kansas City May 8, when 6,000 bus. were tendered on May contracts. Deliveries of wheat so far amount to 1,140,000 bus. and corn 615,000 bus.

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Feeding the Unscrupulous.

To the old saying that there are fish in every pond must now be added the statement that there seems to be a never ending supply of millers who will sell buyers that have long ago been discredited, buyers who never fail to crawl out of a contract when the market is down and who are always anxious for the miller to ship out flour when the bullish element has been having the best of price changes. It is curious, however, to find that certain buyers who have a general reputation for unscrupulousness really have little trouble at all in buying flour. Their bait is always good, true enough, but the miller should use more care before contracting several thousand dollars' worth of his goods. A little investigation of any proposed connection would be worth while.

Milling and Grain News is acquainted with the reputation of quite a number of flour buyers in Eastern and other markets which ought to be a warning to millers that any contracts made with them depend entirely on an advancing market. These buyers have seldom been known to take out flour at a loss, yet their first operations were started more than 10 years ago in some instances and they seem to have no difficulty in contracting for flour. In fact, directly the opposite is the case—they are even able to get more flour than they can handle.

No miller should sell a buyer who has a general reputation for taking advantage of every technical detail to jump a flour contract and who does not hesitate to manufacture excuses which are not at all plausible. A very good policy, and one which is followed by the most successful millers in this country, is to investigate thoroughly every new buyer before making contracts. A contract should always be more than a scrap of paper. Millers are indeed careless when they will sell a buyer any amount of flour without taking the precaution to find out first whether that buyer is financially able to handle the amount and, if financially able, whether he is morally responsible. We mean whether a buyer will take his medicine like a man should a loss face him when ordering out on an old contract.

There are too many cancellations of flour contracts on declining markets. In these times of wide fluctuations and small profits millers cannot afford to have canceled contracts on their hands. And only one precaution is necessary. Investigate every buyer before you have any dealings with him. It is usually certain that the unscrupulous buyer knows that the mill he is planning to deal with is responsible. Milling and Grain News can furnish some definite information of a confidential character concerning buyers who deserve no consideration or attention. There are many other ways, too, for determining whether to sell or not to sell a proposed connection.

Why Drop Bushel Basis?

The Kansas Grain Dealers' Association proposes to change the basis for marketing grain from the bushel to the hundredweight. In the annual meeting of that organization held in Kansas City last week a resolution to this effect was adopted, and it was also ordered that the secretary use his influence to obtain the adoption of a similar resolution by other grain dealers' organizations and also by millers. Milling and Grain News does not know the author of this resolution, but it is apparent that its adoption would mean so many changes in the marketing methods of every grain market in the United States that its value would be many times offset by the resulting confusion.

Why is there any necessity for a change from the bushel to the hundredweight? It will hardly help the grain trade of this country, for it is just as practical to buy grain by the bushel as by any other unit. The adoption of the hundredweight in this country would not conform with any regulations abroad and would not be welcomed by exporters. Whether or not there is any value at all in the proposed change, it can be readily seen that there is no basis for a change and that the milling and grain trade of the United States has not had any difficulty with the bushel basis.

It must be remembered that practically all grain grades are dependent to a large extent on the bushel as a standard for selling grain. Wheat, corn, oats and other grains are graded partly according to the weight per bushel and a change from the bushel to the hundredweight would necessitate the immediate changing of all grain grades. And there would be such a revolutionary change that the grain trade would be troubled with new standards for years.

Among the other disadvantages that the change to the hundredweight would cause is the necessity for modifying the basis for quoting future market prices. In fact, there are so many objections to such a rule that it is really questionable just what basis there was for adopting such a resolution. The only argument for it is that all railroad rates are on a 100-pound basis and that prices at country points could be figured more easily if grain were sold on this unit, too. However, this single argument for the introduction of the hundredweight as the standard for selling grain is offset by so many opposing influences that it is hoped that any propaganda to change the present standard will not be pushed. Its introduction to the American grain trade will not help the farmer and will certainly not be of any material benefit at all to the miller or to the grain dealer. The Kansas Grain Dealers' Association has originated many valuable suggestions for the grain trade, but its latest proposed innovation is misplaced in the grain trade.

Combinations for Exports.

The Federal Trade Commission has recommended to Congress that legislation be enacted legalizing export combinations of manufacturers in this country. This is a step forward in a campaign for export business that should bring results. The summary of the complete investigations by the commission, as sent to Congress, points out that other nations enjoy marked advantages in foreign trade from superior facilities and more effective organizations, and that doubt and fear as to legal restrictions prevent Americans from developing equally successful organizations for overseas business and that the foreign trade of our manufacturers and producers, particularly the smaller concerns, suffers in consequence. The report says further:

"The commission feels that it would fail of its duty if it did not urge the pressing need of such action immediately. If American business men are to make the most of the great opportunities now before them, are to build securely in foreign trade and are to avoid disaster in the shock of the stern and determined competition that will doubtless follow the war, they must at once perfect the organization demanded by the conditions of international trade."

Of course, there are other hindrances to the export trade in flour of United States millers that probably operate against its enlargement more than the trouble dealt with by the commission on all foreign business in its first suggestion to Washington. But it is hopeful to millers in this country to be convinced that there is at least one branch of the federal government which is studying some of the difficulties they are confronted with in obtaining a larger share of the flour business of the world. The first announcement of the commission indicates that its members are working on a proper and helpful basis and that manufacturers may look for support from this newest federal commission.

That millers in the United States will have a favorable opportunity for export business in the next few years is indicated by a review of apparent prospects. Germany has always been a fairly large exporter of flour. The German government has paid millers of that country a bonus on every barrel of flour exported. Germany now is hardly making enough flour for her own needs and will be a large importer after the war ends. Millers in the United States will be in the best position to fill Germany's needs and the requirements of the countries which in normal times purchased flour from Germany. While this may be only temporary, it is an opening worthy of cultivation.

All of the European countries, it is predicted, will be larger buyers of flour after the war than before, for these countries will be working on other phases of their manufacturing industries. That the United States is the logical source of supply for their needs is indicated by the fact that this country will be in better financial position and will be in better position to sell flour than any other surplus producer in the world. And the competition in South America will be considerably reduced, which will give millers an opportunity to establish their flour brands in that part of the western hemisphere.

Much has been said of the prospects of America after the war. Millers should begin to give consideration to the new conditions. Some millers have already made connections abroad to handle business which probably will not begin to materialize until after the war. To develop a larger flour business abroad means constructive work is necessary. And it is never too early to start. Patience, of course, is needed, but when returns begin to come in on investments in export business the milling industry of this country as a whole will be the benefactor. That is why it is necessary for small millers to work co-operatively on export problems. The Federal Trade Commission has recommended assistance for such cooperation, and it is hoped that Congress will act on its suggestions so that millers and other manufacturers will be able to make this country the leading exporting nation of the world. This is possible.

Shrinkage Is a Consideration.

Over-zealous officials in Montana recently entered suit against the Royal Milling Co., Great Falls, Mont., because flour sold by the mill was said to be underweight. It was testified to by officials of the state that some of the flour shipped by the mill weighed less than the prescribed 49 lbs. The milling company maintained that the flour weighed 49 lbs. when packed, and set up as defense that the loss in weight was due to natural shrinkage over which it had no control. J. W. Sherwood, manager of the mill, furnished government figures on shrinkage. Consequently, the verdict of a jury read that flour should weigh 49 lbs. or the marked weight when packed at the mill, no more, no less, and the weight afterward was not to be a consideration.

Solving a Trademark Puzzle

Attorney for the Millers' National Federation Gives His Views on the Tea Rose Decision.

E. S. Rogers, counsel for the Millers' National Federation, in an address before the organization on April 14, said:

It is a serious thing to wake up in the morning and find all your preconceived notions jolted out of existence. That was my experience when I saw the announcement of the Tea Rose decision. It is a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and we have to conform to it whether we like it or not. Now, so that we can see where it starts and where it leaves us, it is well to know exactly what the court had before it, in the way of facts, and what they decided. First, I want to go into the facts a little bit, so you can see the bearing of the case on the general trade situation. The Hanover Star Milling Co. sued a man named Metcalf to restrain him from the use of the name Tea Rose and the device of three roses as a flour brand. Metcalf was a merchant in Greenville, Ala. The Hanover Star Milling Co. had been engaged for 27 years in the manufacture of flour and the sale of it under the Tea Rose brand, and had sold it in Alabama for over 12 years, with annual sales of more than $175,000. The sale was not confined to Alabama, but extended to some extent into Georgia and Florida, and for the past 12 years the only flour in those states under the brand Tea Rose was the flour of the Hanover Star Milling Co. Tea Rose flour to the trade and to consumers in those states meant the Hanover Star flour, and nothing else; so that anyone who would go into a store and ask for Tea Rose flour would expect to get the Hanover brand.

Metcalf then began to sell flour of the Steeleville Milling Co. under the same brand, Tea Rose. The Steeleville company had used the brand for 16 years and had sold flour under it in Alabama as early as 1899. Then a third party came into the controversy, the Allen & Wheeler Co., of Troy, O. They had used the brand Tea Rose since 1872, but had used it only in a limited way and in territories north of the Ohio River. They had never extended their trade in flour under the Tea Rose brand into the Southern states at all, but were in point of time the first to make use of the brand, having started to use it in 1872. So you will at once see the situation. If, as we all assume, a trademark represents a business, the business in Tea Rose flour in the state of Alabama was the Hanover Star Milling Co.'s business, and not the business of the Allen & Wheeler Co., although they were the first in point of time to have used the brand elsewhere, and the business that Metcalf had built up in Tea Rose flour, Metcalf having been first with the Hanover Star Milling Co., was that company's business and not the business of the Steeleville Co., whose brand he had subsequently handled. A suit was brought by the Hanover Star Milling Co. against Metcalf to restrain him from using the brand Tea Rose. The Court of Appeals of the Fifth circuit held that the Allen & Wheeler Co. was the first to use the brand and therefore the complainant, the Hanover Star Milling Co., could not complain of Metcalf's alleged infringement. Allen & Wheeler Co. then, here in Chicago, sued the Steeleville Co. and our Court of Appeals held that in spite of the fact that they were first to use the brand the business in Alabama which was claimed to be interfered with was not their business, and since the trademark represented the business, and they had no business there, they had no trademark rights in Alabama to be infringed. The two courts came to diametrically opposite conclusions, and that is how the Supreme Court happened to get hold of the case.

It was shown as a fact that these three people, these three mills, adopted the brand without any reference to its use by anybody else, in complete good faith and utter ignorance that it had ever been used before, so as far as the mills were concerned there was no element of fraud or imitation or unfairness in its ordinary sense involved in the case at all. Now, the preconceived notion that I referred to, that was so unceremoniously knocked in the head, was, generally speaking, this—I think we all held, or had held, up to the time of this decision, the opinion that a trademark belongs to the man who first adopts and uses it—that for trade purposes the country is a unit. We, all of us, have felt that we were living in a nation, not in a confederation of states. State lines are getting to mean less and less, I think, to all of us, and commercially a man who does national advertising and has national distribution feels that the nation is his territory and not any particular locality.

We, all of us, have forgotten that the fundamental law of this country is the law of the states, that as far as the common law is concerned there is no such thing as a national common law. We have national statutes, but the law upon which rests the vast bulk of the rights of persons and of property is the traditional law, not the written law at all, but the common law, which was brought over from England with the colonization of the country, and that law is the law of the states. The state courts and federal courts as well, in enforcing the rights of persons and of property, are enforcing that law. The Supreme Court was faced with the question of deciding what law it is that protects a man in his trademark. I am purposely leaving out of consideration, at this time, any question of registration. I am talking about an unregistered mark. What law is it that protects that mark? There being no federal common law and it being a common law matter, it must of necessity be the law of the individual states. Therefore, it logically follows, and I see no escape from it, that a man must have whatever right he has to his mark under the law of the various states, and, since there can be no right in a trademark in the abstract—in the absence of a business—the right to that mark depends on its use in business in the particular state where the alleged infringement occurs, and depends for its protection upon the law of that state. So the court held that since the Hanover Star Co. was the only user of the Tea Rose brand in Alabama, regardless of what might be the case in any other section of the country, that company owned that brand in Alabama; and that the Allen & Wheeler Co., never having gone into Alabama with its Tea Rose flour, even though in Ohio it used the brand first, did not own the brand in Alabama, in spite of the fact that it was the first in point of time to make use of it elsewhere. The question to be decided is what, in the particular sovereignty involved, does the brand mean to the public, and in Alabama it found as a fact that it meant, not the flour of the Allen & Wheeler Co., but the flour of the Hanover Star Milling Co., and an injunction followed restraining Metcalf from the use of the brand and the Allen & Wheeler Co. suit against the Hanover Star Co. was dismissed on the ground it had no rights in Alabama, having never gone into that market.

The principal opinion is carefully limited to the precise and unusual facts before the court, but there are some rather disquieting things in a concurring opinion by Mr. Justice Holmes, and the question that is bothering me is what is going to be the result of the concurring opinion and whether the other courts—the lower federal courts—are going to accept that as the law or only as an expression of the views of a very eminent man, entitled to the weight always due them, but not a ruling of our highest court.

Now, apparently, therefore, with a concern having a national trade identified by a trademark, you haven't one right which extends all over the country, but you have as many little rights as there are states. Federal registration is, of course, important, but the federal power over commerce is limited. It applies only to commerce in the territories and the District of Columbia among the several states or between the United States and foreign countries, or Indian tribes, and in order to secure relief against trademark infringement under the federal registration acts it is necessary to show two things: First, that the mark which is sought to be protected is used in such commerce as is within federal control, and, second, that the infringing mark is also used in such commerce.

The federal trademark statutes do not protect against infringement wholly within the states, and to protect a mark against such an infringement there must be a right existing in the state where the infringement occurs. This is deducible from both the majority and concurring opinions. Then comes a very puzzling question, which Mr. Justice Holmes' opinion suggests. These are simply my impressions. I don't know where this case is going to lead us. I don't think anyone would have the hardihood to prophesy, but there are certain historical facts which are significant. The first federal trade mark act was based on that provision of the Constitution authorizing Congress to legislate to protect authors and inventors—the same section which sanctions the patent and copyright statutes, and this trademark act was based on those provisions on the theory that there was something in common between a trademark and a book, a play or a patented machine. The Supreme Court held that that provision of the Constitution did not authorize Congress to legislate in regard to trademarks. Then the act of 1881 was passed, based on the treaty-making power and the act of 1905 (our present national trademark statute) was put flatly on the commerce clause and it includes marks used in foreign commerce, commerce with Indian tribes and commerce among the several states.

About 1890, the Cigar Makers' International Union Concieved that they did not have protection that they ought to have in their union label and so a lobby was got together, which went around the various states, and succeeded in getting legislation in a number of states, protecting the union label of associations of working men. They did not go any farther than that, at first, but they were advised that that was class legislation and was dangerous, and I think one or two courts actually held that those statutes were unconstitutional, because they applied only to associations or unions and not to corporations and people generally. The state acts were then enlarged and since about 1895, there has been a statute on the books of practically every state in the Union, put through, as I say, at the instigation of the Cigar-makers' Union. These statutes provide that any label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement used by any person, union or association of working men to designate, make known or distinguish any goods, wares or merchandise or other products of labor, produced or put on sale by any such person, union, or association (it is comprehensive and just as broad as the English language can make it), shall be protected in the various states upon the filing of an affidavit or declaration and two copies of the mark in the office of the secretary of state and the payment of a small fee. Now, the framers of those statutes doubtless never intended it, but in view of the Tea Rose decision and its possible consequences, they become of great importance, because they protect and permit the registration in the states not only of marks which have been used but those which are intended to be appropriated.

This raises a serious and interesting question. The common law being the traditional law, it is always subject to revision and change by statute, and the question is whether these statutes have not changed the common law of trade marks. The common law of trade marks was perfectly unanimous. All the decisions were the same, that the right attached upon use and not mere adoption, because it was only when a mark was used that it could indicate who made the goods. That is perfectly evident. It could not be a fraud on the public or an injury to a trader for someone to imitate a mark which had never been used, but here come the statutes which evidently make registration a substitute for use and provide that a mark which is intended to be appropriated may be registered and may be protected, and now the supreme court says that the law of trade marks is the law of the states, and Mr. Justice Holmes says that the states may condition or may deny. If they can do this, it is probable that they may also enlarge, and there we are. I don't know where it is going to lead, but it seems to me highly important that people with brands which are valuable should take time by the forelock and get registration under these various state acts, both as a protection and as insurance against ingenious piracy. The procedure is simple, the expense is slight. The statutory fees range anywhere from seventy-five cents in Nebraska to twenty five dollars in Arkansas, and I think a fair average is two dollars and a half.

It is a simple enough precaution to take to avoid the difficulties which a good many people that I know of have got into, of waiting until it is too late, and then let some conscienceless pirate beat you to it. I am afraid we are going to strike the same or a similar situation that we have met in foreign countries where representatives, agents or thieves steal others' trade marks and register them in their own names. The possibilities of that very thing are present in the present trade mark situation, right here in this country. Now, in the absence of any definite idea, and I must confess I have none on what the courts are going to hold on the basis of the Tea Rose decision, it seems to me it behooves all of us to do two things in respect to state rights: first, to get in there with the goods, bearing the trade mark, and get the trade mark established, if the market is worth anything; second, to take advantage of these state registration statutes, wherever possible.

There is a grain of comfort to be derived from the Tea Rose decision, and that is this: I suppose half the men in this room have had trouble with some little local mill who is using a valuable brand and when this use is complained of, the assertion is made that the use is very old and usually the claim is that it is old enough to antedate the use of the mill who has given the brand its reputation. Some of these claims of prior use are dishonest and some of them are honest. With the infinity of flour brands that have been used by one mill or other, ever since flour mills were established in this country, it is not an unusual thing to find that some small mill has in fact used a brand

(Continued on Page 13.)

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland. Representative

Kansas City, Mo., May 8, 1916.

The volume of flour sales by millers of Kansas City and the Southwest in the last week was again light. In the aggregate the business was no better than that of the preceding week, a majority of millers describing the market as slow and quiet.

Irregularity in price changes in wheat tended to continue the lack of confidence of many buyers in the market, and this was quite generally a restricting influence. At the outset of the week prices were strong to higher, then weakness set in, and at the close an irregular tone was the rule. The best patents closed largely at a range of $5.20 to $5.40, jute, Kansas City, practically the same as a week ago. The range of straights was wider, offerings being made at $4.80 to $5.10, jute, Kansas City. Weakness in millfeeds kept millers from following wheat closely.

Trade in the East, it was asserted, was restricted by the competition arising from offerings of export flour failing to reach ports in time to be loaded. It is said the amount of such flour going into domestic channels recently has been considerable. Millers who have been making export sales for shipment from mills have not lost money on delayed arrivals, but those who sold for delivery at the port of export are said to be experiencing difficulty. The freight situation is such that shipments to the East are still being made with no little uncertainty as to the time of arrival, which is discouraging to buyers in that territory.

Demand for clears improved. Sales were made to domestic and to export buyers. The Central states were among the purchasers locally. Offerings were lighter. Prices continued on the basis of $4.10 to $4.50, jute, Kansas City, for first clears, and $3.20 to $3.75 for second clears.

Export trade showed some improvement over the preceding week. The Scandinavian countries and the United Kingdom purchased clears and some straights. Bids from France were out of line. One of the favorable developments in the export market was a decline in ocean freight rates, which have been a serious hindrance to business. Ocean rates, however, are still excessive.

Soft wheat flour was in more general demand, but buying was on a small scale. The volume of business, according to most millers, was moderate. In view of the recent slowness of buyers, some millers said trade during the week was rather disappointing to them. Best soft wheat patents closed at $5.70, about 10c lower.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, May-June shipment, $4.80@5; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.10@4.50; second clear, $3.20@3.75.

* * *

A decline in bran and practically unchanged quotations on shorts were the outstanding developments of the last week in the market for millfeed. The cause of the recession in bran, which amounted to 3c to 4c, was a contraction in demand. At the close of the week bran was reported in poor demand. Sales were largely local, but a little was worked in the South. Shorts were in relatively better demand than bran, with trade showing little change from the preceding week. Brown shorts sold largely at $1@1.02, gray at $1.12@1.15, the bottom price being slightly lower than last week, and white at $1.16@1.20.

It was claimed by some brokers that the market here was relatively higher than at other distributive centers. The higher temperatures of the week, which provided the most favorable condition for the growth of pasturage this spring, were doubtless partly responsible for the slackening in buying.

Railroads reported shipments of millfeed for the week from Kansas City amounting to 137 cars, compared with 144 cars the preceding week and 156 a year ago. April shipments were 681 cars, compared with 835 in the month of March and 839 in April, 1915. The receipts for the week, as reported by railroads, were 42 cars, against 23 the preceding week and 20 a year ago. Receipts for April were 100 cars, compared with 116 in March and 38 in April of last year.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 95@96c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, $1@1.02; gray shorts, $1.12@1.15; fancy white middlings, $1.30@1.35; red dog, $1.35@1.45.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.20@5.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.80@5.10; first clear, $4.10@4.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.15@5.55 per bbl.; soft clear, jute, $4.40@4.90.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $3.75@4.25 per bbl. for dark and $4.75@5.25 for white; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4@4.40; wheat graham flour, in small sacks, $4.90@5.20 per bbl.; whole wheat flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.90@5.20; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20@5.30 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 95@96c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35@1.40; white shorts, $1.20 up.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.30@5.60 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.10@5.40; bran, $1.05@1.10 per bbl.; millrun, $1.10@1.15; gray shorts, $1.20@1.25; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5 50@5.75 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.35@5.70; bran, $1@1.05; mixed, millrun bran, $1.10@1.15; standard shorts, $1.25@1.35; corn meal, 32@33c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.35@1.40.

Arkansas—Soft wheat high patent, $5.80@6.25 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.70@6.20; corn meal, in 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.10 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6.15@6.45 per bbl.; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

L. E. Moses, president of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, left last week for a business trip to Chicago.

Seymour Carter, of the Glade Milling Co., Glade, Kan., was among the visitors in Kansas City last week.

The 50-bbl. mill of the Sulphur Milling Co., Sulphur, Ok., will be ready for operation soon. Machinery is being installed.

"We are running half time," said J. B. Sager, manager of the Clyde Milling Co., Cyde, Kan., while in Kansas City last week.

Nicholson & Arms have established a flour and feed store at Drumright, Ok. A new flour and feed business has also been started at Red Oak, Ok. John Stein is the owner.

"Wheat looks good," said William Hossack, president of the Delphos Milling Co., Delphos, Kan., while in Kansas City last week. Mr. Hossack described flour trade as fair.

Farmers near Gotebo, Ok., have purchased the Thomas Orr mill at that point. It is planned to abandon the mill and operate the elevator. C. M. Haxton is president of the new company.

The Eagle Milling Co. has been incorporated at Edmond, Ok. The principals in the company are the same men who operated the old Eagle mills. This plant is being razed and a new 300-bbl. mill will replace it.

Thad Hoffman of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Wichita, was a visitor in Kansas City last week. Mr. Hoffman was optimistic over Kansas wheat conditions, predicting a yield of more than 100,000,000 bus. for the state.

Harry Hunter, of the Attica Mills, Attica, Kan., is recovering rapidly from an operation for appendicitis. C. W. Hunter, of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kan., which owns the Attica Mills, is managing the plant during Harry Hunter's absence.

A company is being organized at Forgan, Ok., to install a 50-bbl. mill at that point. W. A. Berrian is in charge of the promotion work. J. Enochs, of Temple, Ok., is organizing a company to build a new mill. Farmers are being interested in the proposition.

George Hibbs, of the Solomon Valley Milling Co., Osborne, Kan., who was a visitor in Kansas City last week, reported wheat a little thin, but said a good crop is probable on the whole in his vicinity. Mr. Hibbs discussed plans for enlarging the Solomon Valley company's storage capacity.

The new mill of the Crawford Milling Co., Longton, Kan., will be ready for operation within 60 days. Building has been completed and machinery is being installed now. Plant will have capacity of 100 bbls. It will probably be started on new wheat.

John H. Lembke and Henry Durst, salesmen employed by the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, were instantly killed when an automobile in which they were riding skidded for 40 feet on the Hickman Mills road near Kansas City and turned completely over. The two men were pinned under the car.. Mr. Lembke was 50 years old and Mr. Durst 28 years.

The Bowersock Mills & Power Co., Lawrence, Kan., has plans completed for the addition of 350,000 bus. concrete storage. This would give the mill a total of 700,000 bus. elevator space. J. D. Bowersock, president of the company, says the mill also has under consideration increasing the capacity of the mill from 1,200 to 2,000 bbls. Contracts for the additional storage will be let soon.

The Thomas Page Milling Co., North Topeka, Kan., has completed a new warehouse and plan to build a new two-story office building, 40 feet long by 36 feet wide, during the summer. The mill is running full time. A report says: "Flour business is only fair. Local demand is in moderate volume, while inquiry from the East and from Southern states is poor. No inquiry for deferred shipment. Millfeed is good sale. Wheat condition is good and weather is favorable."

J. F. Smellie, of Salt Lake City, Utah, is asking for a rehearing of his case before the Tri-State Board of Appeals, the decision of which was awarded to the Ellsworth Mill & Elevator Co., Ellsworth, Kan. Mr. Smellie in his petition for rehearing claims that he was wrongfully deprived of a fair opportunity to present his case as more fully set out in his petition and because the decision of the committee repudiates contract rights and confiscates property. The case considers the assignment of a flour contract by the Social Baking Co. to J. F. Smellie and the refusal of the mill to agree to the assignment.

Kansas City Flour Output.

The output of Kansas City mills last week was 42,800 bbls., compared with 52,800 bbls. the preceding week and 55,400 a year ago. Two plants were idle most of the week. The production included 5,500 bbls. of soft wheat flour, against 5,500 the preceding week and 4,500 a year ago.

Kansas City Grinding & Corrugating Co.

16th & Walnut Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

Exclusive Roll Grinder to the largest mills in Kansas City. Refers you to John Schramm of The Kansas Flour Mills Co., Henry Vilm of the Southwestern Milling Co., and Henry Schroeder of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City.

The J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.

Mill Machinery
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Office and Works at Enterprise, Kansas.

Roll Grinding and Corrugating a Specialty.

We have the largest and best equipped plant in the Southwest to do your work.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., May 8, 1916.

Irregular wheat prices tended to continue the dullness in flour trade of St. Louis and nearby millers. Buyers showed very little confidence in present values and are seeking concessions on all purchases made. The one bright feature of last week's flour trade was the small improvement in export demand. There seems to be somewhat better inquiry from abroad, but the total inquiries in export business was not great. Eastern trade continues to hold off and mills are consequently doing very little in any Atlantic coast markets. In fact, some mills are having difficulty in obtaining shipping instructions on old contracts.

Closing prices were practically on same basis as a week ago. The net fluctuations for the week did not amount to more than 20c a bbl., both up and down. St. Louis millers ask a range of $5.25 to $5.50 for best soft wheat patent in cotton sacks. Hard winter wheat patent was quoted at an even range of 20c per bbl. less by local millers.

Southern Illinois millers are asking a range of $6.25 to $6.70 per bbl. for established brands of fancy patents. These prices are f. o. b. mill and are quoted to Southern trade. They represent very fancy short patents. Interior millers report a quiet business to the South. Demand from the Southeast is very small, that territory being pretty well contracted and is depending on shipments from old contracts to fill their needs. The trade that is not contracted is buying in single carlots and only when stocks are exhausted.

From general reports made to mills, flour stocks are in fair volume for this period of the year, and the outlook is for small buying unless the market makes a radical change. This is particularly true of Eastern markets, where all buyers are either absorbing "distressed" flour or are taking in single carlots to cover immediate needs. This is partly true of the South and Southeast also.

Local brokers and jobbers had a small week. Bakery trade is not interested in flour at current prices and purchases are being made only when necessity requires. Kansas mills are offering best patents in this market at $5.15 to $5.30 per bbl., sacked. Best grades of clear are being offered at $4.25 and even more than this figure, there being very little demand in St. Louis for either first or second clear. Spring wheat mills are asking a premium of as much as 75c per bbl. over Kansas on same brands of flour.

* * *

Flour output of the following mills were 77,900 bbls. last week, against 90,900 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 18,800; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 15,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 14,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 4,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), none; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 3,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 3,500; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. Mount Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

Millfeed Practically Steady.

A steadying tone was apparent in the St. Louis millfeed market all of last week. Offerings of bran and shorts were in fair volume, but demand was up to the supply and carlot offerings were absorbed by the trade without any trouble. Shipping inquiry is not large, but buyers are moving some feed to the South and Eastern markets.

With the reduced flour output of mills in Southern Illinois, the surplus output of mills in the St. Louis market is comparatively small. This is the principal strengthening factor in the millfeed situation. Demand is not heavy, but is in large enough volume, considering the output.

Bran sold mostly during the week at $1.05 for hard wheat bran and $1.06 to $1.07 for soft wheat bran. Mixed feed is held from $1.08 to $1.12. Brown shorts are quoted from $1.12 to $1.18, while gray shorts are worth up to $1.25, sacked, St. Louis basis. St. Louis mills are quoting city trade bran at $1.07 to $1.08.

Shipments of bran last week in the St. Louis market amounted to 22,600 sacks, against 18,040 sacks the previous week and 24,470 sacks a year ago. Receipts amounted to 21,270 sacks, against 29,320 sacks the week before and 21,820 a year ago.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute) Patent at $5.25@5.50; straight, $5@5.25; clear, $4@4.35; extra fancy, $4.75@4.95; low grade, $3.75@4.10. Interior mills quote established patent at $6.10@6.70; extra fancy, $5.20@5.75; low grade, $3.40@3.70.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $5@5.25; straight, $4.75@5; clear, $4@4.30; low grade, $3.10@3.50.

Spring Patent (in jute)—At $5.65@5.95; 95 per cent, $5.15@5.45; first clear, $5.10@5.30.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.25@5.60 and dark at $4.95@5.20; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, $1.05; soft bran, $1.06@1.07; mixed feeds, $1.08@1.12; gray shorts, $1.20@1.25; middlings, $1.20@1.25; white hominy feed, $26 per ton; oats feed, $15. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.07 and brown shorts $1.23@1.25.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

New concrete grain storage of the Majestic Milling Co., Aurora, Mo., is nearing completion.

The entire holdings of the Valley Cereal Co., Cairo, Ill., have been purchased by the Miller & Pryor Co., a new concern, which will operate the cereal mill.

Edward H. Bell, who has operated the Carthage (Mo.) custom mill for almost 40 years, died last week. He was 69 years old. A wife and three children survive him.

Deliveries on May wheat contracts in the St. Louis market last week were 254,000 bus.; corn, 45,000 bus., and oats 65,000 bus. All the deliveries were taken by elevator interests.

Mound City Milling Co., Mound City, Mo.: "Acreage to wheat is small, but condition is good. Operating mill 11 hours and doing fair flour business locally, while Eastern inquiry is small. There is a good demand for deferred shipment."

Samuel Plant, of the George P. Plant Milling Co., St. Louis, said yesterday that efforts of trades unions to cause a strike of their employes in sympathy with the walkout in several other industrial concerns had proved unsuccessful. No trouble is looked for at the company's mill, Mr. Plant said.

J. L. Ritchie has taken over the flour mill at New Bloomfield, Mo., and will start operating it before the middle of the month. The mill was erected about a year ago, but has never been operated, because of insufficient capital.

Receipts of wheat at St. Louis last week amounted to 572,517 bus., against 61,417 bus. the previous week and 321,800 a year ago. Shipments totaled 473,630 bus., against 533,530 bus. the week before and 260,620 bus. the same week last year.

Total receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 90,050 bbls., against 84,380 bbls. the previous week and 68,250 bbls. a year ago. Shipments amounted to 112,390 bbls., against 144,100 bbls. the previous week and 88,600 bbls. a year ago.

The St. Louis Elevator & Grain Co. has leased from the Mississippi Valley Elevator & Grain Co. the elevator and buildings at the northwest corner of Madison street and the levee. The term of the lease is two years, at the rate of $1,250 per month.

J. O. J. Morrissey is now associated with his father, John F. Morrissey, in the flour brokerage business. Mr. Morrissey plans to extend his business into Southern Illinois. The office will continue to be maintained at 310 Merchants' Exchange Building.

Miller Milling Co., Miller, Mo.: "About 35 per cent of last year's wheat area is left for harvest. Condition of this wheat is good. We are running mill 11 hours and find local trade good. We are not doing anything South. Demand for millfeed is brisk."

New machinery has been contracted for by the Slater Mill & Elevator Co., Slater, Mo., to increase the capacity from 200 to 500 bbls. The Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co., Kansas City, is building a cleaning house for the mill and an additional story to the warehouse.

With the German submarine question temporarily settled, traders on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange are looking for increased activity in the speculative wheat market. So uncertain was the recent outlook that even the pit traders fought shy of the market, but now they will trade with much more confidence.

Flour trade is duller than in some time, according to Charles Hezel, Jr., of the Hezel Milling Co., East St. Louis, Ill. Mr. Hezel says the trade apparently is not taking the wheat damage reports seriously enough to stock up at present prices, or that the time of year is at hand when flour values usually decline and buyers are waiting to see if history repeats.

Joseph S. Geisel, of the Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis, attended the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association convention at Kansas City last week with Mrs. Geisel. Mr. Geisel made inquiry among the dealers as to Kansas wheat conditions. "The reports made," he said, "were highly optimistic as a rule. I think the comments of dealers were better than I expected."

The St. Louis milling trade is vitally interested in the announcement, made yesterday, that the Streckfus Line, which operates freight and passenger steamboats between St. Louis and St. Paul intends to increase the capital of the company and sell shares to leading manufacturers and river enthusiasts. The company plans to handle the shares on the same basis as was done by Kansas City merchants who organized the Missouri River Navigation Co., with a paid-up capital of $1,250,000, to operate between Kansas City and St. Louis. Mr. Streckfus says he has the promise of several millers to become interested in the new enterprise.

Peyton T. Carr, president of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, expressed the opinion yesterday that the Missouri state crop report issued last Saturday, showing winter wheat condition at 62.8 on May 1, or three points off from the April 1 condition, has been improved in the past week. Mr. Carr pointed out that the low temperatures and wet weather prevailed up to the closing days of April, when the report was made up, but that since then higher temperatures and sunshine have been just what the crop needed to give it growth, and that unless the unforeseen happens the June report should show a material improvement in the crop in the state.

Wheat Buyers for Millers

Your orders are always filled with country run grain exclusively—either wheat, corn or oats. No elevator mixtures.

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Our tests on wheat show the percentage of sound gluten, and enable the miller to produce flour of uniform strength and quality.

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DUFOUR BOLTING CLOTH
Still the Leading and Best Brand on the Market

New York

New York, May 8, 1916.

It would be difficult to conceive of a more stagnant condition of business than that which is prevailing in the local flour market and which, in fact, has been in evidence now for quite some time past. Buyers are apparently entirely disinterested, and even with mills willing to make concessions it was practically impossible for them to turn over any business during the past week. Naturally, the action of the wheat market, up one day and down the next, and the extremely unsettled international situation, created no confidence on the part of buyers at present price levels. In fact, the trade showed so little interest that they were not willing to make offers at any price. With resales still pressing on the market at bargain prices, coupled with the general dullness, it is very evident that mills can do very little in the way of new business. There is no improvement to report on the railroad situation, as shipments are coming forward very slowly and every trunk line running into New York is now under embargo, so it is impossible to make new shipments, even if the business was to be had. Never before in the history of the trade here has there been such a condition of demoralization as at present in every possible way, and until matters straighten out to some extent business will be very much curtailed. The trade is not heavily bought up, but they are able to get along comfortably for the time being with such flour as they have bought and occasionally filling in with purchases of resale spot flour.

Mills generally held spring patent at $5.85 to $6, in jutes, although in some instances, anxious for business, prices were made at from 10c to 15c per bbl. under the lowest price quoted, and even these concessions brought mighty little business. It was reported that some resale flour to arrive and also on spot was sold as low as $5.40 and $5.50, jute, during the week.

Kansas straight was held at $5.50 to $5.70, in jute, with business practically at a standstill. Resales were effected on scattered cars here and there at around $5.25, jute.

Spring wheat clear was quoted at $5.30 to $5.50, in wood, with demand very slow and some mills rather willing to make concessions. Kansas clear was stagnant, as there was apparently no call whatsoever for this grade. Prices were held at $5 to $5.20, in jute.

There was no change to note on soft winter wheat straight, which was held at $5.50 to $5.75, in wood, with demand very quiet.

Millfeed prices were steadily held at previous week's levels, with Western feeds rather scarce, owing to light arrivals on account of the railroad congestion. Therefore, there was a rather active demand for city mills' products. City bran in bulk was held at $23 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.10@6.25; straight, $5.80@6; clear, $5.30@5.50; low grade, $3.50@4, jute.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.65@6; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $5@5.25; low grade, $4.50@4.75.

Kansas Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.80@6; straight, $5.50@5.70; clear, $5@5.20.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse, Western spring, to arrive, $23; standard middlings, $24; flour middlings, $28.75; red dog, to arrive, $30.50; oil meal, $32@32.50; city bulk bran, $23; in 100-lb. sacks, $24; middlings, $24@32; red dog flour, $32.50.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., May 8, 1916.

The flour market the past week has shown some improvement, mills reporting an increasing demand, and some good sales have been effected. Export business is being worked and the East has been in the market to quite an extent. Local demand has strengthened and mills are running steady. Mills in Wichita are running nearly full time and the southern half of the state is averaging 18 hours. Good Kansas patents bring around $5.80, basis Kansas City rate points.

Cash wheat remains about the same. Mills are buying just enough to tide them over, and then taking only the choice wheat. Receipts for the week were 278 cars, against 253 a year ago. Sales on the Wichita market Saturday were as high as $1.15, but the average for the week was around $1.12, basis No. 3.

The feed situation is strong. Mills report they are able to sell their surplus feed in mixed carlots. Bran brings $1.05 and shorts from $1.25 to $1.40

Favorable Week in Kansas.

The past week has been ideal for the growing crop. Some reports of green bugs have come in, but with the warm weather the past few days there need be no alarm from this source and practically all the damage by green bugs in Oklahoma and Kansas has been done. In Kansas it will not amount to anything. In Oklahoma, however, reports are that green bugs and some dry weather and ice caused injury. Millers and grain men in Wichita predict a crop for Kansas of 100,000,000 to 125,000,000 bus., and with good weather from now on Kansas should easily raise this much.

WICHITA NOTES.

T. J. Holdridge, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan., will leave the first of the week to visit his son in California. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Holdridge and will be gone three or four weeks.

A. J. Hunt, of the New Era Milling Co., and C. H. Searing, of the Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan., attended a meeting of the directors of the Wichita Terminal Elevator Co. in Wichita last week.

J. E. Damon, of the Caldwell Milling Co., Caldwell, Kan., made a business trip to Wichita the first of the week. He reports milling conditions quiet, and stated the growing crop is in good condition. He is predicting another large crop for Kansas.

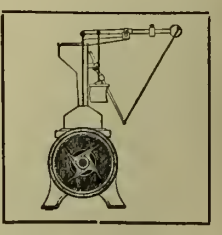
The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended tariffs of the Frisco cancelling joint through rates with the Rock Island on grain and grain products to New Orleans and other Gulf ports until Nov. 9, pending investigation.

Ross Stratton, of the Baden Mills Co., Winfield, spent Saturday in Wichita. He reports the growing crop to be in excellent condition. Mr. Stratton says the milling business has been rather quiet the past month, but the last week to 10 days has shown considerable improvement.

A great deal of interest is being aroused in the Wichita Board of Trade as to who will win the coming foot race. J. B. Hupp, manager of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., and John Moore, of the Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, are to appear in racing costume and will stage a 100-yard dash for a purse or bet of $2. Each party weighs near 200 lbs. at present, but both have gone in training and expect to break a record

H. Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co. and president of the Wichita Terminal Elevator Co., and C. B. Warkentin, of the Newton Mill & Elevator Co., Newton, are in Chicago, considering plans and making preliminary arrangements for building the 1,000,000-bu. elevator. It is hoped to be able to handle at least a portion of the 1916 wheat crop. The company has purchased a tract of ground covering two and a half blocks between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh streets, north of the stock yards.

Common Sense Horizontal Wheat Steamer and Columbian First Break Feed Governor, Combined



The operation of this combination is so plainly shown in the cut that but little explanation is necessary.

The wheat enters the steamer from the governor, in a perfectly uniform stream and is carried through the steaming chamber by the spiral blades which revolve with sufficient velocity to keep it whirling around, each kernel being separated from every other kernel and completely enveloped in steam. The steamed wheat passes out at the spout and to the rolls, which also work on the stream.

The steaming chamber is surrounded by a heating jacket, in which steam is carried at boiler pressure, thus insuring a high degree of heat inside the steaming chamber.

The steamer is especially adapted for easy installation. It does not have to be cleaned out periodically. There are no traps, valves or springs inside to get out of order.

The temperature of the heating jacket is a great deal higher than that of the steaming chamber, usually about 130 degrees higher. This high temperature raises the temperature in the steaming chamber which insures dry steam and prevents condensation, resulting in better conditioned wheat. There is no rush of water from the steamer in starting as the high temperature of the jacket prevents condensation.

The Columbian First Break Feed Governor is so universally in use that nothing need be said in its praise.

The steamer and governor together make the most perfect governing and tempering combination possible.

Write for booklet.

Columbian Feed Governor Co.

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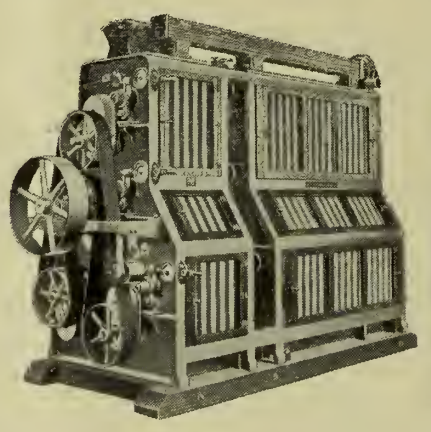
Greatest Improvement in Milling



"Midget" Marvel

Self Contained

Roller Flour Mill

The greatest improvement in flour milling since the introduction of the roller process. Twice as many "Midget" Marvels have been sold in the last two years than all other makes of flour mills combined. The reason for this is that the "Midget" Marvel is a revolution in milling. It takes only one-half the horsepower of any similar size first-class mill.

One Man Can Operate It

No previous milling experience necessary with the aid of our book of instructions and our "Confidential Selling Helps," which tell you everything about running a flour mill. It is the only small mill that meets the competition of the big mills. Sold on 30 days' trial, you to be the judge whether or not you keep it. The greatest money maker ever offered millers and elevator men. Exchange Milling Co., Sturgis, Ky., cleared $4,628.26 in 7 months; Wolcott Milling Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich., $3,600 in 10 months; Burr Oak (Kan.) Mill & Elevator Co., $2,500 in 8 months; others as high as $30 a day. Join these profit earners. Write now for our free book, "The Story of a Wonderful Flour Mill," our plans, prices and terms, and testimonials of hundreds of satisfied money-making owners.

We are exhibiting a full line of "Midget" Marvels in operation at the Operative Millers' Convention, held in Coliseum, St. Louis, Mo., week of May 29. Come and see us and compare our machinery to the best.

Anglo-American Mill Co., Inc.

410-420 Trust Bldg., Owensboro, Ky.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., May 8, 1916.

There is no evidence of improvement in the general situation in this market. City family business continues quiet, with occasional sales of small quantities, the aggregate of which is far below the average. The sales perfected in the city bakery business have been for small quantities and for immediate shipment, bearing out the assumption that in spite of the fact that bakers' stocks are light they have not much confidence in present values and are buying in a hand-to-mouth fashion, awaiting the readjustment of levels before coming into the market in any great volume. The recent action of the wheat market has not developed prospects for an expansion in the demand, but has put resellers in a more controlling position and this particular phase is reflected in the numerous complaints of buyers' unwillingness to furnish directions. New business consummated has been light, and it seems to be a generally accepted fact that supplies in second hands are light, although the trade appears to have sufficient on hand and already booked to take care of their immediate requirements.

The business perfected by the Northwestern mills has been of varied volume. First clear is dull, with no demand for same. Second clear is offered freely and the mills are experiencing more or less difficulty in making disposition of this grade.

There is practically no change in the situation in the Southwest. New sales are scattered, and what little flour has been sold has been for immediate shipment. First and second clears are offered freely.

The business consummated in soft winter wheat flour does not compare in volume with that of the previous week, and a number of the larger mills have been compelled to curtail operations for the past week. With mills operating at reduced capacity, it is practically impossible to obtain clear, for which there is a very active demand. There is but a very light demand for the higher grades of winter wheat flour.

Export business has been very quiet. A small quantity of first and second clear was worked for export the early part of the week.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.50@6.70; standard patent, $5.65@5.85; first clear, $4.75@5; second clear, $3.20@3.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.50@5.70; straight, $5.40@5.50; clear, $4.50@4.70.

Soft Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.75@5.85; straight, $5.65@5.75; clear, $4.75@5.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $5.75@5.85; straight, $5.35@5.45; clear, $4.10@4.50; No. 1 semolina, $5.95@6; No. 2 semolina, $5.85@5.95.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20@20.50; middlings, $21@21.50; red dog, $28@28.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.10@5.30; dark, $4.40@4.80.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

C. B. Spaulding, general manager of the New Century Co., Chicago, is on an extensive trip in the East.

Mr. Reed, of the Royal Milling Co., Great Falls, Mont., stopped at Chicago the early part of the week, en route to Minneapolis to meet some of the prominent flour men.

W. G. Gooding, president Big Diamond Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn., spent several days in the New York market last week.

Samuel Knighton, of Samuel Knighton & Son, New York, left last week on an extended trip throughout the Northwest and Southwest.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., May 8, 1916.

Flour was slightly irregular last week, moving up 10c per bbl. at the Nashville mills during the early part of the week, and later, when wheat broke on account of the international complications, dropped back. The latter part of the week the market recovered and prices ruled fairly steady. Southern buyers had been ordering freely in carlots and more, but the disturbance in the market stopped any activity in business. Buyers are not taking hold with any enthusiasm, but in many quarters are looking around for opportunities to buy at concessions. They do not seem to regard the unfavorable crop news as a factor of great importance at present, and continue to make purchases largely for current needs. Improvement is reported in transportation, mills reporting the car supply as fairly satisfactory recently, though delays are experienced in some deliveries.

Wheat was firm last week and declined one to two cents on the foreign situation, but at the latter part of the week had recovered. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.24 to $1.25, with the demand at the mills not very active. Weather conditions continued favorable for the new crop, and reports indicate that Tennessee will have a fair yield this year.

Jobbers handling Kansas City and Minnesota flour reported business without important features. The uncertainty and irregularity of the market had the effect of causing buyers to hold off. Prices were about steady at the close of the week.

The millfeed situation showed no material change last week, with prices being maintained and demand fair.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patent, $6.10; standard patent, $5.90; half patent, $5.80; low grade, $5.10@5.35; in wood, 15c a bbl. higher.

Hard Wheat Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patent, $5.30@5.60.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patent, $5.90@6.20.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Wheat bran, $25@26; mixed feed, $26@27; standard middlings, $27@29.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at the end of the week amounted to 32,500 bbls., compared with 34,300 bbls. at end of preceding week.

Nashville receipts last week were 110 cars of grain. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 231,500 bus.; corn, 197,500 bus.; oats, 278,000 bus.

The Nashville Boosters' Club is taking a tour through North Alabama and Mississippi this week on a special train, 100 strong. T. F. Ramsey is representing the Liberty Mills on the trip.

M. B. Carr and others, who have organized a company at Tazewell, Tenn., with authorized capital stock of $15,000, to build a flour mill, report progress in plans for pushing the enterprise to early completion.

A new grain company is being organized in Wichita. H. Imboden, of the Imboden Milling Co., Wichita, and A. R. Hacker, formerly with the St. John Mill & Elevator Co., will be connected with the new firm. Mr. Imboden has been in the milling business for a great many years, and will, of course, give some of his time to the mill, but this business, too, will likely be handled through the office in the Board of Trade Building.

Fred Zollner has started a new flour mill, in addition to his well-known feed mill at Mankato, Minn. It is to be the Midget Marvel system.

Alvin Lake, owner of the Bunnell Mill Co., at Sparta, Wis., has sold his mill to Fred Leek.

SOLVING A TRADEMARK PUZZLE.

(Continued from Page 9.)

which has been made valuable by some one else in a restricted area from a very early date. I suppose every miller in this room has had an experience of this sort. Sometimes the small miller is a good sportsman and will discontinue the use of the brand, which under the law, as it was supposed to be, belonged to him, but to which he had given no value whatever. But it frequently happens that his discontinuance is conditioned on the payment of a considerable sum by the miller whose efforts alone have given the brand any value as a trade asset. The local miller, under the decisions as they stood up to the Tea Rose case, was quite justified in claiming that his limited use in a restricted area created a property right in the mark which was enforcible everywhere and which gave him the right to use the mark everywhere, and that every subsequent user, however great or wide his use may have been, was an infringer and could be stopped at any time. In fact, some of the circuit courts of appeal only a few years ago made use of this language: "The right is not measured by the extent of use, but by the time." Under the legal situation as it was which such decisions as that above quoted were accepted as the law, many owners of valuable brands permitted themselves to be victimized by claimants of prior use and felt a condition of insecurity which was not pleasant. The Tea Rose case has removed this condition, because, while the prior user in point of time, but limited area, may have a defensive right against the later user in good faith over a wide area, he certainly is now limited to the trade field which he has actually occupied. This, then, is the grain of comfort to which I referred, but it seems to me that beyond question there is a warning in the decision of the supreme court which owners of valuable trade marks ought to heed, and that is that since the state law has become important every protection which it affords should immediately be availed of.

New Finton Contracts.

The Finton Construction Co., St. Louis, Mo., was awarded contract last week by the L. H. Pettitt Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kan., for the erection of reinforced concrete elevator of 100,000 bus. capacity. Work will be started at once. Contract was also placed with the Finton Construction Co. for the erection of 100,000-bu. concrete storage by the N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale, Kan.

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On a five minute test that was made with machine in use we made less Low Grade, two pounds less food and quality of flour just as good.

Wishing you success with your machines, we are,

Very truly yours,
The Stockport Mfg. Co.,
per W. M. Barnes.

Ask for Information About Our Trial Offer

Thos. McFeely Co.
Bourse Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 8, 1916.

More satisfaction is apparent over the trade in corn meal and corn chop than at any other time on the 1915 crop. Expansion in business in the last week is responsible for the increase in optimism among millers of Missouri River territory. A wider portion of the South than at any other time this year was represented in the buying during the week. It is doubtful, however, whether total sales were equal to those made in years when the campaign for corn growing in the South was only developing.

While the best trade of the week appeared to be with the immediate states of the South, there was a better business also in the Southeast. Prices seemed to be more in line with that section. Local demand changed little, according to most reports.

Prices fluctuated within a narrow range. At the close quotations were practically the same as a week ago, with cream meal, in 24-lb. sacks, at $3.30 to $3.40 per bbl. Pearl grits were 10c higher than cream meal. Standard meal sold at $3.10 to $3.30. No. 2 mixed chop sold at $1.39@1.41.

On the local cash corn market prices were unchanged to shade higher for the week. The receipts of corn were 491 cars, compared with 516 the preceding week and 311 a year ago. The Southern demand for the grain improved, but the trade for export was quiet, increased competition with Argentine being reported. The local elevator stocks decreased 330,504 bu. and now amount to 5,214,692 bu. A year ago the stocks were 1,808,937 bu. Deliveries on May contracts here were heavy, 595,000 bu. Cash prices Saturday, a week ago and a year ago, respectively, were as follows: No. 2 mixed, 71@71½c a bu., 71@71½c and 73¾@75¼c; No. 2 white, 71½@71¾, 71@71½c and 75c; No. 2 yellow, 72¾@73c, 72@72½c and 75½@76c.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24 lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.30@3.40 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.40@3.50 per bbl.; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.39@1.41 per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1.05 per 100 lbs.

New York, May 8, 1916.

Corn goods prices were firmly held and a fair amount of business was in evidence.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.85 in sacks; fine yellow, $2.00; hominy, $4 25@4.40; granulated yellow, $4.15@4.30; corn flour, $1.90@2. Brewers' goods: Meal, $2.07@2.10; grits, $2.08@2.10; flakes, $2.40.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 8, 1916.

Corn feed meal and cracked corn are commanding a stronger price than previously reported, while hominy holds firm at former quotations. Demand is light for most corn products, with hominy in largest sale. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $28.50 per ton; corn feed meal, $32 50; cracked corn, $33.75; granulated corn meal, $1.95 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $2.

Nashville, Tenn., May 8, 1916.

Corn and products continue very firm. There is good demand for corn by mills in the Southeast. Corn is quoted 79c to 81c. Corn meal is steady at $1.70 to $1.80 per 96-lb. bag, with mills reporting fair demand.

Chicago, Ill., May 9, 1916.

There is an improvement in the demand for corn products and the general tendency is towards higher quotations. Export trade may be considered a steady factor and domestic consumption of large volume. Bookings are of fair volume and quotations firm to a shade higher.

Hominy feed, white, is quoted at $26@27.50; white corn meal, in 100-lb. sacks, $1.90; yellow corn meal, in 100-lb. sacks, $1.85; gluten feed, $26; gluten meal, $25.25@26.25; corn oil meal cake, $27.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., May 8, 1916.

This has been about the worst week for booking flour in Philadelphia for years. Salesmen look as if they have lost their last friend. The country trade has bought some small lots, but nothing big has been done in any line connected with the flour business.

The uncertainty of the labor question is the cause, as very few agreements between the men and employers have been made. A great many are out on strike and a good number of factories and mines have been shut down by owners, some for the balance of the year.

Every business man that gives credit is complaining of collections and the sum total of the business situation for the state this week has been a very poor one.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$5.90@6.25; straight, $5.60@5.85; clear, $5.30@5.60; low grade, in sacks, $3.35@3.50.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.75@5.95; straight, $5.40@5.60; clear, $5.10@5.30; extra, $4.50@4.80.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.80@6; straight, $5.40@5.70; clear, $4.90@5.30.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.10@5.50; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.10@5.50.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Red dog, $30.50@31.50; flour middlings, $27.25@27.75; middlings, $24.50@24.75; bran, $23.75@24.25; Kansas middlings, $28.75@29.50; bran, $24.25@25.75; winter middlings, bulk, $27.75@28.25; bran, $25.25@25.75.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

William M. Logan, who operates a mill near Avondale, Pa., was killed when caught in a water wheel. George Webster was killed in the same mill about a year ago.

The Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington has decided that railroads entering Philadelphia can charge ¾c for loading export grain, in comparison with the ½c charge in New York.

The following were visitors on the Philadelphia 'Change lately: H. W. Adams, W. G. Gooding, H. G. Barber and G. F. Ewe, of Minneapolis; E. B. Terrill, of Cincinnati; Daniel A. Sprosty, Cleveland; E. O. Wright, Menominee, Wis.; Charles W. Baum, W. P. Anderson, John A. Costello, H. T. Powers and J. G. Oberidoy, Chicago; J. W. Cohn, St. Louis; C. D. S. Sturtevant and F. H. Brown, Omaha; N. F. Boland, Kansas City; G. R. Forrester, Jackson, Mich., and M. B. McFeeley, Marion, Ind.

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Western Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Canton, Ohio.
Penn. Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
Texas Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Fort Worth, Texas.
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Lansing, Mich.
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

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Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., May 8, 1916.

Prices were unchanged all of last week throughout Nebraska. Demand from regular trade on established brands was in fair volume, while sales outside the state were small or about the same as in the preceding week. A slightly larger inquiry was reported from Eastern markets, but prices were out of line and very few bookings were made. Nebraska mills as a rule are operating half time, although some of the larger plants are running 18 to 24 hours. It is figured that current sales amount to the output of about a 12-hour run, those mills running on longer hours being enabled to do so by old contracts on books.

Nebraska millers are not finding a very ready demand for clear flour, owing to the general dullness of this grade. Best sale just now is for patents to regular trade. Best patents are quoted at $5.40 to $5.60 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered Omaha. Interior mills are asking a range of $5.60 to $6.20 per bbl. sacked, according to location.

Wheat fluctuated within a narrow margin during the week. The close was the same as a week ago, No. 2 hard selling at $1.09 to $1.10. However, there is very little wheat coming in, No. 3 and 4 predominating in the supplies. No. 3 is quoted at $1.04 to $1.08. Receipts of wheat last week were 147 cars, compared to 48 cars a year ago. Montana wheat is being received at Omaha and is selling at a premium over Nebraska wheat.

Demand showed some improvement, particularly for bran. Quotations were somewhat higher, prices ranging from $19.20 to $19.60, Omaha, sacked. Supply of shorts is limited. Omaha prices at $23 to $24.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—**Patent**, $5.40@5.60; straight, $5.20@5.40. State mills—Patent, $5.60@6.20.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Bran $19.20@19.60; shorts, $23@24. Interior mills—Bran, $20@22; shorts, $24@25.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

George Jennings has been placed in charge of the grain buying department of the Fremont Milling Co., Fremont, Neb. Mr. Jennings was employed as grain buyer by the Hicock Grain Co., Falls City, Neb., for 20 years.

The Whiteley Milling Co., Kenesaw, Neb., has been incorporated with capital stock of $10,000. Principals are Owen Whiteley, William Coulter, L. M. Robinson, John Shurigar, Jack Cain and Frank Harpham. The company is building a 50-bbl. mill.

Weather conditions in Nebraska continue to be mostly favorable for winter wheat development and the wheat plant is showing a good steady growth. Mill reports indicate practically a perfect condition throughout the state and no insect advices are heard. Slightly higher temperatures are needed, but the cool weather prevailing is not unfavorable. However, wheat would make slightly better progress, if weather was warmer. Nebraska may not break all previous harvest records, but with the present nearly perfect conditions, a crop of at least 60,000,000 bu. is expected for the state.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., May 8, 1916.

With the trade distinctly bearish and flour quotations fluctuatng from 10c to 15c per bbl., market conditions were somewhat chaotic here last week. Values closed 15c over quotations on the week previous. Buying was of a hand-to-mouth proposition, dealers and bakers preferring to wait for the new crop before committing themselves. Stocks are fair.

Kansas and Oklahoma mills took the cream of the little business passing. Hard wheat prices were $1 per bbl. under Minneapolis and more than 70c under the soft winter wheat states. Prices were around $5.25 per bbl., cotton sacks. Offerings of first and second clears were mostly for export at $4.80@4 90 for first and $4.40@4.50 for lower grades. Sales were made in fairly good volume to Mexico, Guatemala and Cuba, with Nicaragua and Costa Rica taking contract qualities in small lots.

Spring wheat mills were inclined to hold values. High patents were quoted at $6.20@6.30, basis cottons. There was a strong export and macaroni demand for second clears around $3.25 to $3.50 per bbl., and some contracts were closed for future delivery.

Soft winter mills were also out of the running, on account of high prices. High patents were up to $6, with straight and extra fancy in proportion. Millers were not willing to make cuts to get business, although their views were out of line with those of buyers by fully 40c a bbl.

Millfeed prices were strong and demand for bran was fairly good. Soft wheat bran was up to $1.17 per 100 lbs., untagged in cotton and jute, while hard wheat was quoted at $1.12 to $1.14 per 100 lbs. Shorts were in but little demand and prices were out of line with buyers' views. Brown shorts commanded $1.30 to $1.32 per 100 lbs. and the sales were scattering.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

George Dahnke, of the Dahnke-Walker Mills, Union City, Tenn., was in New Orleans last week, visiting the trade.

Traffic contracts were closed last week in New Orleans between the Gulf Coast (Frisco) lines and the Illinois Central for rental of the freight and passenger terminals of the Illinois Central system, including Stuyvesant Docks. The Frisco formerly occupied the terminals of the Southern Railway alliances.

COLLECTIONS
We collect all your slow accounts. No collection, no fee. Refer to any mill in the state of Nebraska—any jobber in the city of Omaha. Write us for our special 2% collection plan.
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Woodmen of the World Building, OMAHA, NEB.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., May 8, 1916.

Jobbers report fair demand from country merchants for flour and a much better demand for corn meal than for some time past. There is a very large demand for 12 and 24-lb. sacks of flour and less flour is being taken in wood than for years.

This section has had copious showers the past few days and crops are greatly benefited. A good many oat fields, though, are being plowed under and corn planted. The oat crop will be short in this section.

Selma Market Prices.

The following prices obtain here today, viz:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (196-lb. wood basis)—Superlative patent, $6.75@6.85; premium patent, $6.25@6.40; standard patent, $5.75@5.95.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (98-lb. cotton basis)—Fancy family patent, $5.90@6; best bakers' patent, $5.90.

Millfeeds (100-lb. sacks)—Pure wheat shorts, $27.50 ton; bran, $26.80.

Corn Products (96-lb. sacks)—Standard bolted meal, $1.67@1.70; pearl grits, $1.80.

SELMA NOTES

J. T. Moore, Alabama representative for the Home Mill & Grain Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind., with headquarters at Birmingham, Ala., has been in Selma territory the past week in the interest of his firm. Mr. Moore reports business somewhat better in his territory than for some time past.

The Omaha Journal in suggesting a Nebraska flour for Nebraska campaign, says: "If every buyer of flour in the state would say to his merchant, 'I want Nebraska flour,' he would save money for himself; he would keep his money working at home; he would broaden the market for Nebraska mills; he would increase the home demand for wheat, and enable the miller to pay higher prices for it. Wouldn't that be a good move for all hands concerned?"

G. B. Forrester, of J. E. Barlett & Co., Jackson, Mich., was a visitor on New York 'Change during the week.

Use Direct Heat for Drying

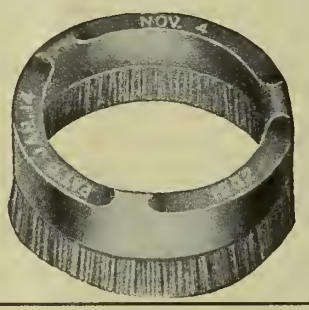
It is quicker, more reliable, less costly, than steam drying. The grain is dried more evenly because the constant stirring motion compels an equal amount of heat to reach each grain.

FITZ SPECIAL DRIERS will handle corn, wheat, oats, beans, or buckwheat, in a continuous stream. No waiting and no re-filling required. The price is mighty reasonable, too. Get our circulars.

Fitz Water Wheel Company
Hanover, Penn.

Makers of the famous I-X-L Steel Overshoot Water Wheel.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER



Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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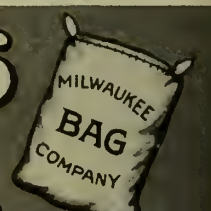

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St. Louis, Mo. Ft. Worth, Tex.

Rolls Re-corrugated
Rolls Re-ground

Mill Supplies
Dufour Bolting Cloth

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 8, 1916.

Trade in alfalfa meal improved moderately in the last week. There was an increased volume of business with the East and the Southeast, the two principal buying territories. The main enlargement in sales was in the East, notably New York. Mixed feed business here showed no perceptible turn for the better, remaining practically the same as in the last few weeks.

Prices of meal were unchanged to a shade higher. The advances were only on No. 1 and No. 2. Instead of a range of $16.50 to $18, the bulk of sales of No. 1 were quoted at $17 to $18. No. 2 meal was quoted at $14 to $15, compared with $13.50 to $14.50 the preceding week. Choice, which was in very limited supply, was unchanged.

Arrivals were moderate. Mills of the interior reported difficulty in obtaining alfalfa, so their operations were light as a rule. Local stocks of meal were reduced. There was a slightly better demand for meal from Kansas City mixers.

Interest in new crop broadened, but actual sales were checked by the failure of buyers and millers to agree on terms. New crop meal was quoted at $19.50 a ton for choice, $16.50 for No. 1 and $14 for No. 2, but no business was transacted on this basis. The prices asked were 50c a ton lower on choice and No. 1. The week's weather, after early rains, proved highly favorable for the new alfalfa crop, and present indications are for cutting in Oklahoma under almost ideal conditions. Mills, however, are proceeding cautiously on new crop contracting.

Optimism was lacking among local mixers. The best reports described the trade as only comparatively fair and scattered. High molasses prices continued. Quotations on the various mixtures were practically unchanged, but a firm tone was evident.

Receipts of alfalfa hay were 112 cars for the week on this market, compared with 116 the preceding week and 171 cars a year ago. Prices ruled steady to strong, although at times offerings of No. 1 sold within the range of choice hay. The supply of alfalfa of quality was very small, proportionately. The common grades were draggy most of the week, but the lack of other varieties helped in effecting a fair clearance on such consignments.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $18@20; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $14@15.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $22.50@25; standard, $21.50@23.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.50@28.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $17@18.50; No. 1, $15@16.50; standard, $10.50@14.50; No. 2, $7@10; No. 3, $5@6.50.

St. Louis, Mo., May 8, 1916.

A somewhat improved demand for alfalfa meal was marked, although prices were unchanged. Mixed feed manufacturers reported somewhat better shipping instructions on old contracts and inquiry on new business was also in larger volume. However, business in mixed feeds is still comparatively light, being restricted by the always advancing prices for blackstrap molasses.

Supplies of alfalfa meal are large and Western mills are offering freely. No. 1 meal sold during the week at a range of $18 to $19.50 per ton, sacked, according to quality. No. 2 meal brought $4.50 to $15.50 per ton, sacked, St. Louis, but prices are gaining somewhat in strength, owing to the approaching close of the old crop season. Choice meal is not being offered at all and prices vary according to the needs of the buyer. Some mills are asking up to $21 per ton for choice, pea green alfalfa.

Mixed feed manufacturers continue to have trouble in obtaining sufficient molasses for their mixture. Several lots were sold last week at $33.60 per ton, while further offers were made later in the week at 21c per gallon, St. Louis. This is a record price. However, mixers report somewhat larger offerings of molasses by re-sellers, but prices are not losing any strength at all, for the demand is many times the supply. Mixers are purchasing practically all molasses offered and are not quibbling over advances in quotations.

Best demand for mixed feeds principally from regular buyers of established brands. Sales to nearby territory are in fair volume and the Southern demand is considered good. Grain mixed molasses feeds are quoted at a range of $28 to $29.50 per ton, sacked. Alfalfa molasses feed is worth from $24 to $26.50 for No. 1 and $23 to $24.50 for standard.

Mills are not offering any new crop meal in this market and local dealers do not look for any shipments until after June 1. Mixed feed manufacturers are not showing any interest in obtaining new crop prices, particularly as old meal supplies seem large and very few mixers plan to use the first new meal.

New Orleans, La., May 8, 1916.

Better demand for alfalfa hay and meal was shown last week with the coming of a better grade of No. 1 meal from Colorado and a more uniform grade of hay. The No. 1 meal sold readily and in fair volume at $21 per ton and the hay went about $20 to $22 per ton, according to quality. The price of the meal was kept down by the lot of inferior Oklahoma No. 2 meal which still gluts the market and keeps No. 2 down to $16 to $17. Large amounts of this grade are being used for chicken and duck feed, the chicken feed business being a heavy factor in its consumption. Outside of the Colorado receipts, both hay and meal were small in shipment, and dealers in Oklahoma and Texas alfalfa were holding off for the new crop. Little restocking was done for that reason, as the trade is bearish, looking for a big slump when the Texas first cutting arrives. Mixed feed business is off on account of the high prices of blackstrap. Europe is short on molasses-alcohol and all the local product is being shipped under long-term contracts to New Jersey powder factories. This keeps blackstrap soaring and mixed feeds are out of the market on that account, except where some millers were fortunate enough to get stocked before the phenomenal rise. Timothy hay arrived heavily and sold at $21 to $22 a ton. Native hay is coming in and killing prospects for higher prices on alfalfa or timothy, as offerings are made as low as $8 a ton and from that on to $12 and $14.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 8, 1916.

Alfalfa trade is slow and prices show a tendency to decline, though they are nominally the same as a week ago. May is plentiful and the demand is not large. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $21.75, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25.50 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $28.25.

Chicago, Ill., May 8, 1916.

There is an improvement in the demand for alfalfa meal in this market, but not of sufficient volume to warrant any increase in ruling quotations. Considerable interest is manifested in the new crop alfalfa meal, but the various companies are not inclined to quote prices at this time.

There is no apparent change in the mixed feed market, and this business is on practically the same basis as for the past several weeks. Choice meal is quoted at $18.60@20.25; No. 1, $16.75@18; No. 2, $13.50@15; No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed, $23@24.50; No. 2, $22@23; grain molasses feed, $27.50@28.50; alfalfa grain feed, dry, $27@28.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento, Cal., is trying to interest local alfalfa producers in an alfalfa mill project. Sacramento is in the center of a large alfalfa section and raises a considerable surplus of alfalfa hay, which could be moved to Eastern markets advantageously in the form of meal.

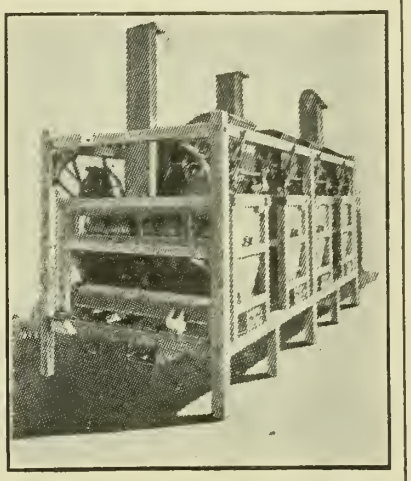
Members of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association, Kansas City, will consider next Friday afternoon a plan for prohibiting all except members or partners of firms of the association from soliciting consignments of hay. It is planned to limit solicitation by members to 15 days a month. The object is said to be to reduce soliciting, which, it is claimed, is unprofitable to dealers.

Receipts of alfalfa hay in Kansas City in April were only 576 cars, compared with 1,461 cars in the same month in 1915. For the first four months of this year the Kansas City alfalfa receipts were 4,526 cars, compared with 6,215 cars in the same period last year. The March receipts were 1,380 cars, against 1,291 last year; February, 1,458 cars, against 1,628 in 1915; January, 1,013 cars, compared with 1,835 in the same month in 1915.

Reports from Kansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico in the last week indicated that the first crop of alfalfa in these states will be below normal. In each of these three states the weather has been too cool for the best growth of alfalfa, hence the plants are in many cases only half as tall as usual. The quality, however, is good and will be far better than a year ago if the weather for cutting is only favorable. Cutting has started in New Mexico. The harvest has also started in Oklahoma.

A new and altogether different method of making alfalfa meal has been perfected by Ross S. Thornton, Cozad, Neb., who has a small mill established in that town. The method Mr. Thornton uses differs from that employed by most alfalfa millers in that he grinds the alfalfa in a green state or just after it is cut and before it is cured. After the alfalfa has been ground, it is artificially cured by heat. Mr. Thornton claims that his new process keeps the green color in the meal and also makes a better quality meal. An advantage Mr. Thornton claims for his process is that alfalfa millers need not wait at the beginning of the cutting seasons for alfalfa to be cured. Mr. Thornton has received letters patent from the government and plans to manufacture machinery for his process. So far it has been tried out only on a small scale.

Nu=Way Flour Mill



A one-man proposition. Will earn you $2 per hour. Requires only 6 h. p. to operate.

For particulars write:

Cape Mill Manufacturing Co.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It

KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.

G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

NOTICE---Alfalfa Millers

We are *always* in the market for *alfalfa meal* when the goods and price are right, and are open to contract for any quantity from a car load to a mill output.

It may be worth your while to communicate *now* with

The Meader-Atlas Co.

107 Hudson Street New York

"The largest handlers of Alfalfa in the East"

"Self-praise is no recommendation"

Just try the

Wydler Bolting Cloth

and you will be convinced.

Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada

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CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—High-class man is open for position as a mill manager, or would accept place as sales manager. Command Southern and Eastern trade and will guarantee results. Prefer to work on a minimum salary, with a percentage of the net results. Address Box 337, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Situation as manager with good mill desiring to place its output to better advantage. Am thoroughly competent; have past record to show my ability, both as buying and merchandising grain and mill products. Will consider either salary or salary and share of profits. Box 340, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller with some reliable company. I am 39 years old and single, and have had 18 years' experience with both spring and winter wheat in mills of 100 to 200 bbls. capacity. Speak German. State wages to save time. Address Box 338, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, Kent, Ohio.

WANTED—Position as miller in mill from 100 to 500 bbls.; 18 years' experience in hard and soft wheat, also modern milling system. Can furnish reference as to my ability and character and could come at once. Address Box 445, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position in Middle West by a competent up-to-date miller of 30 years' experience in the milling business with various systems. Will operate mill for a high-grade and close clean-up. References. Address Box 94, Fullerton, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller of a live, aggressive mill whose capacity and trade call for a man of more than the average ability. Fully experienced in either hard or soft winter wheat. Satisfactory references of well-known mills. Box 343, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A Nebraska head miller wishes a position in mill not less than 250-bbl. capacity. Have had 14 years' experience in hard winter and spring wheat mills. Thirty years old, married; do not use liquor or tobacco. Can give good references as to character and ability. Good reasons for changing. Will go anywhere for good position. Address Box 344, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—150-bbl. flour mill, situated in the Turkey wheat belt of Kansas; doing good business and money-maker. For particulars, address Box 333, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—I had a first-class mill of 400-bbl. capacity until destroyed by cyclone last fall. Would like to sell the site and the machinery, most of which is in good shape. Address G. H. Hulme, Box 34, Great Bend, Kan.

FOR SALE—One flour mill of 250-bbl. daily capacity, with elevator attached, also two steel tanks wih total capacity of 40,000 bus., located at Marshall, Mo., with track facilities with both the C. & A. and Missouri Pacific railways. Same, having been levied upon, will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder at the north court house door in the city of Marshall, Mo., county of Saline, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon Tuesday, the 16th day of May. For further information address the Farmers' Savings Bank, Marshall, Mo.

FOR SALE—Flour and feed mill of 30-bbl. capacity, rye or buckwheat; three run stones, two for flour and one for feed. Never-failing stream, 12-ft. head, good log dam. On the Central New England Railway; freight depot on mill property. Property contains three acres of ground, very good house, mill building, barn, coal shed, wagon scales, etc., all in excellent condition. Water power can be improved to 250 h. p. Henry Buerman, Gallatinville, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Three size 2 Gray's Patent flour dressers. Two of these are in excellent condition. The third shows usage, but is in good condition physically.

One 125-bu.-per-hour Beal polisher and scourer in good condition. The iron frame and casting on this machine make it almost non-destructible.

Iron pulleys of all sizes and descriptions. Steel conveyors of all sizes and lengths.

Elevator boots. Several sizes; in good condition.

Shafting of various sizes and lengths. Wells-Abbott-Nieman, Schuyler, Neb.

WANTED—Secondhand Corliss engines and 100 to 150 h. p. boilers. Landreth Machinery Co., Joplin, Mo.

WANTED—Active man with money to invest in established flour mill. Concern now going, but needs additional capital to properly operate. Located on Missouri River; draws wheat supplies from all Southwest and Nebraska; capacity 650 bbls. flour, 600 bbls. corn meal. Do not answer unless sincerely interested. Address Box 446, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., May 8, 1916.

Flour demand does not show any greater strength and mills generally report business as pretty flat. Prices are nominally unchanged, but a good deal of competition is prevailing, and to get any large amount of business some cutting seems necessary. Embargoes are on and off with New England, and between here and New York railroads are much congested. There is not much use for millers to look for export business, for it is difficult, if not impossible, to make deliveries to all domestic customers.

A fair demand exists for spot millfeed, but no buying ahead to speak of is being done. Prices are the same as a week ago, with middlings in slower sale than bran. A decline of $2 has occurred in gluten feed prices within the past week. Quotations in it are being guaranteed to date of arrival, and in some cases for the whole month.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.50@6.75; clear, $5.50@5.75; low grade, $4.50.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.25@6.50; pastry, $5.75@6; low grade, $4.25.

Kansas Flour (cotton)—$6@6.25; straight, $5.65@5.90; clear, $5.30@5.55.

Rye Flour (wood)—No. 1, $6@6.25.

Millfeed (sacked)—Spring bran, $22; standard middlings, $23; red dog flour, $28; gluten feed, $25.75; oil meal, $28.50.

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Milling and Grain News

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Volume Twenty-seven | TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1916. | Number Twenty-five

Rains in Winter Wheat Belt

Precipitation Is Beneficial in Southwest—Soft Wheat Condition Is Improving.

Kansas City, Mo., May 15, 1916.

Wheat crop prospects in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma combined improved during the last week, but conditions are irregular in these states, weather developments not having been uniformly favorable.

Northern Missouri had the heaviest rains of the week, moisture there being so heavy that some farms were flooded. St. Joseph reported 5.80 inches and Hanover 5.22 inches of rain. The rainfall was lightest in Oklahoma, that state receiving very little precipitation, and this in only a few spots. Kansas and Nebraska had generous rains, but the Sunflower state reported very little in the southeastern counties and light rainfall in the southwestern section.

In Nebraska there was as much as 1.80 inches at Fairbury for the week, 1.76 inches at Auburn, 2.01 inches at Lincoln 1.40 inches at Hastings, 1.56 inches at Holdridge, .76 inch at Valentine, .92 inch at Grand Island, .40 inches at Hastings and 1.12 inches at Tekhama. Ashland had 1.14 inches. There was both rain and snow in the northwestern section, which had complained of drouth.

Southwestern Kansas, which had complained of dry weather, received only light rains. Utica, in Ness County, had 1.27 inches, and Scott City, also in the western part of Kansas, had .33 inch. Liberal, in the extreme southwestern portion, had .12 inch. Coldwater and Anthony, which had been dry points, received 1.25 inches and .63 inch, respectively. Manhattan, in the central part of the state, had 3.53 inches. Hays had .50 inch, Goodland .50 and Dresden 1 inch.

Western Oklahoma noted the most serious lack of moisture in that state. Green bug damage was admitted in oats fields in the central and northern parts, but insect damage claims on wheat were of small number. Oklahoma did not share in precipitation over Sunday.

Scattered Hessian fly stories came from Kansas, but there is a great difference of opinion as to the extent and effect of these insects. Their importance is being exaggerated in speculative circles. Temperatures have not been as warm as usual at this season, but they averaged higher than in the preceding week.

* * *

Soft Wheat Condition Improves.

St. Louis, Mo., May 15, 1916.

Generous rains were general over the soft winter wheat belt during the past week and weather conditions were also favorable for the development of the growing wheat plant. On the whole, a gain in the condition of wheat in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio was made during the past week. The last Illinois report shows an advance of two to three points in the condition. Reports from mills indicate that wheat remaining is making a good growth and will produce a good crop, although the total harvest in the soft winter wheat states will be considerably below normal.

The Missouri crop this year will be between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 bus., which compares with 35,000,00 bus. a year ago. Conditions in Missouri are rather poor, but the wheat plant is not expected to show further declines up to harvest. Conditions in the state last week were favorable.

Present indication is for a crop of at least 20,000,000 bus. in Ohio, 19,000,000 bus. in Illinois and about 19,500,000 in Indiana. Ohio raised 40,000,000 bus. of wheat a year ago, the present prospect indicating a cut of just 50 per cent. The reduction from a year ago in Indiana is still larger than in Ohio, the former state producing 47,300,000 bus. in 1915. Illinois shows the greatest loss from a year ago, the harvest in 1915 amounting to 53,200,000 bus., which compares with the present prospect of 19,000,000 bus. for 1916.

The condition in these soft winter wheat states will probably show a slight gain between this writing and harvest, but the total crop will not amount to more than 67,000,000 bus. as a maximum, while some observers indicate that a maximum crop of 60,000,000 bus. may be the harvest for Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

* * *

Favorable Oklahoma Report.

A report by the Oklahoma Board of Agriculture says the wheat acreage in that state amounts to 2,584,988 acres, which is in excess of any previous year excepting 1915. Condition of wheat is placed at 85 per cent. Early-planted wheat is beginning to head out.

* * *

Primary Grain Movement.

Total primary receipts of wheat from July 1, 1915, to May 13, 1916, were 478,793,000 bus., against 409,326,000 a year ago; oats, from Aug. 1 to date, 251,263,000 bus., against 241,975,000; corn, from Nov. 1 to date, 162,053,000 bus., against 173,289,000.

To Censor Crop Reports.

Chicago, Ill., May 15, 1916.

Officials of the Chicago Board of Trade proposes hereafter to exercise complete control over so-called crop reports, it was announced today by J. P. Griffith, president. "Developments of several years past would indicate that many of these experts are incompetent or worse," said the announcement. "All reports sent in by crop experts during the present season are being carefully tabulated. Later in the season, if it is demonstrated that any of these so-called experts are unreliable, members of the exchange will be forbidden thereafter to distribute their reports."

"Crop killers" worked overtime last week to earn their salaries, for seldom have commission house wires carried such an absurd lot of "dope" as was sent out to "bait" gullible speculators. In the week's early speculation wheat was advanced on dry weather in Kansas and Nebraska. Then it declined when the forecast was for rain; but buying quickly rallied it on reports from the Dakotas that high winds were blowing the seed out of the ground and thousands of acres would have to be replanted. The same day damage from heat was mentioned in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, whereas the official reports showed temperatures nowhere in the Southwest above 80 degrees; and the day following the heat reports freezing weather was reported at many points in Kansas and Nebraska.

Not content with this, the crop experts then went so far as to report sandstorms and high winds as damaging the Southwestern wheat. On Wednesday Kansas and Nebraska got some rain, but when futures started down the market was rallied immediately on claims that the moisture was insufficient. Friday both Kansas and Nebraska got a good wetting down, but the market was quickly bid up on "expert" assertions that the rain fell in counties where wheat was good, and consequently had done little benefit to the crop. Saturday Kansas and Nebraska got more rain, but the "killers" quickly discovered that the Kansas crop was actually being devoured by Hessian fly, and one well-known expert went so far as to word his telegram to commission houses with these absurd words included: "The sudden breaking down of the Kansas crop promise is not because of direct dry weather damage, but is the result mainly of Hessian fly infestation." His words, "sudden breaking down of the Kansas crop promise," carry the assertion that Kansas wheat is practically a failure on Hessian fly damage in a week's time, and during cool weather, which is absolutely against fly development, especially in the face of the good rainfall that developed last week. In only one year in the country's history (1910-11) has Hessian fly materially damaged the winter wheat crop; and in that year, after futures advanced on the damage reports, the rise and more, too, was lost when the crop finally was harvested. Loss in Kansas has never exceeded 10 per cent by fly. Every year the fly does some damage, but such ridiculous crop scares as were engineered last week indicate that commission houses are hard put for ammunition to get the public into futures.

Henry H. Hill Dies Suddenly.

Henry H. Hill, secretary and treasurer of the Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City, Ark., died suddenly Sunday night of cerebral hemorrhage. As Mr. Hill had been in his usual good health, his death will be a distinct surprise and shock to his many friends in the milling industry. He had been prominently identified with the milling business in Kansas and Oklahoma for about 20 years, when he bought an interest with Maj. C. H. Searing in the Arkansas City Milling Co. Funeral will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Hill was born at Carthage, Ind., in 1864, and had been a resident of Arkansas City for 30 years. He leaves a wife and two sons—H. M. Hill, who is in the mill office, and H. S. Hill, who is attending college at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Wins Damage Suit.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided an important Indiana case on May 8, affirming a decision whereby the Blish Milling Co., of Seymour, Ind., had obtained judgment against the Georgia, Florida & Alabama Railroad Co. The question was relative to the liability of the delivery, carrier holding in this case that railroad was responsible for a carload of flour even though it was shown that the flour was damaged before it was received by the delivery carrier.

Adds to Storage at Kansas City.

Contract has been let by the Missouri Pacific Railway for the construction of a 1,000,000-bu. addition to the Karsas-Missouri elevator. The plant now has capacity of 2,000,000 bus., and with the addition will have storage for 3,000,000 bus. It will be rated as one of the largest grain storage plants in the United States.

The Southwestern Milling Co., at Kansas City, also let contract last week for a 250,000-bu. addition to its elevator storage, giving the mill a total of 700,000 bus.

Bleached Flour Retrial Soon

Government Announces That It Has Retained C. P. Williams as Special Counsel to Handle Case.

Washington, D. C., May 15, 1916.

The government is making progress on its preparation for a retrial of the bleached flour case. The Department of Justice today announced that C. P. Williams, of St. Louis, president of the St. Louis Bar Association, has been selected as a special counsel for the trial of the case.

The department is carefully going over the evidence brought out in the previous trial and is making every effort to make a showing at the retrial which will correct the errors pointed out by the Supreme Court in the earlier adjudication.

Changes to Eight-Hour Day.

Kansas City, Mo., May 15, 1916.

One of the largest mills in Kansas City on July 1 will change to three eight-hour shifts, instead of two 12-hour shifts as being maintained now. This will be the first mill in the Southwest which will make a complete change from 12-hour to eight-hour days. One other Kansas City mill has an eight-hour system for packers and loaders, but all operative millers in the plant and other technical employes work 12 hours.

The Kansas City mill which plans to inaugurate an eight-hour work shift is doing this on its own initiative, none of the mills in Kansas City or in the interior having had any labor troubles whatever. The new plan will mean a net increase in the wages of the mill employes of probably 33 per cent, at least, for none of the salaries will be reduced. The eight-hour day will apply similarly to millers, grinders, oilers, packers, loaders and all roustabouts.

Kansas City Wheat Stocks Gain.

Although it is unusual for stocks of wheat in Kansas City to increase at this season, that market last week reported an enlargement of 295,439 bus. in its holdings. Kansas City had on Saturday, as a result, a total of 5,773,402 bus. of wheat in its elevators, compared with stocks of 707,010 bus. a year ago. The stocks in Kansas City are the largest on record for this period in May.

Lack of an active cash demand brought about the increase in stocks. While shippers, millers and elevator interests were buyers, the demand was not heavy in any direction. Central states' buying was still the feature of the shipping business. Mills bought lightly. The receipts were 874 cars, compared with 845 cars the preceding week and 838 cars a year ago.

High Price for Membership.

The Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis, paid $7,500 last week for a membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade, or $1,000 higher than the previous sale. This deal is indicative of large future purchases of wheat to be made at Kansas City by winter wheat millers in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, where the outlook is for a short wheat crop. The membership was purchased in the name of Joseph Geisel.

American Feed Manufacturers Meet.

The American Feed Manufacturers' Association will hold its eighth annual convention at Peoria, Ill., June 1, 2 and 3.

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Milling and Grain News

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New Crop Offerings.

Millers in the winter wheat belt and in the spring wheat section of the United States are already making new crop flour prices, and in some instances are offering for six to 12 months' shipment. Northwestern mills are making such prices even before seeding is completed and without any indication as to the prospective harvest. In the winter wheat belt there is still considerable uncertainty, and conservative millers are not willing to quote their trade on new crop flour. Such millers remember that there were many who were compelled to ship old wheat flour on new crop contracts as late as the last half of August a year ago and that numerous net losses were marked up on forward contracts of this kind.

Perhaps it is fortunate for the miller who is quoting new crop flour that he is compelled to base his prices on the July future price. The July price in the last week has in some instances been higher than spot. Consequently, new crop flour has been offered at prices over current values. Needless to say, there are very few flour "speculators" who are willing to pay more for new crop flour, any shipment, than for spot offerings. And millers are showing a degree of conservatism, at least, in not attempting to discount the July price. There is altogether too much uncertainty over the harvest and the early new crop movement. Conditions similar to a year ago would mean that the first movement would bring a premium instead of a discount.

With the first new crop offers by Southwestern mills, attention is being directed by the flour trade to crop prospects in the hard winter wheat belt. On the whole, the hard winter wheat section has a large crop in the making. Few "prognosticators" have estimated less than 100,000,000 bushels for Kansas. Whether or not the final crop is larger than this figure will be determined by weather conditions up to and through the harvest period. The unexpected has happened in Kansas many times. A wheat crop was made a year ago, yet it was considerably reduced by a wet harvesting season. And Kansas can break all records for production, as in the yield two years ago.

Nebraska is another state which has a brilliant outlook. In the last 10 days there has been some complaint of dry weather, but such complaints are originating in scattered districts and probably will not affect the prospect for at least a 60,000,000-bushel crop. Besides, Nebraska had some good rains last week Nebraska has been raising record crops for several years and her millers are optimistic, for the Nebraska wheat acreage is increasing every year, and the crop in that state seems to thrive, notwithstanding the troubles of growers in adjoining commonwealths.

Millers in Oklahoma have reason to be happy over the present prospects for the 1916 crop. That a harvest of 35,000,000 bushels is likely seems to be the opinion of many millers in that state. Of course, considerable can happen to the wheat plant between this writing and harvest, so this estimate may be subject to revision later.

Crop killers are busy, of course, in the hard winter wheat section. It has often been said that a wheat crop could not be matured without the help of professional crop observers. Even with the crop killers busy, hard winter wheat is making seasonable growth, and there are some millers ready to sell flour made from the 1916 crop for any shipment. Such forward proposals reflect no credit on their makers, but they are significant of the feeling of their authors as to the outlook for the 1916 wheat crop. Or is this merely over-enthusiasm? Or is it speculation?

Potato Flour.

Manhattan, the home of the Kansas State Agricultural College, reports that the United States War Department has sent it a shipment of potato flour for the purpose of investigation. The aim of the War Department is to gather definite data as to the uses of potato flour, it is understood, so that, in case of emergency, it might be used as a substitute for wheat flour. It is hinted at Manhattan that there is a deeper significance to the investigation, the statement having been made there that expansion in population might bring about the common use of potato and other non-wheat flour even in times of peace.

It is well, of course, for the War Department to prepare for an emergency, but if preparedness is its object it is obvious that it can accomplish better results along more practical lines. Neither potato, kafir, cottonseed, corn or other non-wheat flours are on the road to any wide popularity in the United States. And it is difficult to conceive of the likelihood of any large body of civilians or soldiers being forced to use potato flour in time of war on account of greater ease in obtaining that food than in assembling supplies of wheat flour.

Despite expansion in American population and in the number of consumers in foreign countries, the world today appears to be on the eve of greater use of wheat flour and decreased consumption of the substitute flours. In other words, instead of seeking bread which might be cheaper in price, the world seems determined to use wheat flour more widely than ever. There is good ground for this. In Europe millions of men are experiencing hardships once considered almost impossible. At the same time these men are learning facts about the world which are making them, as well as their families, determined to live under better conditions when peace comes. This will include increased wheat flour consumption, for thousands of the European fighters regarded wheat bread as a luxury when they entered into the great war in which they are now engaged. And in other parts of the world the standard of living is advancing, which also means a broader demand for flour made of wheat and a greater determination than ever to refuse less palatable and less nourishing bread.

Incidentally, there are many indications that the world is going to keep pace in production with the growing demand for bread made of wheat flour. It was the year 1915, with the greatest war in history, that witnessed the establishment of a new high mark in world wheat production. This achievement at a time when millions of producers were absent from fields augurs well for those who are confident that the wheat growers will answer the call for more wheat bread, with enlarged acreages and increased averages from their fields. By answering this call for more wheat bread, wheat growers and millers will hold potato and all other non-wheat flour in the unimportant place which they merit in the diet of the world. This is a service which millions of consumers hope to see performed.

A Welcome Undertaking.

More than two years ago, when considerable complaint was heard regarding the varying tests of cereal chemists, Milling and Grain News attempted to secure the adoption by leading chemists of uniform methods in laboratory work. There was considerable opposition to this, for each chemist has developed his own methods, and it was a question which method should be the standard. In fact, there was so much opposition that the effort for standardization made little progress for a time. But new complaints were heard. Millers were less confident of the value of scientific testing of flour, because samples from the same sack of flour which were sent to different chemists showed wide variations in results. Notwithstanding the opposition by chemists, the need for standardization became apparent. Today flour-testing has developed into a necessity. The American Association of Cereal Chemists has been organized and this association is working for the interests of the laboratory. That it recognizes the value of standardization is indicated in a statement by its editor:

"It is truly remarkable how seldon two or more chemists do a thing i the same way. Every one has bee brought up to do each of the man determinations in the way that hi instructor thought best, only to fin out, after leaving the influence of th teacher, that there were many modi fications of each method. Then, whe thrown on his own resources, h promptly goes to work and establishe a short cut and a variation or two The result is that every method in us in the cereal laboratory is so dis guised by modifications that it is diffi cult to find two operators using th same combination.

"There is danger in having mor than one permissible method for an determination. If there are two meth ods of equal merit, then let the mos economical one be the official test And in this connection let it be re membered that in the busy laborator the economy of time is fully as impor tant as economy in the expenditure o money. With many such factors to b considered, it is not at all surprisin that at the meeting in February it wa most difficult to arrive at any commo point from which we could start t work out a method that would b adaptable to each laboratory. The pro posed methods adopted were arrive at, not because the members wer united in favoring them, but to form basis for all to work from in an effor to arrive at the best."

The American Association of Cerea Chemists is attempting just what Mill ing and Grain News presented as a ne cessity several years ago. The mem bers of this association are representa tives of the flour laboratory industry in every part of this country, and cer tainly their effort to develop uniform methods will be of important value t the flour milling industry and to cerea chemists. It is indeed disappointing to millers that one chemist should ar rive at certain results and another chemist make altogether different de terminations.

The value of flour-testing to the milling industry is inestimable. The small 50-bbl. miller is now selling his flour to the baker on a laboratory test The test helps such millers to make their flour uniform. The large miller who maintains his own laboratory uses it extensively. In fact, the use of the testing laboratory by millers is gain ing generally. With more uniform re sults, it is apparent that millers will have greater confidence in their work Flour chemists should recognize this and should formulate a set of stand ards that will allow of quick testing— testing with a commercial value. And above all, there should be accuracy Standardization in the flour-testing in dustry will help millers realize the value of gluten, ash and baking deter minations.

Ocean Freights Decline

Rates on Flour and Grain to the United Kingdom Show a Steady Reduction.

After the rapid advance in trans-Atlantic freight rates during the first three quarters of the year, amounting in some instances to more than 100 per cent, the upward movement has in the last month been temporarily suspended, while rates on several classes of goods, principally to United Kingdom ports, have declined. Shipping men attribute this to the use of British merchant tonnage that has been taken over by the government and is now being operated to bring supplies of needed materials to the Allies. They say that there is plenty of British tonnage available for cargoes bound to the United Kingdom and point out that its concentration upon this trade has emphasized the shortage of ships on other routes. To clear for other than United Kingdom ports, it is necessary for British vessels to obtain special licenses, which are not readily secured.

The fact that there has been a decline in the freight rates to Great Britain is regarded as indicating the success of the British policy of requisitioning and controlling the movement of ships carrying her flag. The most marked reduction in rates has occurred on grain and flour shipments. At the close of 1915, the grain rate to the United Kingdom was 20d per bu., and at the end of March had increased to 23d. Since that time it has fallen off to 19d. A similar movement in the sack flour rates has been noted, although, except in the case of London, the decline has not carried the rate below the level prevailing at the beginning of the year. It is pointed out by shipping interests that British ships clearing from New York for Great Britain are required to devote half their cargo space to the transportation of wheat and breadstuffs, and that temporarily the supply has exceeded the demand. Shippers show a tendency to hold back their grain and flour at existing rates, and the result is that the shipping companies forced to obtain sufficient to furnish 50 per cent of the cargo capacity of each ship, if she is to sail, have to bring down their rates to a point where they can obtain the required amount. This, it is stated, has caused these declines.

Aside from the routes where the government-controlled British ships are plying, freight rates are advancing and this increase is augmented by the withdrawal of these very vessels. There is a strong demand for neutral tonnage in virtually all trades, but very little is available and consequently the record of ship charters during April was light. Neutral tonnage for use in the trans-Atlantic trade commands a high price and rates on neutral vessels are high.

* * *

A Reason for High Ocean Rates.

One reason for the present high ocean rates may be found in a compilation of the destruction of freight vessels since the beginning of the war. Total steamers lost amount to 736, with a tonnage of 2,000,000. Of this number 538 were allied vessels and 198 neutrals. In addition to this lost tonnage, it must be remembered that England and the other countries at war have commandeered a large number of steamers for carrying soldiers and other war munitions.

Protests Export Storage Charges.

A complaint against the proposed increases in storage charges on export grain held at Atlantic ports was filed last week with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. These increases have already been suspended by the commission, pending an investigation into their reasonableness. It was set forth that the grain elevators in Baltimore are owned and operated by the railroads, and that the rail lines are in turn common carriers and warehousemen in respect to export grain. It is charged that the so-called storage charge on export grain in cars on track at Baltimore, being in substance and legal effect a charge for transportation service, amounts to and constitutes a charge and demand on the part of said defendant carriers of a greater compensation for the transportation of such export grain than the rates and charges specified in the tariffs filed with the commission.

To Hold Meeting in St. Louis.

The American Association of Cereal Chemists will hold its next meeting in St. Louis May 29 and 30, or during the same week as the annual convention of the F. O. M. A. and the exposition of the Manufacturers' Auxiliary. The association will consider standardizing some of the principal methods employed by cereal chemists and members will read papers on different laboratory subjects.

H. E. Weaver, of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., is president of the association; A. R. Sasse, Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, vice-president; P. M. Patterson, William Kelly Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan., secretary and treasurer. R. W. Mitchell, of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., is editor of The Journal, the official organ of the association.

What the Mills Are Doing.

Federal Milling Co., Lockport, N. Y.: "We are running the mill 24 hours. Flour business is quiet locally and there is not much demand from Eastern markets. Deferred shipment inquiry is also in light volume. Millfeed is slow."

Louisville Milling Co., Louisville, Ky.: "Operating mill 24 hours four and one half days. Flour business is dull locally and to the South. Deferred shipment demand is dull. Millfeed is somewhat lower. Condition of growing wheat is fair in this locality."

Hobart Mill & Elevator Co., Hobart, Ok.: "We are running mill 12 hours. Flour business is good for this time of the year. Eastern markets are dull and not much is moving to the South. We are selling very little for deferred shipment. Millfeed is in good demand locally. Wheat has been damaged to some extent by green bugs and needs rain at this writing."

The St. John Mills, St. John, Kan: "We are operating mill full time. Millfeed is good sale. Growing wheat is in excellent condition and no complaints are coming from farmers."

Orr Bros., Clay Center, Neb.: "We are running the mill 12 hours. Flour business is in fair volume locally. Eastern demand is good, but prices are too low. No demand from the South at all. Inquiry for deferred shipment is insignificant. Millfeed is in very good demand. We have a great prospect for wheat and the condition could hardly be better."

Celina Mill & Elevator Co., Celina, Tex.: "We are running mill 12 hours. Flour business is poor locally and there is not much outside demand. We are not selling for deferred shipment. Millfeed is in good demand. Growing wheat condition is about 60 per cent of normal."

The Globe Mills, Broken Bow, Neb: "Flour business is good locally. Millfeed is in very good demand. Growing wheat condition is best in years. There is plenty of wheat in farmers' hands, but spring wheat is checking the movement to market."

J. Skrdla & Sons, Atkinson, Neb.: "We are running mill 10 hours. Flour business is good locally. We are not doing anything outside the state. Booking very little for deferred shipment. Millfeed demand is larger than the supply. Wheat condition is good."

Elizabethville Milling Co., Elizabethville, Pa.: "We are running mill 11 hours. Flour business is good locally and a fair demand is originating in Eastern markets. There is a big demand for millfeed. Nothing for deferred shipment in flour trade. We are increasing the capacity of our mill and building new additions. Wheat is in fine condition."

The White Milling Co., Bloomsburg, Pa.: "Are operating mill nine hours daily. Flour business is very dull. Local markets are quiet, while Eastern trade seems to be overstocked. No demand for deferred shipment. Millfeed is in good demand. Growing wheat never looked better."

Wolff Milling Co., New Haven, Mo.: "We are running one or two days a week. Flour business is very poor. Local demand is slow, while we are not selling anything to Eastern markets. Southern trade is buying in small volume. We are soliciting only prompt shipment business. Demand for millfeed is very good. Wheat condition is 50 per cent of normal."

Columbia Star Milling Co., Columbia, Ill.: "We are running the mill about half time. Flour business is very dull. Local demand is in fair volume, but very little inquiry is coming from Southern markets. Fair demand prevails for millfeed. Growing wheat needs rain. Outlook is for not more than 50 per cent of a normal harvest."

H. W. Altis, Lundy, Mo. "Operating mill about 12 hours daily. Flour business is good and practically all local. Millfeed is good sale. Wheat is thin and late."

Foodstuffs Exports Show Decrease.

Europe's purchases of foodstuffs in the United States, as shown by figures compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, have fallen off sharply within the last few months, as compared with the enormous shipments that crossed the Atlantic in the first year of the war. Foodstuffs exports in the nine months ending with March show a decline in value of $63,000,000 from the corresponding period of the year before. Shipments of meat and meat products increased, totaling within the nine months $180,000,000, against $132,000,000 in the year before, but declining exports of flour and wheat reduced the aggregate value of foodstuffs exports from $956,000,000 to $893,000,000.

No Industrial Depression.

That there will be no industrial depression in the United States after the war is the assertion of Secretary of Commerce Redfield. Secretary Redfield estimates that this country's so-called war orders do not exceed more than five per cent of the total industrial and commercial activity. Secretary Redfield says:

"It does not seem quite proportional to the facts to suggest that we may find ourselves at the close of the war with a vast organization suitable to the production of goods needed in war times, which organization will be useless. In the first place, the extent of the new organization of this kind is not great, compared to all our industries. There are a few cases of large additions of the kind, but in their comparative bulk they are not great. Neither is it, I venture to think, quite the fact that they would be useless in time of peace."

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: S. Buehler, Brookfield, Minn., harrow; C. W. Carter, Minneapolis, Minn., apparatus for heating and tempering grain; H. Iverson, Wagner, S. D., hay sweep; W. C. Trompeter, Edgemont, S. D., agricultural implement; G. Sherwin, Brookings, S. D., seed drill.

Official F. O. M. A. Program

Educational and Entertainment Features Will Crowd the Five-Day Convention and Exposition.

An indication of what will be in store for millers who attend the F. O. M. A. convention and exposition is contained in the official program now in the hands of the printers. Monday, the opening day, will be given over to registration and the opening of the Coliseum. Decoration day, Tuesday, will be an informal day of entertainment and business. The formal opening of the convention will take place on Wednesday. Millowners have Thursday set aside for them. Friday is the concluding day. A large number of interesting addresses are included in the five-day meeting.

The program in detail follows:

Monday, May 29.

Registration at the Coliseum.

2:30 P. M. Sharp—Opening of the exposition by Hon. Henry W. Kiel, Mayor of St. Louis.

Evening—Band concert at the Coliseum.

Tuesday, May 30 (Decoration Day).

2 P. M. Sharp—Informal meeting of the officers, members and visitors for the discussion of subjects beneficial to the individual member, the association and the milling industry at large. "How to Use the Question Box," by Secretary J. A. Wells. Meeting of the executive committee.

Wednesday, May 31.

9:30 A. M. Sharp—Formal opening of the twenty-first annual convention. President's address. Secretary's report. Treasurer's report. Appointment of committees. Address, "Disability Insurance for Flour Mill Employes," J. C. Adderly. Address, "Ball Bearings as Applied to Milling Machinery," A. V. Farr.

2 P. M. Sharp—Boat ride.

7:30 to 10:30 P. M.—Entertainment by the members of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange at Merchants' Exchange.

Thursday, June 1 (Millowners' Day).

9:30 A. M. Sharp—Address, "The Food Value of Flour," Prof. Harry Snyder. Address, "The Eight-Hour Day," S. Thurston Ballard.

2 P. M. Sharp—Address, "Co-Operation," Albert J. Leitch, business engineer, Cleveland O. Question box and discussion. Election and installation of officers.

8:30 P. M.—Banquet at the Planters Hotel, given by the F. O. M. A. and Grinders.

Friday, June 2.

10:30 A. M. Sharp—Address, "Bacteria and Acid in Wheat," A. C. Von Hagen. Discussion. Address, "The Future of the F. O. M. A.," Secretary J. A. Wells. Discussion. Unfinished business. Reports of committees. Final adjournment. Meetng of executive committee.

New Export Gateway.

Washington, D. C., May 15, 1916.

By permitting the Southern Railway to put into effect export commodity rates from points on and north of the Ohio River to Charleston, S. C., on the same basis with rates from the same points of origin to Norfolk, Va., the Interstate Commerce Commission has opened a new export gateway which is expected to divert considerable traffic southward and thus relieve congestion at North Atlantic Coast ports. Business interests at South Atlantic ports have been working for some time to get the commission to establish rates putting them on the same plane as Norfolk, Baltimore, New York and other Northern ports, and it is expected that further similar orders opening other Southern ports will be forthcoming.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland. Representative

Kansas City, Mo., May 15, 1916.

Flour trade failed to improve in the Southwest in the last week. Local and interior mills almost unanimously reported the market dull, with buyers purchasing only for immediate requirements. The only branch of the trade in which improvement was noted was in sales to South America and the West Indies.

Price changes for the week were small. Although cash wheat quotations closed mostly higher, the gains being as much as 3c on the best grades, some millers offered flour at practically unchanged figures. As a rule the close Saturday found prices on the best patents at $5.30 to $5.50, jute, Kansas City. A week ago the prices were between $5.20 and $5.40. On straights a wider range prevailed, quotations being between $4.80 and $5.20. There appeared to be more difference in prices quoted by interior millers on straight flour than for some weeks, due possibly to a desire to effect sales on the dull market.

Inquiries among mills as to the reasons for the continued quiet in business revealed the same indifferent attitude on the part of buyers that has been the rule for weeks. Added to this indifference was the slackening tendency in purchases which is common with the approach of a new crop year. The small upturns in prices naturally made many purchasers who have been waiting for declines to defer placing orders, according to one large mill.

Clears were in better demand, this being particularly true of first clear flour. One extensive broker threw light on the status of the clear market by reporting that inquiries for first clear brought out in many instances offers of seconds. Prices on the latter did not show as much firmness as the former. On first clear prices were mostly at $4.30@4.60, jute, Kansas City. Second clears were little changed, offers being made at $3.20 to $3.75, jute, Kansas City, at the close, or the same as a week ago.

The working of small lots to France and Denmark and sales to South America and to Cuba were features of the export trade. While there was improvement in the export business with the Western hemisphere, European trade was quiet. Further declines in ocean freight rates to Europe, it was said, reflected the lack of workings by mills and consequent light demand for steamer space. Shipments of flour recently purchased by the Dutch government were made by Southwest mills via New Orleans.

Dullness prevailed in soft wheat flour. Light supplies of wheat were reported by mills, and buyers were said to be hesitating to make purchases. Prices closed unchanged to 10c higher, with best soft wheat patents up to $5.70@5.80.

In Kansas City the output of mills was the lightest of the year, and light operations were the rule in the interior. Some difficulty in obtaining wheat for short-time runs was reported, one of the reports of this nature coming from Nebraska.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, May-June shipment, $4.80@5.20; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.30@4.60; second clear, $3.20@3.75.

* * *

Bran Prices Decline to 90c.

Bran prices declined to 90c in Kansas City last week. On the decline there was evidence of a little firmness in the market. The break amounted to 5@6c, the severest in weeks. Brown shorts were also weak, declining to 98c@$1, or 2c for the week.

Bran moved principally to the South and Southeast. There was no Eastern business, Minneapolis being credited with underselling the Southwest in that territory. Texas and Oklahoma reduced buying, and this sent country mill supplies toward Kansas City. As a result, the offerings locally increased. This was one of the bearish influences of the week. A sale of June bran was reported at 90c.

Demand for shorts was light. The most unsatisfactory trade was on brown shorts. Demand was largely local and in the Southeast. Gray shorts were practically unchanged, at $1.12@1.15.

Railroads reported shipments of 149 cars of millfeed from Kansas City for the week, compared with 137 cars the preceding week and 151 a year ago. The receipts were reported at 27 cars, against 42 cars the preceding week and 13 a year ago.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 90c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, $98c@$1; gray shorts, $1.12@1.15; fancy white middlings, $1.30@1.35; red dog, $1.35@1.45.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.30@5.50 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.80@5.20; first clear, $4.30@4.60; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.15@5.55 per bbl.; soft clear, jute, $4.40@4.90.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $3.75@4.25 per bbl. for dark and $4.75@5.25 for white; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4@4.40; wheat graham flour, in small sacks, $5@5.30 per bbl.; whole wheat flour, in 98s and 140s, $5@5.30; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20@5.30 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 90c; red dog, in 100-lb sacks, carlot, $1.35@1.40; white shorts, $1.23.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.80 6 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5..60@5.80; bran, $1@1.05 per bbl.; millrun, $1.05@1.10; gray shorts, $1.20@1.25; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Best hard winter patent, $5.70@5.80; bran, $1@1.05; millrun bran, $1.10@1.15; standard shorts, $1.30@1.35; corn meal, 32@34c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45@1.55.

Arkansas—Soft wheat high patent, $5.25@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $6@6.25; corn meal, in 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.10 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.50@6.75 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Mills of Kansas City made only 40,700 bbls. of flour in the last week, the output being the smallest of the year. One of the large mills which had been running full schedule for weeks was idle. The output compared with 42,800 bbls. the preceding week and 56,400 bbls. a year ago. The production included 1,500 bbls. of soft wheat flour, against 5,500 the preceding week and 4,500 a year ago.

LET'S GET ACQUAINTED!!
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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Deliveries of wheat on Kansas City May contracts to Tuesday morning, May 16, amounted to 1,225,000 bus. On Monday 10,000 bus. were tendered.

George King, of the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan., was in Kansas City last week. "Wheat crop conditions are fairly satisfactory," said Mr. King.

Alfred J. Stewart, of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb., was a visitor in Kansas City last week. Mr. Stewart spoke favorably of wheat crop conditions in Nebraska.

"Wheat along the Rock Island in eastern Missouri looks good," said W. A. Johannes, of the Central Mills Co., Kansas City, on his return from a trip in Missouri. "Around Sedalia I found wheat only fair. I heard complaints of poor flour trade in Sedalia."

Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kan.: "We are running mill 18 hours. Flour business is in fair volume. Local demand is good and Eastern markets are buying in good volume. Deferred shipment business is light. Estimate wheat condition at 80 per cent."

The plant of the Solomon Valley Milling Co., Osborne, Kan., is shut down while the rolls are being redressed. They report flour business very dull generally. "Local business is fair, but Eastern markets are dead. Millfeed is good sale. Growing wheat condition is good."

H. J. Puckett, connected for eight years with a Kansas City grain commission house, has formed the H. J. Puckett Grain Co., and opened an office at 212 Postal building, Kansas City. Mr. Puckett says he will make a specialty of shipping oats, millfeed and molasses feed products.

Work has been started on an addition of 250,000 bus. to the elevator storage capacity of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City. The new space will give the Southwestern a storage capacity of 700,000 bus. It is planned to have the new tanks completed for use early on the next crop.

Wellington Milling & Elevator Co., Wellington, Kan.: "We are running mill 24 hours. Flour business is fair. Local demand is slow, but Eastern and Southern markets are buying in fair volume. Nothing for deferred shipment. Millfeed is good sale Growing wheat condition is very good, but plant needs rain."

Word has been received at Kansas City that proposed increases in rates on grain and flour from Missouri River crossings and beyond to Norfolk and Newport News, Va., for export have been further suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission until Nov. 24. The increases are proposed by the Santa Fe and other railroads.

The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., moved 23,000 48-lb. bags of flour for export last week in one train. The shipment moved via New Orleans and the flour was destined to the Holland government. It made up 17 cars and was one of the largest shipments for export made by a Southwestern mill on this crop.

Claflin Mill & Elevator Co., Claflin, Kan.: "We are running mill about 70 per cent of full time. Flour business is dull. Local demand is slow, while we are making very few sales to Eastern markets. Buyers are making some bookings for deferred shipment. Millfeed is in good demand. Wheat is in good condition, but needs rain at this writing."

The Kingfisher Mill & Elevator Co., Kingfisher, Ok., is planning to install additional rolls and other machinery to increase its capacity. The mill reports: "We are running 24 hours. Flour trade is good locally and only fair to the South. We are not doing anything in Eastern markets. Millfeed is in good demand. Condition of growing wheat is critical. We estimate harvest at 60 per cent of last year."

The plant of the Cain Mill Co., Atchison, Kan., has been shut down. D. M. Cain is making plans to retire from the active management of the mill. The mill has been doing a record business in the last year, but it has been handicapped by insufficient capital. It is likely that new capital will be interested and the mill will resume operations on the new crop under the management of Arthur Cain. The mill was reorganized two years ago, but part of the capital invested at that time has been withdrawn. The mill has capacity of about 800 bbls. of flour per day and 500 bbls. corn goods.

The J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.
Mill Machinery
Power Transmission Appliances
Mill Builders
Office and Works at Enterprise, Kansas.
Roll Grinding and Corrugating a Specialty.
We have the largest and best equipped plant in the Southwest to do your work.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., May 15, 1916.

Flour trade of St. Louis and nearby millers did not show any improvement during the past week. Demand came from regular sources and was practically all of domestic character. St. Louis mills continue to maintain about three-fourths time operations, principally on old business. Most of the interior mills are barely able to run 12 hours. Some soft winter wheat mills in Southern Illnois are shut down altogether because of dull business and slow shipping instructions. Soft wheat flour continues to sell at a premium over hard wheat flour, and demand is prncipally from regular buyers in the South for established brands. A number of interior mills report exceptional dullness for this time of the year, owing to heavy stocks in parts of the cotton states.

Millers would be doing a good business in Eastern and other large markets if competition of resellers was not felt. In some instances sales of "distress" flour are being made as much as 40c to 50c under prevailng prices. This is reducing new business to Eastern markets to a minimum.

Prices fluctuated within a narrow margin during the week, but closing prices were on an unchanged basis. Hard winter wheat patents were quoted at a range of $5 to $5.25, St. Louis, while straights were offered at $4 75 to $5. Soft winter wheat flour is selling at an even premium of 25c per bbl. over hard winter wheat flour. Local mills are asking $5.25 to $5.50 for best patents, while interior mills are asking up to $6.75 per bbl., in cotton sacks, f. o. b. mill. This quotation is on established brands and represents actual sales made to the South.

Export business was very light during the week. Several sales were made to Baltic ports. A good inquiry was reported, but millers were unable to contract for ocean space. Another difficulty tending to keep export sales to a minimum is the embargo on export flour by all Eastern railroads. On the whole, export business would be heavy, for foreigners seem to be in need of American flour, and local millers are receiving a good many cable inquiries, but there are so many difficulties facing the flour exporter that export business is down to a minimum. Most of the flour worked for export here is sold through seaboard connections.

Soft wheat clear is in good demand, but there is an over-supply of hard wheat first and second clear on the market. Consequently, there is a bearish tendency in prices. With the reduced export demand for clear flour, millers are having considerable difficulty in selling their output to domestic connections, which accounts for the abundance of current offerings. Hard wheat clear is worth about $4 to $4.35 per bbl., St. Louis.

Brokers and jobbers dealing in Kansas spring wheat flour had a light week. Local bakers are pretty well supplied and are showing very little interest in the market. Best Kansas patents are selling around $5.25 per bbl. Spring wheat flour is practically out of the market, commanding a preminm of 50c to 60c over Kansas. Southwestern mills are already quoting new crop flour. Prices are not much lower than current values. Consequently, the trade cannot be interested.

Flour output of the following mills was 80,900 bbls. last week, against 77,900 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill, and Dallas, Tex.), 18,800; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 13,500; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 4,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,000; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 3,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

Millfeed Prices Unchanged.

Notwithstanding a sharp break in feed prices at Kansas City which sent the market there to 90c on bran, local quotations were practically unchanged for the week. Kansas City dealers were able to ship bran here and sell the product at 12c to 14c over their market, while the shipping difference is only 8c. This indicates the free offerings in the Southwest, while reduced output of mills in this section is the principal sustaining factor in St. Louis. However, this market is on an abnormal level, for Kansas City is shipping here freely now and prices will either have to decline to the regular Kansas City shipping basis or the Kansas City market will have to show an advance.

Bran is quoted mostly at $1.02 to $1 03 for hard wheat bran and $1.03 to $1.04 for soft wheat bran. Mixed feed is worth up to $1.12, while bran shorts are quoted at a range of $1.15 to $1.18.

Demand is rather limited in St. Louis, nevertheless is capable of absorbing current offerings. There is not a very large shipping inquiry, most sales being made to city buyers. The South and Southeast are showing some interest, but there is no feed moving toward the Atlantic Coast. Shipments of millfeed from this market last week amounted to 16,380 sacks, against 22,600 sacks the previous week and 20,560 sacks a year ago. Receipts totaled 22,820 sacks last week, against 21,270 sacks the week before and 22,730 sacks a year ago.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute) Patent at $5.25@5.50; straight, $5 @5.25; clear, $4@4 35; extra fancy, $4.75@4 95; low grade, $3.75@4.10. Interior mills quote established patent at $6.10@6.70; extra fancy, $5.20@ 5.75; low grade, $3.40@3.70.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $5@5.25; straight, $4.75 @5; clear, $4@4 30; low grade, $3.10 @3.50.

Spring Patent (in jute)—At $5.65 @5.95; 95 per cent, $5.15@5.45; first clear, $5.10@5.30.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.50 and dark at $5.10; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, $1.02@1.03; soft bran, $1.03@1.04; mixed feeds, $1.08@1.12; gray shorts, $1.20@1.25; middlings, $1.20@1 25; white hominy feed, $26 per ton; oats feed, $15. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.07 and brown shorts $1.23@1.25.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

The plant of the Smithton Mill & Elevator Co., Smithton, Mo., which was built in 1871, was completely destroyed by fire last week, entailing loss of about $7,000, only partly covered by insurance.

Secretary J. L. Grigg, of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, says: "The condition of the growing wheat crop is still in doubt, but one thing is assured—that no improvement has occurred in the past week to 10 days."

Total shipments of wheat from St. Louis last week amounted to 342,000 bus., against 473,630 bus. the previous week and 172,890 bus. a year ago. Receipts totaled 464,806 bus., against 572,517 bus. the week before and 294,084 bus. a year ago.

Total shipments of flour from St. Louis last week amounted to 95,370 bbls., against 112,390 bbls. the previous week and 66,270 bbls. a year ago. Receipts were 81,000 bbls, against 90,050 bbls. the preceding week and 69,520 bbls. last year.

At the annual meeting of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association the following officers were elected: Victor Dewein, Warrensburg, president; U. J. Sinclair, Ashland, vice-president; E. B. Hitchcock, Champaign, secretary; William Murray, Champaign, treasurer.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association to be held in St. Louis today, May 16, the meeting place for the annual meeting of the association, which will be held June 27 and 28, will be decided upon. Other matters will also be considered at the meeting.

A section of the roof of the Mississippi Valley Elevator, St. Louis, was blown off in a windstorm last Saturday. This not only sounded a still fire alarm, but turned on the sprinkler system, which flooded several thousand bus. of grain in store for the Schreiner Grain Co., causing a considerable loss.

C. W. Betty, formerly manager of the St. Louis branch of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., has organized the C. W. Betty Co., which will conduct a general flour brokerage business. Mr. Betty will handle Southwestern and spring wheat flour, in addition to soft wheat. He will maintain offices in the Pierce Building.

Butler County Milling Co., Poplar Bluff, Mo., is planning to add some machinery and is overhauling its plant generally. The mill will be shut down four weeks for repairs. They report flour business as being fair, with principal demand of local character. Mill estimates condition of growing wheat 70 per cent of normal.

The Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis, paid $7,500 for a Kansas City Board of Trade membership last week. The membership was purchased in the name of Joseph Geisel. "St. Louis millers will have to depend largely on Kansas for wheat supplies," said Mr. Geisel, when asked about the value of a Kansas City membership. "The unfavorable outlook in the Northwest, together with the acknowledged short crop in the soft winter wheat states, indicates that we will have to go to the Southwest for wheat."

Members of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, at a special election on Thursday, May 25, will vote to change the rules to make the minimum rate of commission on the sale or purchase of wheat $7 per car instead of $5, the present rate; also for a minimum rate of $5 per car on sales and purchases of bulk oats, against the present flat rate of three-eighths cent per bu. The following paragraph also will be added to the rules: "On all shipments of incoming grain, hay, seeds or grain products, against which money has been advanced by a member of the Merchants' Exchange, in the event said member is instructed to turn over said grain, seeds or grain products to another party, or to divert the shipment to some other point, the said member shall charge to the party to whom the advance is made, as a remuneration for the service performed, one-half cent per bu. for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and all other grains and one-half cent, the usual specified commission on hay, seeds and grain products, together with interest on money advanced at the rate of not less than 6 per cent per annum from date of said advance until reimbursement."

Wheat Buyers for Millers

Your orders are always filled with country run grain exclusively—either wheat, corn or oats. No elevator mixtures.

W. H. Marshall Commission Co.,
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PURE PHOSPHATE
For Self-Raising Flour.
We have devoted entire time for 35 years to making Phosphate.
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Main Office, St. Louis, Mo.
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Our tests on wheat show the percentage of sound gluten, and enable the miller to produce flour of uniform strength and quality.

Fully equipped laboratory for analysis of Foods, Drugs, Water and all commercial products.

4106-10 Shenandoah Ave. ST. LOUIS, MO.

DUFOUR BOLTING CLOTH
Still the Leading and Best Brand on the Market

New York

New York, May 15, 1916.

A condition of utter demoralization continued to be in evidence in this market during the past week, with all sorts of ridiculous prices being made by resellers. Buyers were disinterested and the railroad situation continues just as bad, if not worse than ever. Mills are all anxious for business, but are finding it entirely out of the question to compete with the distress flour being dumped on this market from other sections of the country, particularly the Eastern country points and the Middle West. Resales have been made in this market recently of flour which was sold to points in Ohio and Indiana originally, and the trade at these points, having overbought themselves, are now dumping the flour here. It is rather ironical, to say the least, that last fall, when the New York trade was desirous of making purchases of flour, mills were so busy selling the Middle West that they practically drew out of the New York market, in order to oversell other markets, and, now that they are anxious for business, they cannot compete, owing to the fact that the outside trade is now piling its overpurchases on the market here and cutting prices radically.

Railroads appear to be getting in worse shape every day, and at this time there is not a road running into New York that has not placed an embargo on lighterage shipments, and there are only two local points open to which flour can be shipped. Under these circumstances buyers are completely at sea as to making further purchases, for if they do so there is apparently no way of getting the flour forward.

Mills generally during the week held spring patents at $5.90 to $6.10, in jute, but at these prices absolutely could not compete with resellers who were offering standard brands at prices ranging from $5.50 to $5.70, in jute.

Kansas 95 per cent straight was quoted at $5.50 to $5.70, in jute, with business almost nil. Resales were effected at $5.25 to $5.35, jute.

There was a very moderate demand for spring wheat clear at prices ranging from $5.40 to $5.60, in wood. Kansas clear was without feature and was quoted at $5 to $5.25, in sacks, a few cars having been old at the lower range of prices.

Prices on soft winter wheat straight were practically unchanged for the week, with demand very dull.

Millfeed was fairly active, although receipts were again very light. Export clearances were large. Prices were practically unchanged. City bran in bulk was quoted at $22.50 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.15@6.35; straight, $5.90@6.10; clear, $5.40@5.60; low grade, $3 50@4, jute.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.60@5.80; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $5@5.25; low grade, $4.50@4.75.

Kansas Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.80@6; straight, $5.50@5.70; clear, $5@5.25.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse, Western spring, to arrive, $22.75; standard middlings, $23; flour middlngs, $28.75; red dog, to arrive, $30.50; oil meal, $32@32.50; city bulk bran, $22.50; in 100-lb. sacks, $23.75; middlings, $24@32; red dog flour, $32.50.

NEW YORK NOTES.

C. S. Coup, of the Northwestern Mill & Elevator Co., Toledo, O., was a visitor in New York last week.

H. F. Freeman, New York representative of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., is on a trip to the Northwest, visiting the mill.

A. C. Bemmels, of the Bemmels Milling Co., Lisbon, N. D., spent several days in the New York market the past week.

C. Bernet, of the Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo., was a visitor on New York 'Change during the week.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, 1916.

This has been a good week for Western mills in booking flour for both prompt and deferred shipment. This applies especially to Kansas mills, as the trade has found that the quality from that section is far better in every way than the Northwestern flour on this crop. A great many quality bakers are using Kansas flour exclusively. Some of them never bought a bbl. of it before.

Buyers think that flour will be much higher on the next crop, as they feel assured that the spring acreage is going to run far short of the last two years.

There were no changes in prices for flour and feed during the week, but the mills refused to make concessions.

Resale flour is about cleaned up, although the trade purchases distress flour wherever offered.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$5.90@6.25; straight, $5.60@5.85; clear, $5.30@5.60; low grade, in sacks, $3.35@3.50.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.75@5.95; straight, $5.40@5.60; clear, $5.10@5.30; extra, $4.50@4.80.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.80@6; straight, $5.40@5.70; clear, $4.90@5.30.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.05@5.50; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.05@5.50.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Red dog, $30.50@31.50; flour middlings, $27.25@27.75; middlings, $24.50@24.75; bran, $23.75@24.25; Kansas middlings, $28.75@29.50; bran, $24.25@25.75: winter middlings, bulk, $27.75@28.25; bran, $25.25@25.75.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Since Jan. 1, 1916, 17,388,073 bus. of wheat have been exported from this port.

The Diamond Disc Corn Mills

(Ball Bearing Type.)

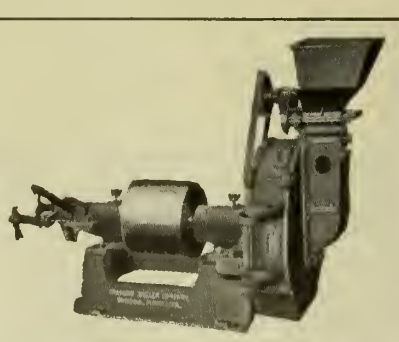
Exclusive patent plates for cracking corn chop.

Additional plates furnished for corn meal and fine grinding.

Excessive speed not required. Large capacity with little power. Cool steady grinding, long-wearing plates. No adjustments.

Installation and maintenance expense small. Thirty days' free trial, of course. Results guaranteed.

Bulletin "B" Gives Our Story.



DIAMOND HULLER COMPANY

Winona, Minnesota

Disc Corn Mills & Corn Crushers. Box 95.

Postel's Elegant

Not only the Standard of Excellence by which other flours are judged, but so high a Pinnacle of Milling Perfection that but few even attempt and none ever attain.

Accept No Substitutes but

Get the Genuine Elegant

and beware of infringements of our registered trademark.

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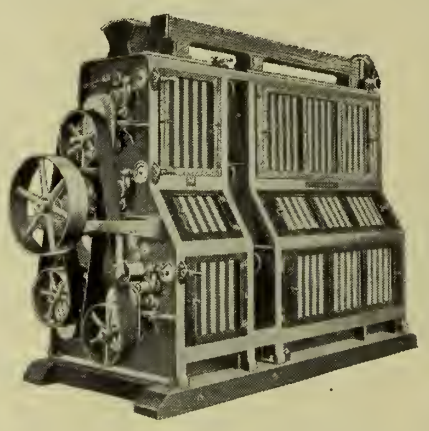
The Ph. H. Postel Milling Co.

Mascoutah, Illinois

Greatest Improvement in Milling



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Roller Flour Mill

The greatest improvement in flour milling since the introduction of the roller process. Twice as many "Midget" Marvels have been sold in the last two years than all other makes of flour mills combined. The reason for this is that the "Midget" Marvel is a revolution in milling. It takes only one-half the horsepower of any similar size first-class mill.

One Man Can Operate It

No previous milling experience necessary with the aid of our book of instructions and our "Confidential Selling Helps," which tell you everything about running a flour mill. It is the only small mill that meets the competition of the big mills. Sold on 30 days' trial, you to be the judge whether or not you keep it. The greatest money maker ever offered millers and elevator men. Exchange Milling Co., Sturgis, Ky., cleared $4,628.26 in 7 months; Wolcott Milling Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich., $3,600 in 10 months; Burr Oak (Kan.) Mill & Elevator Co., $2,500 in 8 months; others as high as $30 a day. Join these profit earners. Write now for our free book, "The Story of a Wonderful Flour Mill," our plans, prices and terms, and testimonials of hundreds of satisfied money-making owners.

We are exhibiting a full line of "Midget" Marvels in operation at the Operative Millers' Convention, held in Coliseum, St. Louis, Mo., week of May 29. Come and see us and compare our machinery to the best.

Anglo-American Mill Co., Inc.

410-420 Trust Bldg., Owensboro, Ky.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., May 15, 1916.

From a general standpoint this market is experincing a transient period of duliness, although the moderate business perfected keeps the condition from one of utter stagnancy. There is very little inquiry in the city family trade and, aside from a few round lots sold to the larger department stores, there was very little business consummated on this grade. The city bakery business continues to show a steady improvement. Bakers have been in the market purchasing ryes and clears. However, there is not much demand for patents. Present conditions are not conducive to renewed activities, and it is doubtful if there will be any expansion in the demand in the very near future. The new crop situation is decidedly bullish, however, the primary movement is more than likely to be heavy and considering the generous old crop supplies the buying power is inclined to be bearish in anticipation of lower levels. Of course, specu'ation may influence this condition and change the general aspect of affairs as reports of insect damage are received from all quarters, but just at the present time the buying volume is not impressed by this likelihood.

Business was very quiet for some of the Northwestern mills. First clears are being offered freely and are in a rather depressed condition. The mills are especially anxious to move this grade for quick shipment, but buyers are not inclined to take on more at this time. Second clear is also offered very freely, with little demand for same.

Some of the larger mills in the Southwest did a fair business last week. Most mills are in position to offer small quantities of first and second clear and seem to be particularly anxious to sell patent for prompt and deferred shipment.

The winter wheat situation is practically unchanged. Mills in position to secure soft winter wheat are holding their prices firm. Buyers do not seem to place much faith in present levels, even though there appears to be very serious damage done to the new winter wheat crop.

Export business is somewhat improved. A few round lots of first and second clear were worked for export during the early part of the week. It is rather difficult to obtain tonnage and embargoes on most of the export shipments are still in existence.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.70; standard patent, 5.75@6; first clear, $4.80@5; second clear, $3.25@3.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.50@5.70; straight, $5.40@5.60; clear, $4.50@4.70.

Soft Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.70@5.90; straight, $5.60@5.70; clear, $5@5.10.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $5 75@5.85; straight, $5.35@5.45; clear, $4.10@4.50; No. 1 semolina, $5.95@6; No. 2 semolina, $5.85@5 95.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20@20.50; middlings, $21 $21.50; red dog, $29.50@30.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5@5.10; dark, $4.30@4.70.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Dwight Yerxa, of Yerxa, Andrews & Thurston, Minneapolis, was in Chicago the latter part of the week calling on the trade.

The Flour Men's Club of Chicago is planning for a dinner and meeting to be held at the Great Northern Hotel on May 24.

John S. Pye, who was originally connected with the Hansen Mills, Chicago, and also in the seed business, bought out Frost & Co., of Chicago, who for many years have been prominent wholesalers of flour and cereals.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., May 15, 1916.

Flour demand is as light as it has been for a long time and inquiries are few and far between. Millers complain that much reselling is being done and they do not look for much change in this respect right away. Some millers say they do not recall a time when business was so unsatisfactory as at present. Railroads are crowded with freight and it is impossible to get shipments taken to many points east of here. Prices are nominally the same as a week ago.

Conditions are not much different in the feed trade from what they are in flour. Demand is on a small scale and difficulty is experienced in making shipment. Prices are unchanged on millfeeds. Supplies coming from the West by lake are unusually small, and no heavy movement is found in the rail trade.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.50@6.75; clear, $5.50@5.75; low grade, $4.50.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (wood)——Patent, $6.25@6.50; pastry, $5.75@6; low grade, $4.25.

Kansas Flour (cotton)—$6@6.25; straight, $5.65@5.90; clear, $5.30@5.55.

Rye Flour (wood)—No. 1, $6@6.25.

Millfeed (sacked)—Spring bran, $22; standard middlings, $23; red dog flour, $28; gluten feed, $25.75; oil meal, $28 50.

BUFFALO NOTES.

H. C. Veatch, manager of the Kansas Milling Co. agency, Buffalo, has been spending part of the past week on business in Ohio.

F. J. Lingham, of the Federal Milling Co., and W. J. Brewer, of the Thompson Milling Co., Lockport, N. Y., were visitors to the trade in Buffalo last week.

Howard M. Whitbeck, of the Federal Milling Co., Lockport, N. Y., has been reappointed by Gov. Whitman as a member of the board of managers of the Buffalo State Hospital.

The steamer Collard is to be sold next Thursday to satisfy a judgment secured in United States Court by the Moseley & Motley Milling Co., of Rochester. The steamer collided with another boat several months ago and her cargo of grain was lost.

Lake receipts of flour at Buffalo have been very light so far this season, the amount for the first week of the month being only 32,130 bbls. Sometimes 10 times that quantity arrives in one week. Only the Lehigh Valley line is carrying flour, which accounts for the poor showing.

A complaint of the Flour City Steamship Co., a former independent lake line, against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., has been dismissed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The complaint sought to obtain reparation for certain handling and dockage charges on interstate shipments of flour. These charges were incurred at Buffalo.

Edward L. Fien, a prominent miller of Rochester, N. Y., died April 30, aged 41 years. For the past few years he had been secretary of the Macauley-Fien Milling Co., of which his brother George is treasurer. Their father, Louis Fien, was long in the milling business and Edward succeeded him. Besides his brother, he leaves his wife and a sister.

The Western Elevating Association, of Buffalo, which was formed 50 or 60 years ago, has gone out of existence and the elevators composing it are now acting as separate units. It was made up of 10 elevators and the effort to form a contract for the coming year failed. This is caused by the demand of some of the newer elevators for a larger share of the business. All the elevators are now acting independently and issuing their own receipts.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., May 15, 1916.

Jobbers report the demand for flour as fair, especially for small size packages. Demand for corn meal is much better than for several months.

Weather conditions continue favorable in this section and cotton, corn and oats are reported as doing excellently all over this territory. Farmers will begin cutting oats next week. The crop will not come up to first expectations but recent rains have increased the yield somewhat.

This section has been a large grit consuming territory. Up to two years ago grits were taken in 96-lb. sacks almost exclusively, but now the deman is almost entirely for carton grits, packed 2 lbs., to the carton and 24 packages to the case. Owing to this change in method of packing two or three cereal concerns are enjoying the carton grit trade.

Alabama River steamers Peerless and City of Mobile both arrived this week from Mobile with heavy cargoes of grain, feedstuffs and miscellaneous freights. The city of Selma has given the Selma Wharf Co. a franchise to build a modern steel wharf at the foot of Church street. When this wharf is completed river traffic will be greatly increased. The present wharf is under the bluff and necessitates hauling up a very steep grade.

Selma Market Prices.

The following prices obtain here today, viz:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (196-lb. wood basis)—Superlative patent (35 to 50 per cent), $6.65 to $6.80; preminm patent (60 to 70 per cent) $6.25; standard patent (80 to 100 per cent) $5.80 to $5.90.

Hard Winter Wheat (Kansas and Nebraska, 98-lb. cotton basis)—Fancy family patent, $5.75 to $5.85; best bakers' patent, $5.75; standard patent, $5.50.

Millfeed (100-lb. sacks)—Pure soft wheat shorts, $28 ton; pure soft wheat bran, $27 ton.

SELMA NOTES

Mark Mitchell, representing the Liberty Mills, Nashville, Tenn., is working in the Selma territory in the interest of his firm. Mr. Mitchell says that country merchants are buying in very small quantities at this time.

Harry G. Pattillo, of the wholesale grocery firm of Pattillo & Russell of Selma, advocates the planting of cotton in this section. Mr. Pattillo thinks that this is logically a cotton climate and says that under ordinary circumstances the farmers in this territory will make more money by planting cotton, as grain crops are so uncertain in this section.

OUR analysis and baking test gives you a good idea of the grade and quality of a flour. We make this test for $1.50.

We also make you a flat rate per month to do all the laboratory work you need.

A. W. Estabrook
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Official Flour Inspector

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5000 Millers at St. Louis

The F. O. M. A. Convention at St. Louis from May 29 to June 3, will be well attended. Eastern millers should use the WABASH from Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo and Chicago, and Western millers should take the WABASH at Kansas City or Omaha. For full particulars ask any Wabash Agent or write to

J. D. McNamara, Passenger Traffic Manager
Railway Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 15, 1916.

A week ago today corn products manufacturers were optimistic over the trade in corn goods in the South. Today there is even more optimism over the business of the last week. In fact, the business of the last week was the most liberal in volume this year. It showed a generous increase over that of the preceding week, although the trade still lacked the proportions common at this season before the South increased its production of corn.

Louisiana and Texas were the principal buyers on this market. There was only a scattered business with the Southeast, competition from native corn supplies affecting trade with that section. With the supply of native corn being reduced constantly in the Southeast, however, the millers of Missouri River points are able to broaden their business in that territory. Even with the competition in the Southeast, the largest plant here worked full time.

Meal was in relatively better demand than chop. Prices ruled a shade lower, with the cash corn market. At the close of last week cream corn meal in 24-lb. sacks ruled largely at $3.20 to $3.30 per bbl. Pearl grits were 10c higher than cream meal. Standard meal sold between $3 and $3.10. No. 2 mixed chop closed at $1.38, compared with $1.39@1.41 a week ago.

Kansas City experienced a good demand for cash corn. Some was moved to Iowa. There was buying by the South, including white corn to Texas. It is said the white corn was purchased by Texas for the account of millers in that state and also for export interests that are shipping to Mexico. The export business with Baltimore slackened. Receipts of corn on the Kansas City market were 316 cars, compared with 491 the preceding week and 206 a year ago. It is probable that the reduced receipts will continue, although it is claimed corn supplies in Kansas are larger than expected at this time. Local elevator stocks decreased 362,178 bus., to 4,852,514 bus. A year ago the stocks were 1,748,694 bus. Cash corn prices Saturday, a week ago and a year ago, respectively, closed as follows: No. 2 mixed, 70@71c, 71¼@71½c and 74@75c; No. 2 white, 71@71½c, 72¾@73c and 75c; No. 2 yellow, 72@72½c, 71½@71¾c and 75½c.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.20@3.30 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.30@3.40 per bbl.; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.38 per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb bags, 95c@$1.05 per 100 lbs.

Chicago, Ill., May 15, 1916.

There is no change in corn products quotations for the week just closed. The corn movement is larger than anticipated and, generally speaking, the quality is fairly good. A strong market seems to be the outlook for the remainder of the season. Hominy feed, white, is quoted at $26@27.50 per ton; white corn meal, in 100-lb. sacks, $1.90; yellow corn meal, in 100-lb. sacks, $1.85; gluten feed, $26; gluten meal, $25.25@26.25; corn oil meal cake, $27.

Nashville, Tenn., May 15, 1916.

The corn situation has continued strong, there having been little change in prices the past week. Good demand is mentioned for corn in the Southern territory, but shippers complain of shortage of cars, which is interrupting deliveries to a considerable extent. Corn is quoted 79c to 81c. Bolted corn meal is quoted $1.70 to $1.80 per 96-lb. bag, with seasonable demand mentioned at the mills.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 15, 1916.

The corn products market is dull, with prices holding at about the same figures as last week. The amount of corn in store here is only about half as much as a year ago, while other leading grains show an increase. Buyers of the grain as well as its products feel that prices are too high and they are holding off. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $28.50 per ton; corn feed meal, $32.50; cracked corn, $33.50; granulated corn meal, $1.95 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $2.

New Orleans, La., May 15, 1916.

Corn and corn products were eccentric in values last week on this market and the trade was puzzled to know what would be the outcome. Buyers were bearish and held off until inequalities could be smoothed away, although there were continued inquiries for small lots. Exports slacked off on account of lack of bottoms, though the West Indies and Latin-American demand continued heavy. The biggest enigma was the differential between prices of standard corn meal and grits. Corn meal was quoted at $3.35, wood basis, carlots, while grits was $3.90, wood. Ordinarily the difference is a little over 20c per bbl., in favor of grits. Cream meal was quoted at $3.50 to $3.55, wood basis, with corn flour at $3.60 to $3.65 per bbl. Illinois corn, kiln dried bulk yellow No. 2, was quoted at 81c per bu. Like corn goods, its sales were light, except for export. Oats were quoted at 51½c per bu., f. o. b. Memphis. Reports from rural districts indicated exceptionally heavy corn acreage, with the biggest oats plantings in the history of Louisiana. With continued good weather, June corn should yield abundantly. Many driers and shellers are being established.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., May 15, 1916.

Mills report a slight falling off in flour sales, but more inquiries are coming in all the time. Stocks over the country are getting low, and everyone seems to be waiting to see what will become of the new crop. Mills state they have a good local business and some export, but sales to the East and Southeast were practically nil. Majority of mills are running 18 to 24 hours with a gradual tendency towards a three-fourths time run. Best Kansas patents bring from $5.80 to $6, basis Kansas City rate points.

The grain market is holding strong. Wheat receipts for the week, 337 cars, were considerably larger than a year ago. Country dealers report farmers are more inclined to sell at present prices than for some time owing to the excellent condition of the growing crop. Prices paid to farmers average from $1 to $1.05, basis No. 2. Local mills have been taking most of the choice wheat. Exporters have dropped out of the market, only an occasional being sold. Minneapolis and Chicago continue to buy a few cars.

* * *

More Rain Needed in Kansas.

Reports over the Southern half of the state indicate that the growing wheat needs rain, and while wheat is not suffering to any extent, rain would be very beneficial. Recent precipitation and the warm weather immediately after baked the ground and a crust has formed over the wheat fields. A good rain would relieve this condition. Some reports of green bugs are heard, but wheat is too tall and out of danger entirely from this source. A few complaints of Hessian fly continue to come in, but all from the same district that was infested last year. Practically all millers and grain men agree that there is no damage to the Kansas crop as yet. A rain within the next week or two, however, would be auspicious and help to insure Kansas a crop of from 125,000,000 to 130,000,000 bu.

WICHITA NOTES

L. R. Hurd, president of the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, is visiting in the North. He will be gone for the next week to 10 days.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, attended a meeting of the directors of the Kansas Employers' Association at Kansas City Tuesday.

J. B. Hupp, manager of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., and O. W. Liljestrand, traffic manager, Wichita, Kan., made a business trip to Alva, looking over the plant and installing L. L. Peters, the new manager to succeed Mr. Anderson. Mr. Peters has been connected with the Alva Roller Mills for a number of years.

Thad L. Hoffman, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan., drove in an automobile from Great Bend to La Crosse to attend a law suit. He says he never saw finer wheat anywhere than was to be seen the entire distance of 42 miles. Mr. Hoffman says there is a decided increase in the wheat acreage in that part of the state.

Henry Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., and of the Wichita Terminal Elevator Co., has just returned home from a four days' stay in Chicago, looking over plans for the new elevator. Mr. Lassen states that he expects everything will be ready to let the contract within the next 10 days. It is planned to have elevator completed January 1 or earlier. It will have capacity of 1,375,000 bu.

New York, May 15, 1916.

A fairly active business was in evidence in corn goods, with prices nominally unchanged.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.85 in sacks; fine yellow, $2; hominy, $4.35@4.40; granulated yellow, $4.20@4.40; corn flour, $1.90@2. Brewers' goods: Meal, $2.01@2.04; grits, $2.02@2.05; flakes, $2.35.

The Western Pennsylvania Millers' Association held a meeting on April 18 at Canonsburg, Pa.

The Hyndman Milling Co., Hyndman, Pa., was burned, with loss of $12,000. H. B. Altfather was the manager.

Oakley Milling & Elevator Co.; "Running mill 10 hours daily. Flour business is fair. Millfeed all sold locally. Condition of growing crop is good."

E. A. Charles, purchasing agent for the Washburn-Crosby mill, of Minneapolis, was in New Orleans last week, on a vacation. He said it was his first recreation in 25 years and he was taking a six months' rest.

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This process makes whiter flour in color, purer flour in separation, without any artificial bleaching, and takes less wheat to manufacture a barrel of flour.
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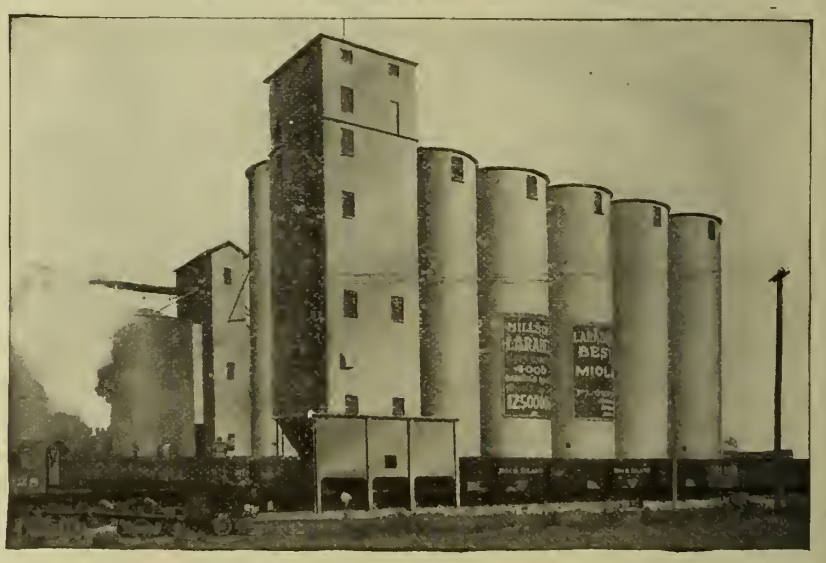
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Penn. Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harrisburg. Pa.
Texas Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Fort Worth, Texas.
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Lansing, Mich.
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., May 15, 1916.

Reflecting the advance of 4c in the Omaha wheat market the local millers raised quotations 20c per bbl. on flour and are quoting best patents at a range of $5.60 to $5.80, in cotton sacks. Interior mills, however, did not advance quotations to this extent. Prices in the state range from $6 to $6.20 per bbl. for best patents. Total flour sales were in fair volume for the week and small mills are running half time, while some of the larger plants are running 18 to 24 hours. Most new sales last week were for prompt shipment. The trade is not showing any disposition to stock up on old crop flour as yet, and buyers are still bearish, feeling that the market will be lower in the next 30 days. Some of the larger mills are doing a fair Eastern business but demand from this section is light, advices to mills indicating that resellers are underquoting mills, consequently obtaining all the business.

Interior mills are doing a local business principally.

Millfeed is in better demand, with quotations by jobbers in carlots ranging from $19.20 to $19.60 for bran delivered Omaha, and $23 to $24 for shorts. In the country mills are asking $22 for bran in mixed cars and $25 for shorts. Mills are not meeting with any difficulty whatever in disposing of output.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—**Patent**, $5.60@5.80; straight, $5.40@5.60. State mills—Patent, $6@6.20; straight $5.60@6.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Bran $19.20@19.60; shorts, $23@24. Interior mills—Bran, $22; shorts, $24@25.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Cellar Milling Co., Geneva, Neb.: "Condition of wheat is good. Running mill 11 hours. Business good locally. Eastern markets out of line. Millfeed is good."

Johnson & Johnson, Holdrege, Neb.: "Running mill 11 hours. Growing wheat is in good shape but will need rain before long. Flour business is good locally, and fair in Eastern markets. Millfeed is good."

The average price of wheat in Nebraska on May 1, according to figures by State Department of Agriculture, was 93c, compared with $1.30 a year ago. The official May crop report issued by the State Department of Agriculture forecasts a yield of 59,300,000 bu. for the state, compared with production last year of 66,618,000 bu. The five-year average for Nebraska is 45,392,000.

Timely rains fell over most of the winter wheat belt of Nebraska during the last week. Advices from the Southwestern section indicate that rains were heavy and that section has been the principal complainant of dry weather. Temperatures were rather low in this state but wheat is making seasonal progress, although it is still 10 days late. A few reports of damage due to dry weather are still heard, but generally Nebraska condition at this time is nearly perfect. Millers particularly report excellent conditions.

Harry C. Trexler, of Allentown, Pa., has purchased the old Kern mill, at Kernsville, Pa., from George H. Hardner.

The summer course of the Pennsylvania State College for milling students starts June 19 and ends July 8. Tuition fee is $10.

Dwight M. Baldwin, Jr., and W. G. Cooding, of Minneapolis; C. A. Hitch, of Cleveland, O.; J. H. Shinnick, of Kansas City, and W. H. Butt, of Seattle, were visitors in Philadelphia last week.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., May 15, 1916.

Flour trade has been quiet at the Nashville mills, and prices were generally steady all last week, on account of the firmness in the wheat market. Jobbers in the Southern territory have about the usual supplies of flour for this season of the year, the policy ordinarily being to be conservative when a new crop gets near at hand. There is a seasonable volume of buying, with some of the jobbers taking as much as 500 bbls., but most of them are confining their purchases to smaller quantities. The new sales at most of the mills amounted to more than 50 per cent of the output. The railroad situation continues to be a factor, millers again complaining of difficulty in securing cars with any degree of promptness for delivery of business.

Commission men rehandling Kansas City and Minnesota flour report the market quiet, with a steady tone to prices. Occasional nice lots are sold, but they are scattering.

Weather continues favorable for the new wheat crop in Tennessee, and unless rains interfere the indications are that the crop will be harvested earlier than last year, as it is advancing rapidly at present. Fair demand is noted for wheat, and increase was shown in local stocks last week for the first time in some weeks. No. 2 red wheat is quoted $1.23@1.25.

Millfeed is not as brisk as it has been, but it is stated at the mills that demand is sufficient to absorb much more than the output, and prices rule steady.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patent, $6.10; standard patent, $5.90; half patent, $5.80; low grade, $5.10@5.35; in wood, 15c a bbl. higher.

Hard Wheat Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patent, $5.30@5.60.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patent, $5.90@6.20.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Wheat bran, $25@26; mixed feed, $26@27; standard middlings, $27@29.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at end of week amounted to 29,500 bbls., compared with 32,500 bbls. at end of previous week.

Nashville grain receipts last week were 160 cars. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 267,500 bus.; corn, 184,000 bus.; oats, 74,000 bus.

W. R. Cinklin will build a flour mill at Martha, Tenn. A site has been secured on the Tennessee Central Railroad, and Mr. Conklin expects to have the mill completed in time for the new wheat crop.

The new company organized at Tazewell, Tenn., announces plans to build a flour mill with daily capacity of 20 bbls. of flour. Following are officers: W. B. Carr, president; A. B. Ritchie, vice-president; B. H. Livesay, secretary-treasurer; Joe Cameron, general manager. The company will have light and power plant. The capital stock is $15,000.

W. K. Savage has withdrawn from the milling firm of Savage Bros., at Sinking Springs, Pa. The firm is now Krick & Savage.

The Quaker City Flour Mills, Philadelphia, was damaged by fire last week. Loss was $25,000, covered by insurance.

Carmen J. Golden has purchased the flour mill at Columbus, N. J.

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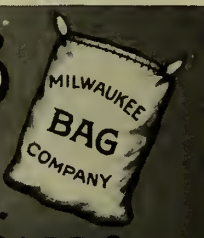

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WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 15, 1916.

Sales of alfalfa meal on this market made a further increase in the last week. The volume of business was the most liberal in many weeks. Mixed feeds, however, showed little change, trade continuing of rather light volume.

Distributors of Kansas City noted general improvement in the demand for meal, but said that the Southeast and the East were the best buyers. There was a slight improvement in the local demand. A notable feature of the trade was the broadening of the inquiry for No. 1 meal. Whereas the trade heretofore has been largely in No. 2, the business of the last week reflected a greater desire for No. 1. However, No. 2 meal again predominated in the demand, as well as in the supply.

Prices ruled steady. No. 2 meal sold mainly at $14 to $15 a ton, in new sacks. There was no evidence of shading of prices to effect business.

Supplies in the aggregate were lighter. One dealer reported more difficulty in obtaining responses to bids than at any other time this year. This applies to mills of Kansas and Nebraska. Mills appear to have been cleaning up holdings pending the inauguration of the new crop year. Local stocks were reduced. Lack of deliveries of hay kept some mills from bidding on receipt of inquiries for supplies.

New crop trade was at a standstill. Neither buyers nor millers have succeded thus far in reaching an understanding as to the basis of new crop transactions. The mills are holding for prices considerably higher than the prevailing ideas of buyers who are showing an inclination to contract for future deliveries. Mills that can be persuaded to make quotations are asking $19.50, as a rule, for choice, $16.50 for No. 1 and $14 for No. 2 meal, or the same as in the preceding week.

Mixed feed manufacturers operated on the limited scale which has been common in this branch of the alfalfa industry for many weeks. There was no improvement in the business of the mixers here on the whole. Prices were unchanged.

Strength prevailed on the better grades of alfalfa hay, while the common varieties were slow and rather weak. Offerings were limited, especially of the better hay. Receipts on the Kansas City market for the week were 135 cars, compared with 112 the preceding week and 113 a year ago.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $18@20; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $14@15.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $22.50@25; standard, $21.50@23.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.50@28.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $17@18.50; No. 1, $15@16.50; standard, $10.50@14.50; No. 2, $7@10; No. 3, $5@6.50.

St. Louis, Mo., May 15, 1916.

Further improvement was apparent in the alfalfa meal and mixed feed trade of local handlers during the past week. Mixed feed business was in larger volume than for some time, although it is still comparatively light for this time of the year. There were no declines in quotations on blackstrap molasses and mixers continue to have practically as much difficulty as ever in covering their needs. Alfalfa meal supplies continue liberal and prices are steady to strong, which is the usual condition just previous to the beginning of new crop grinding. Mixers, however, are able to obtain all the meal they need, with the exception of choice, which is in exceedingly light supply.

Local manufacturers of mixed feeds cannot be interested in new crop meal trading on the basis of mills' asking prices. In fact, mixers are uncertain as to just what they would be willing to pay for new crop alfalfa meal. Some mills are offering meal for June and July shipment at prices prevailing for spot shipment, but buyers are not showing any interet. In fact, there is such a large supply of old crop meal in warehouses that mixers are not at all concerned with supplies of this product. Generally, toward the end of the old crop season a shortage develops in meal supplies and mixers are anxious to contract for the first new crop shipments. But this is not the case this year.

Alfalfa meal prices are on same level as a week ago. No. 2 is worth $14.50 to $15.50 per ton, sacked. No. 1 meal sold at a range of $18 to $19 per ton, while choice is not being quoted, although quotations were made as high as $21 per ton, sacked.

Mixed feed trade is principally with the South and nearby states. High price sfor all kinds of live stock is a favorable factor in the market. Grain mixed feeds are on same basis as a week ago, the molasses grain mixture selling at $27 to $28.50 per ton, sacked. The dry mixed feed is about on same level. Alfalfa molasses feed is quoted at a range of $24 to $26.25 per ton, sacked, for No. 1 and about $1 per ton less for No. 2 alfalfa molasses feed.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 15, 1916.

The alfalfa meal market shows no change in prices and business is on a rather limited scale, as in most feeds just as present. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $21.75, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25.25 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $28.

New Orleans, La., May 15, 1916.

New crop alfalfa from New Mexico and West Texas made its appearance on the local market last week, reviving the tone of the market and accelerating the demand to an extent. It was a good green and graded No. 1 and offerings were free. Prices quoted were $20 for new crop meal, No. 1, and $18 to $19 for No. 1 hay, per ton, carloads, f. o. b. New Orleans. These quotations were for June delivery. Spot business was light, though inquiry was good. Louisiana and Mississippi alfalfa will be arriving shortly, and it is said to be of good grade. Quotations of $14 to $16, f. o. b. New Orleans were received. Mixed feeds were quoted at $27 to $35 per ton, according to quality and grade.

Chicago, Ill., May 15, 1916.

Ruling prics on alfalfa meal are firm to a shade higher, as compared with those of the previous week. Considering the volume of business perfected there is every evidence of a broadening in the demand. Old crop meal, choice, continues between $18.60@20.25; No. 1, $17.25@18.50, as against $16.75@18 last week; No. 2, $14.60@15.60, as compared with $13.50@15 last week.

Numerous inquiries are received on the new crop meal, but practically no contracts have been perfected as yet. Buyers and millers' ideas are too far apart. New crop meal, choice, is quoted at $20.75 per ton; No. 1, $17.75; No. 2, $14.75.

Mixed feed trade was very light, and quotations remain unchanged for the week just closed. No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed, $23@24.50; No. 2, $22@23; grain molasses feed, $27.50@28.50; alfalfa grain feed, dry, $27@28.

New Crop Alfalfa at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., May 15, 1916.

New crop alfalfa is already moving to the Kansas City market. Twelve cars arrived today, the total being the largest ever reported for the first day of a new alfalfa crop movement to Kansas City. Oklahoma sent all except one car. Kansas sent this car. The hay graded better than initial arrivals of new crop alfalfa in other years. Four cars graded No. 1 and sold at $11.50 a ton. A car of new crop standard sold at $11.50. The other offerings graded standard and "heating." Weather is favorable for cutting alfalfa in Oklahoma, which means a rather liberal movement, dealers report. Southern Kansas has started to cut its first crop.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Cutting of alfalfa is already on in Oklahoma, and some of the new crop has been loaded for markets. Kansas City expects to receive the new hay any day now. A large early crop movement is not probable, Kansas City dealers say, owing to the fact that the first cutting will yield a smaller tonnage than usual.

The Kansas City Alfalfa Feed Co. has received machinery for its new alfalfa mill to be erected at Liberty and Seventeenth streets, Kansas City. Construction work on the building will start in a few days. The mill will open with a capacity of 60 tons a day, but provision will be made for enlarging this to 80 to 100 tons a day. G. T. Martin is the manager of the Kansas City Alfalfa Feed Co.

Reports from the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota indicate a growing interest in alfalfa for consumption in dairy districts. Recently a Minneapolis dealer made a purchase of a shipment of five cars of alfalfa at Kansas City. In buying this hay he said it was a "trial" transaction for dairymen in his district who have been using prairie and timothy hay, which cannot compare in value with alfalfa for dairy purposes.

New Mill at Pueblo, Colo.

The Pueblo Milling & Elevator Co., Pueblo, Colo., has been organized by the J. K. Mullen interests, of which the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. is the holding company, and will start work immediately on a mill of at least 500 bbls. capacity. All of the machinery from the mill at Hooper, Colo., which is being dismantled, will be removed to Pueblo and new machinery will be added. J. K. Mullen, who is the head of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., is considered the single largest flour mill owner in the United States. It is estimated that the flour mill holdings of this concern alone number more than 30.

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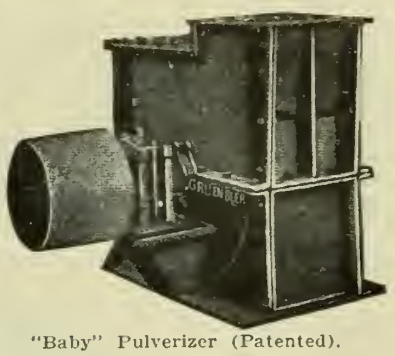

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WANTED—High-class man is open for position as a mill manager, or would accept place as sales manager. Command Southern and Eastern trade and will guarantee results. Prefer to work on a minimum salary, with a percentage of the net results. Address Box 337, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Situation as manager with good mill desiring to place its output to better advantage. Am thoroughly competent; have past record to show my ability, both as buying and merchandising grain and mill products. Will consider either salary or salary and share of profits. Box 340, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller with some reliable company. I am 39 years old and single, and have had 18 years' experience with both spring and winter wheat in mills of 100 to 200 bbls. capacity. Speak German. State wages to save time. Address Box 338, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, Kent, Ohio.

WANTED—Position as miller in mill from 100 to 500 bbls.; 18 years' experience in hard and soft wheat, also modern milling system. Can furnish reference as to my ability and character and could come at once. Address Box 445, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position in Middle West by a competent up-to-date miller of 30 years' experience in the milling business with various systems. Will operate mill for a high-grade and close clean-up. References. Address Box 94, Fullerton, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller of a live, aggressive mill of 200 to 500 bbls. capacity, grinding either hard or soft winter wheat. A successful experience in mills of like capacity. Now in charge of a 400 bbl. Missouri mill, but have good reasons for a change. Reference from well known mills. Address Box 447, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A Nebraska head miller wishes a position in mill not less than 250-bbl. capacity. Have had 14 years' experience in hard winter and spring wheat mills. Thirty years old, married; do not use liquor or tobacco. Can give good references as to character and ability. Good reasons for changing. Will go anywhere for good position. Address Box 344, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Flour and feed mill of 30-bbl. capacity, rye or buckwheat; three run stones, two for flour and one for feed. Never-failing stream, 12-ft. head, good log dam. On the Central New England Railway; freight depot on mill property. Property contains three acres of ground, very good house, mill building, barn, coal shed, wagon scales, etc., all in excellent condition. Water power can be improved to 250 h. p. Henry Buerman, Gallatinville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—150-bbl. flour mill, situated in the Turkey wheat belt of Kansas; doing good business and money-maker. For particulars, address Box 333, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—I had a first-class mill of 400-bbl. capacity until destroyed by cyclone last fall. Would like to sell the site and the machinery, most of which is in good shape. Address G. H. Hulme, Box 34, Great Bend, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One two-pair high 9x24 Great Western corn rolls for feed or corn meal grinding. Newly corrugated and in first-class condition. Address for particulars, A. H., Room 203, Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—A second-hand 4-17 Nordyke & Mormon self balancing square sifter of late make, or a No. 3 plan sifter with 6 sections. Address Box 448, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, M.

FOR SALE—11 double stand 9x24 smooth Nordyke & Marmon roller mills (roll feed), 1 double stand, 9x30, 1 9x24 Barnard & Leas corn roll. The Walnut Creek Milling Co., Great Bend, Kansas.

E. C. Merton, of Chester, Ill., sales manager of the H. C. Coles milling company, passed through New Orleans last week.

Harry T. Lawler, Jr., has gone to Bryan, Texas, to take charge of the Lawler mill at that place. His brother, Jordan T., will manage the New Orleans business of H. T. Lawler & Sons.

Visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange during the past week included: John Sloan, Olean, N. Y.; F. E. Huhn, Minneapolis; I. E. Woodward, Indianapolis; A. F Seay, St. Louis; W. S. Sees, Asbury Park.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., May 15, 1916.

Flour quotations declined 5c to 10c per bbl. last week. Sales were dull, and the general impression seemed to be that reductions were made by mills to stimulate buying. It had the contrary effect, for the bearishness of the trade was accentuated and business was unusually slack. What buying done was in small lots, even the export trade falling to the minimum.

Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska mills did the bulk of business passing, as their prices were still fully 75c on all grades under competing districts. Hard wheat had the call. High patents were quoted at $5.10@5.25, basis cottons. There was some export inquiry for low grade and second clear, but little business was placed.

Minneapolis mills held prices firmly. High patents were quoted at $6.10 to $6.20 per bbl., cottons, with other grades in proportion.

Soft winter wheat mills were also eager to move stocks. Mill agents were offering high patents at $6 to $6.10 per bbl., cotton basis. There was some call for family grades at $5.30@5.45 for extra fancy, but small sales were made to the confectionery trade in the city and country.

Millfeed values were up 1c to 2c per 100 lbs., with a 1c difference in favor of soft wheat bran. Sales were fair average with stocks diminishing rapidly. Kansas hard wheat bran sold at $1.17 to $1.18 per 100 lbs., with soft one cent higher. Shorts were in slight demand at $1.27 to $1.30 for bran.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

The Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system and the Edenborn railway have voluntarily offered to absorb switching charges on grain coming into the new Dock Board public elevators at New Orleans.

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Kansas Crop--108,000,000

Decline of 27,000,000 Bus. in Prospect From a Month Ago Indicated in Report by Mohler.

Kansas City, Mo., May 22, 1916.

A wheat crop of 108,000,000 bus., an average of 13.5 bus., is estimated for Kansas by the farmer correspondents of the State Board of Agriculture. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board, gave out today the statement of the prospective wheat yield as reported to him hy 1,600 farmers on May 17.

The report shows a considerable loss in condition from the statement of a month ago, when the estimate exceeded 135,000,000 hus.

While the reports did not show any considerable area of wheat abandoned this spring because of insect or other damage, it is expected that the June report will show a large amount of wheat plowed up and put in corn or kafir in the big wheat-growing counties where the Hessian fly is reported in many fields.

"While it may appear outside the province of this report to refer to future possihilities," the report says, "it seems advisahle to note the apprehension expressed by growers as to the outcome of infested wheat that has not already been rendered worthless by the fly. Whatever may actually develop out of this situation, for weal or woe, will be definitely known and reported upon by the board a month hence, in June."

Too much moisture has made the corn rather backward and the farmers assert that much has not come through the ground yet. However, the corn seems to he in excellent condition, considering the cold and damp spring and the condition is given at 86 per cent of a full crop prospect.

The loss to wheat is mainly in the central third of the state, because of the Hessian fly and dry weather, and in some of the western counties, especially in the southwest. In the eastern part the prospect has been pretty well maintained. Recent rains, quite general throughout the state, have relieved drouth, except in the southwest.

There is complaint in some of the wheat counties of the poor color of the wheat and uneven and spindly growth. This is variously attrihuted to the Hessian fly, poor seedheds, lack of vitality in seed and winds and dry weather. Counties suffering the greatest injury are Stafford, Pratt, Sumner, McPherson, Saline and Ottawa, where not to exceed 10 hus. to the acre is expected, while Stafford looks for no more than nine bus. Barton, Ford, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Stafford and Sumner have 200,000 or more acres, each, aggregating 1,682,189 acres, or considerahly more than one-fifth of the state's total, and report a prospective acre yield of about 11 bus. Trego, Gove, Graham, Ness and Sheridan, in the northwest, report the best outlook.

The Hessian fly infestation undouhtedly is the worst in the history of the state.

* * *

Weather Not So Favorable.

Kansas City, Mo., May 22, 1916.

Nebraska fared best in weather for winter wheat in the Southwest in the last week. Kansas came second and Oklahoma third in weather for the crop. The week was not favorable for Oklahoma, very little rain falling, whereas moisture is desired for the crop. In Kansas there was additional precipitation, but it was scattered. The southwestern counties are still without good rains, which are needed there particularly. Nebraska received geueral moisture, heavy in places.

Claims of a thin stand and insect damage in Kansas were numerous, and there was general agreement as to an impairment in the crop outlook in that state in the last few weeks. However, the Hessian fly and green bug damage reports were douhtless exaggerated. The Hessiau fly reports came principally from the southern and central portions of Kansas.

* * *

Further Improvement in Soft Wheat.

St. Louis, Mo., May 22, 1916.

Weather was again very favorable throughout the soft winter wheat states last week and general condition of crop showed an improvement. Rains fell where needed and few new complaints of damage are coming in. Generally, in those sections where wheat has escaped damage millers report the condition as good. However, in sections where considerable wheat has been ahandoned reports are still adverse as regards prospects for final harvest.

The soft winter wheat states will harvest a much smaller crop than a year ago, hut tbe present prospect will prohably be improved up to harvest.

* * *

The Canadian Crop Outlook.

James Carruthers, of James Carruthers & Co., large exporters of Winnipeg, is quoted as saying: "The general opinion seems to be that the Canadian wheat acreage will he at least 15 per cent helow 1915. We cannot expect anything like the 375,000,000 hus. raised last year. If the three Canadian provinces raise 200,000,000 bus. this season it will he all that can be expected, although weather conditions may change the figures 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 bus. either way. Our opinion is that the United States and Canada will not raise over two-thirds of what they did last year, and possibly helow this. We firmly believe that every hu. of our Manitoha wheat will he wanted in the next few months, especially taking into consideration its magnificent quality. It may be years before we can get such another crop of fine quality in our Canadian Northwest."

Complete New Mill by Nov. 1.

Kansas City, Mo., May 22, 1916.

"We hope to have our new mill in operation by Nov. 1, or by Christmas at the latest," said George C. Shane, of Shane Bros. & Wilson, Philadelphia, while here tonight. Mr. Shane made this statement to Milling and Grain News after a day spent with local mill builders on plans for the new mill which the Shanes and the Innes brothers are planning in North Kansas City. Mr. Shane, who is here with F. B. McLean, head miller of the Shane Bros. & Wilson mill, prohably will spend the week in and near Kansas City, arranging for the plans for the mill.

"We at first planned a 1,200-bbl. unit," continued Mr. Shane, "hut we may hegin with 1,500 bhls. Our trade is such that we expect to keep the new mill on full time when it is completed. We are studying mills of this territory, with the hope of having the best winter wheat plant in the Southwest.

"At present we are figuring on grain storage capacity of between 75,000 and 100,000 bus.

"We have reached no decision on a manager for the plant, but we expect to obtain the services of a miller thoroughly familiar with conditions in the Southwest."

Southwestern flour, in the opinion of Mr. Shane, is gaining in popularity in the East. This is one of the factors which led to the decision of his company to enter the milling business here. "Kansas flour has been making such headway in the East," he said, "that I believe there is room in Kansas City for more than the additional mill we are going to build. After our first unit is in successful operation we hope to increase the capacity of the plant to 2,400 bhls."

Bright Prospects in Southwest.

Kansas City, Mo., May 22, 1916.

Conditions are hright for business in flour in the Southwest on the new crop, according to E. V. Hoffman of the Kansas Flour Mills Co.

"With the unusually poor prospect for wheat in the Central states," said Mr. Hoffman in a summary of the situation today, "the flour trade will have to look to Kansas for a larger percentage of supplies than in the past 12 months. It is safe to predict that, considering present soil and plant conditions, and with favorahle weather for the next four or five weeks, Kansas will produce 100,000,000 hus. of wheat. Insect damage is apparent in the southern half of the state, but it is not serious enough to impair materially the eventual yield unless further unexpected damage should result.

"It is reasonable to assume that the winter wheat crop this year will he from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 bus. less than the crop of last year, and, under normal conditions, with a continuance of the war in Europe, there is every reason to anticipate at least high prices during the next 12 months."

Kansas Bulletin on Flour.

The Kansas State Agricultural College has issued a bulletin on the milling and baking quality and chemical composition of wheat and flour as influenced hy different methods of handling and storing, heat and moisture and germination. The bulletin discusses the general methods which should he the guide in harvesting, stacking and storing in order to secure wheat and flour of good milling and haking quality. One result of the investigation shows that it is entirely possihle to treat new wheat with moisture and heat and hring about an improvement in the milling quality similar to the natural aging of wheat. The results with germinated wheat show that the claims made in regard to the damage from the milling and haking quality of wheat and flour from such wheat, when mixed with sound wheat, have been much exaggerated. Germination injures the milling quality of wheat in that the flour yield is less and the flour is likely to have an inferior color. The injury is in proportion to the amount of germination. The gluten of flour from germinated wheat is weaker than the gluten of flour from sound wheat. A small amount of flour from germinated new wheat, when mixed with flour from sound wheat, has little or no deleterious effect on the haking qualities of the mixed flour when the same general methods of baking are followed as were used in the tests.

L. A. Fitz and C. O. Swanson planned and directed the work of which the bulletin is a summary. John W. Calvin and Miss Leila Dunton, associated with the college, helped in the chemical and baking tests.

Report on Grain Grades Bill

Congress Likely to Adopt Measure Which Will Standardize Grain Grading and Inspection.

Washington, D. C., May 22, 1916.

The committee in the Senate voted favorably on the Rubey grain grades bill Saturday and the present outlook is that this measure will become a law at this session of Congress. However, there is considerable opposition to the measure, particularly from export interests on the Atlantic Coast. The New York Produce Exchange is opposed to the measure and other organizations are using every effort possible to oppose its passage.

Fred J. Lingham, chairman of the committee on grain standardization of the Millers' National Federation, is urging every miller to wire his representative in Congress to support the measure. Mr. Lingham has wired all grain exchanges to use active measures in supporting the bill. Practically the entire milling industry is in support of the measure, and unless the opponents of the measure become too active grain standardization will be a surety.

The grain grades bill is attached as a rider to the agricultural appropriation bill of the House. Attempts have been made to secure the adoption of several amendments, particularly one excluding the application of the measure to export trade. However, all have failed.

* * *

Kansas City, Mo., May 22, 1916.

Interest in the Rubey, or Moss, grain grades bill was heightened in milling circles today by a report from Washington that the Senate committee had acted favorahly on it. Among millers who have given the measure careful study, there is a strqng desire for its passage.

W. H. Marshall, former secretary of the Southwest Missouri Millers' Club and now of the Marshall Commission Co., Kansas City, has heen advising millers to send telegrams to their senators in Washington urging favorahle action on the Ruhey grain grades hill. "This measure, if passed," said Mr. Marshall, "will return millers exceptional dividends on the cost of their telegrams every day of their milling business in the future. The opponents of the measure, I understand, are active in fighting it, and millers ought to join in the campaigu for its passage. If it fails in the Senate the defeat will he due partly to a lack of support from millers."

Annual Meeting of Indiana Millers.

The annual meeting of the Indiana Millers' Association will he held at the Board of Trade, Indianapolis, June 13. The opening session will convene at 10 o'clock in the morning. A good program is heing arranged by Secretary Riley.

Midsummer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association will he held June 19 and 20 at the Board of Trade in Indianapolis. Charles B. Riley is also secretary of this organization.

Perfects Salt Water Bleacher.

The Electrolytic Chlorine Co., Guthrie, Ok., has been organized to put the Williams hleacher on the market. The bleacher consists of a low-voltage generator, a brine saturator and an electrolytic cell. The machine generates chlorine gas from common salt.

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Bleaching Litigation Again?

The appointment of special counsel to handle the government's case in the proposed retrial of the bleached flour litigation indicates, at least, that officials of the Department of Justice will make a thorough investigation of facts, if not actually retry the issue. In the last 12 months advices from Washington have stated that a retrial of the now famous Kansas City case would be instituted "immediately." But action was deferred for different reasons. and the first definite intimation from the government of any move on its part came last week, when it was announced from the national capital that a prominent attorney of St. Louis had been employed to look after the government interests in any action that may be taken.

However, there is no indication that the bleached flour issue will be actually retried. The government has not started suit and has not declared when suit may be started. It is unlikely that the case will come to trial within a year, if at all, although the officials in the Department of Justice are emphatic in their statements that the legality of bleaching flour will be settled once and for all time very soon. As to how long a period "very soon" indicates, no interpretation can be obtained from Washington. If the bleached flour issue is to be retried the milling industry surely merits notice, so that it can prepare to present its side.

If the government has required more than a year in which to appoint special counsel, then certainly it ought to take the attorneys in charge at least 12 months longer to prepare evidence and to make a decision on the lines to be employed in pushing the case.

There is no doubt in the minds of millers that bleaching eventually will be legalized. In fact, millers are today bleaching flour with the sanction of practically every state government in this country. There are two or three states which do not permit the sale of bleached flour within their boundaries, but such restrictions are merely regulations of uninformed food department officials. In fact, the original bleaching litigation was born in the mind of "Doc" Wiley, who is still famous for his queer notions on food. Millers have been taxed heavily in their attempts to oppose the government action, so it is hoped that if the decision in the next case—if there is ever another—will be favorable to millers and that the government will be satisfied that the flour-makers of this country are not injuring anybody by artificially ageing and sterilizing their product.

It is also hoped the testimony of so-called scientific experts will be limited within a range of reason. Personal theories of food officials should not be included. Whether or not Dr. Ladd, of North Dakota, is opposed to the bleaching of flour should not be a consideration. Millers will not be at all concerned with the outcome of any action by the government if there is no personal opposition on the part of the trial judge and if only facts are introduced. The position of millers in bleaching flour is better than that of the manufacturer of tomato catsups, who is permitted legally to add a preservative to his product and also to add artificial coloring matter. The regulatory officials at Washington have legalized this. The milling industry is ready to prove that flour is bleached, not for the purpose of hiding its real quality, but for beneficial reasons, first among which is to age the product.

Censor for Crop Experts.

No recent innovation in the grain trade of the United States has brought so many beneficial results as are likely to follow the announcement of the president of the Chicago Board of Trade that a strict censorship of all crop reports and crop experts will hereafter be maintained by that organization. In an editorial in these columns several months ago, Milling and Grain News suggested that a censorship of all crop information sent out by grain exchanges would be necessary, particularly in view of the rather large number of ridiculous reports circulated at that time. President Griffin's announcement says that all crop reports being sent in by experts are being tabulated, and that later in the season, if it is demonstrated that any of these so-called experts are unreliable, members of the exchange will be forbidden to distribute their reports. President Griffin has the courage to say that developments of several years past would indicate that many of these experts are incompetent or worse.

The Chicago Board of Trade is generally the leader in plans of this sort, and it is probable that other grain exchanges in the United States will follow her. Information sent out by Chicago houses generally goes to every other grain market in the country, so a strict censorship of such information will be invaluable in restricting violent market fluctuations. The principal fault of uncensored crop information is that there is a tendency among grain houses on the long or short side of the market to color news according to their views. Among conservative millers and grain men the crop expert has become synonymous with the crop killer, for a survey of the crop news wired by so-called crop experts will show that nine-tenths of their reports tell of severe damage.

The crop information of the grain trade has really been the source of more complaints against the future markets than any other single factor. It is the highly colored report of the traveling crop authority that is used as an invitation to the public to enter the speculative markets. A chance for a big "killing" on the basis of the crop-killing reports has been the cause of many a lost dollar and many unwarranted price changes.

Progressive members of the milling and grain trade are confident that the Chicago Board of Trade will carry out the announcement of President Griffin to the letter. The bare announcement, although it is welcomed, will work no good unless its provisions are carried out not only by the Chicago Board of Trade, but by every member of that and every other exchange in the country. Co-operation is necessary to eliminate false crop reports and to reduce the number of incompetent experts. There is no doubt that the officers of the Chicago Board of Trade are working on a plan to accomplish these results. The needs of the grain trade in this connection are known, but it will require an effort to devise the method of accomplishing these needs. However, with proper co-operation by the grain trade, and with the different exchanges using every possible precaution to prevent the circulation of unverified crop information, millers and grain men can look forward to the time when they will be able to place confidence in news sent out over commission house wires.

That President Griffin, of the Chicago Board of Trade, merits commendation for his inauguration of this censorship goes without saying. If the desired results are accomplished his action will be pointed to as one of the most satisfying achievements of the grain trade of the United States. Real censorship of crop information is a step forward in progressive grain trading.

Saving Labor in Mills.

The handicap of insufficient labor in England is resulting in the adoption of labor and time saving devices in mills that are worthy the attention of the more fortunate millers in this country. A large percentage of the able-bodied men of England has been called to the colors, and in many instances mills have been compelled to shut down because working forces were depleted by patriots answering the call to arms. One important result of this shortage in labor is indicated in an article—or, rather, suggestion—contained in Milling, published in Liverpool:

"Perhaps the most important announcement in our last week's issue was contained in a few lines at the bottom of a page, without a headline and without any special prominence being given to it. The paragraph we are referring to was that in which one of our well-known firms of milling engineers announced that they had received an order for an installation of silos for the storage of flour in bulk, and accessory machinery, whereby the necessity of packing flour during the night shift or during meal times would be obviated."

Millers in England have given active consideration to this subject, but we believe that it has not been considered at all in this country. However, a number of mills have changed to eight-hour days for their employes, and it is believed that these mills will be able to make a large saving by packing flour on only two shifts. On the night shift the flour could be spouted to special bins and it would not be packed until the morning shift went to work. At least, this is the original plan as proposed in England. Milling says further:

"In French mills the system adopted, generally speaking, is this: The flour as it is made is not, as here, run direct to the sacking-off spout, put into a bag and then shifted into the warehouse, where it is stacked and remains until the time comes for it to go out to the customer; instead, it is run into a bin. In very small plants there may be only one or two flour bins; in larger plants there are so many as to practically necessitate the construction of a small nest of silos. In any case the principle is the same and the method of working is practically similar. All the flour made during the night is run into these bins. In the morning packing starts, and, as far as possible, the staff is massed and all the flour made during the preceding shift is packed in as short a time as possible. In a very great number of cases the bins are emptied and all the flour is packed in proper sacks. Packing is then over for the day and the bins are refilled and no more flour is sacked until the following morning, when the same process is gone through a second time."

Of course, there are disadvantages to this system, but Milling points out many profitable features, particularly to the war-stricken countries that are short of labor. It is a point of satisfaction that millers in this country do not have to scrape around for labor, but the latest scheme of English millers to offset the labor shortage is worth some investigation, particularly by small mills now compelled to work a packer on every shift, but which could store all flour during the night and easily have one man do all the sacking during the day. There are time-saving suggestions for large millers, too, in this plan.

All Millers Are Invited

St. Louis Is Ready to Entertain 5,000 Convention and Exposition Visitors.

Everything is set for the curtain to go up on the fifth machinery exposition of the Manufacturers' Auxiliary and for the opening address of the twenty-first annual convention of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. St. Louis is doing her best to make this convention and exposition one that will be remembered as the best gathering of millers ever held in the United States.

An invitation letter was sent out by the chairman of the publicity committee, W. B. Burns, to every mill in the country. The invitation is addressed to all mill owners, managers and operatives in the United States. It says, in part:

"A hearty invitation is extended to all identified with the industry to attend the twenty-first annual convention and the fifth annual machinery exposition, to be held in St. Louis from May 29 to June 3, 1916.

"The arrangements for the convention and exposition are complete and machinery has already arrived for what will be the largest and best display of flour and cereal mill machinery and equipment ever exhibited in the United States.

"The F. O. M. A. convention will include addresses and discussions upon various phases of flour mill management and operation which will be of interest and value to both mill owners and operative millers.

"St. Louis welcomes you. Entertainment features will be provided which will be long remembered and all the millers, grain dealers and the allied interests are working with one purpose—to make your visit to St. Louis so pleasant and profitable that you will wish all conventions held here.

"Ask your railroad agent about special round-trip tickets to St. Louis and have as many come as possible, including the ladies. Special entertainment features will be provided for the ladies and there are many places to visit in St. Louis which will interest them and the children.

"We are expecting 5,000 millers at St. Louis.

"Will you be one of them? Come.

"FRATERNITY OF OPERATIVE MILLERS OF AMERICA.
"MANUFACTURERS' AUXILIARY F. O. M. A."

* * *

In addition to this letter of invitation, which will go to more than 8,000 mills, flour mill machinery manufacturers and other allied interests have been sending out inserts in all letter mail. These inserts illustrate St. Louis scenes and industries. About 180,000 of these inserts were printed and all of them were sent out to millers. The Manufacturers' Auxiliary has used every effort possible to advertise the convention and to make the attendance at St. Louis the largest of any convention of millers ever held.

From a practical standpoint, the program for the meeting is very attractive. And the entertainment features will take up a good part of the evenings. The meeting starts May 29. Be there on the opening day.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Williamson, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life building, Minneapolis, Minn: O. Albertus, Doland, S. D., tractor; C. A. Carter, Minneapolis, Minn., grain heater and drier; P. Falconer, Aitkin, Minn., binding pole for hayracks; A. F. Lippert, Jamestown, N. D., attachment for double disk drills; W. R. Nicoll, Owatonna, Minn., butter making machine; O. Tineberg, Kindred, N. D., device for protecting draft animals from flies.

What the Mills Are Doing.

Hastings Milling Co., Hastings, Neb.: "We are running the mill 17 hours. Flour business is good for this time of the year. Local demand is fair and Eastern markets are buying in moderate volume. We are booking some for deferred shipment. Millfeed is in brisk demand. Condition of growing wheat is almost perfect and we are not hearing any complaints from farmers."

Joseph Milling Co., Joseph, Ore.: "We are operating mill six to eight hours daily. Flour business is in fair volume, demand being altogether local. Millfeed is good sale locally. Wheat is very late. A reduction of 50 per cent in the fall wheat acreage makes crop prospects poor. Spring wheat acreage is also reduced, owing to low temperatures."

Henry Glade Milling Co., Grand Island, Neb.: "We are running mill about 15 hours. Flour business is quite slow. Local demand is fair. We are not selling ahead. Millfeed is in good demand. Condition of growing wheat is good, as far as we can ascertain."

Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kan.: "We are running mill 24 hours. Flour business is in fair volume. Local demand is only fair. We have a light demand from Eastern markets. Millfeed is quiet. Growing wheat condition is good, but plant needs rain at this writing."

Wright Milling Co., Delphos, Kan.: "We are operating mill 11 hours. Flour business is dull. Local demand is fair, but Eastern markets show no interest. We are making fair sales to the South. Millfeed demand is good. Growing wheat condition is fairly good, but acreage is considerably reduced."

Phoenix Milling Co., Davenport, Ia.: "We are running 11 hours. Flour business is poor. Local demand is good, but we are not selling anything East or to the South. Nothing for deferred shipment. Millfeed is in fair demand. Wheat condition is good in Scott County."

City Mill & Elevator Co., Emporia, Kan.: "We are running mill 24 hours. Flour business is good. Local demand is good, but there is no inquiry from the East. Southern markets are taking in fair volume. Millfeed sales are in excellent volume. Wheat condition is about the average and complaints from farmers are rather scattered."

H. Moser, Versailles, Mo.: "We are running mill 11 hours. Flour business is dull locally. We are not doing anything outside the state. Millfeed is good sale. Promise for the wheat crop at this time is for not more than 50 per cent of normal yield."

The Miller Clark Grain Co., Fairmont, W. Va.: "We are not running mill. Flour business is quiet locally and to the South. No deferred shipment inquiry. Millfeed is light sale. Condition of growing wheat is on the average fair."

Snell Mill & Grain Co., Clay Center, Kan.: "We are running mill 15 to 24 hours. Flour business is fair to good. Local demand is good. Eastern markets are buying in fair volume, while the South is taking some flour. Nothing for deferred shipment. We note a sharp demand for shorts, while bran is good sale. Growing wheat condition is good."

Great Western Milling Co., Los Angeles, Cal.: "We are running mill half time. Flour business is in fair volume. Trade is all local. Millfeed prices are advancing. Wheat condition is good, but not much is raised in this vicinity."

Western Flour Mill Co., Davenport, Ia.: "We are running mill 24 hours. Flour business is good. Local demand is good and Eastern and Southern markets are taking in good volume. Millfeed sales are rushing. Wheat is late, but no general complaints about condition are heard."

Merge St. Louis Organizations.

Chances favor the amalgamation of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and the Business Men's League, according to Jacob Schreiner, president of the exchange, who is one of a committee recently appointed to confer with a committee of the league relative to the amalgamation. Other members of the Merchants' Exchange committee are: E. C. Andrews, of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co.; J. O. Ballard, of Ballard-Messmore Grain Co.; Marshall Hall, of Marshall Hall Grain Co., and Roger P. Annan, Jr., of the Annan-Burg Grain & Milling Co. It is probable, if the amalgamation is carried out, that the Business Men's League will move to the Merchants' Exchange Building and that its name will be changed to "St. Louis Chamber of Commerce." This is now the name of the Merchants' Exchange Building, but is not its incorporated title, and, while some opposition to letting the Business Men's League change its name to "St. Louis Chamber of Commerce" developed at first, this has now been overcome. The St. Louis Cotton Exchange will be absorbed by the Merchants' Exchange on June 1.

Only One of the Many

Warwick Hotel, St. Louis.

New Moderate Priced But Modern and Comfortable Hotels at St. Louis.

St. Louis Invites You to Attend the F. O. M. A. Convention and Machinery Exhibit from May 29 to June 3.

St. Louis to the Front

Holland Export Terms

Millers National Federation Attempting to Secure Modification of Basis for Tenders.

A number of members of the federation have experienced great difficulty and loss as a result of the basis upon which tenders are required for flour to the Holland government. At the annual meeting of the federation, held April 14, the situation was discussed and the officers were instructed to take steps looking to a revision of terms of sale on this business to a basis that would protect the miller from loss and give him security for his shipments. President Plant, therefore, on April 18, cabled P. C. Vis & Co., Amsterdam, Holland, as follows:

"Submit to your government through your Importers' Association, Millers' National Federation, representing exporting millers, has complaints millers not satisfied present terms of tenders, having no control over ocean contracts, without which railroads now refuse issue through bills lading. Therefore suggest present and future bids be based price f. o. b. mill, freight to seaboard stated and guaranteed, reimbursement New York funds upon arrival at seaboard."

No reply has been received to this cable. The terms and conditions on which tenders are asked for Holland business have not been changed, however. Members of the federation have met with severe losses on recent transactions. One mill had a storage bill for $500, another for $300, etc.

It is submitted that the terms indicated in the cable quoted above are fair, under the circumstances. Vessels for this trade are absolutely controlled by the Holland government, and, as suggested, the miller offering flour should not be compelled to assume charges over which he can have no control. The basis suggested above obviates any chances of loss to the miller.—Bulletin by A. P. Husband to members of federation.

Light Demand for Wheat.

Kansas City, Mo., May 22, 1916.

Wheat was in light demand on the Kansas City market last week. Although receipts decreased, the heavy stocks in Kansas City were increased 73,778 bus., to 5,847,180 bus. This total compares with 571,671 bus. a year ago. The receipts amounted to 759 cars, compared with 874 the preceding week and 671 a year ago. Quality showed little change, although there was more bin-burnt grain.

The prospective movement, it is felt by many dealers, depends on the new crop developments. Districts which enjoy favorable conditions are expected to sell their old grain to make way for the new crop, while the reverse is indicated for the areas where the outlook for the next harvest deteriorates. The lower prices, of course, are a deterrent against sales by many elevator operators. The supply of cars is still short at scattered points.

Demand for the week was scattered, including a little buying by the Central states. There was practically no export trade.

Cash prices in Kansas City Saturday, a week ago and a year ago, respectively, were as follows: No. 2 hard, $1.06@1.13, $1.09@1.17 and $1.48@1.49; No. 3 hard, $1.03@1.11, $1.07½@116 and $1.47@149; No. 4 hard, 94c@$1.03, 96c@$1.08 and $1.45½@1.47; No. 2 soft, $1.05@1.11, $1.08@1.15 and $1.45½@1.46; No. 3 soft, $1.03@1.08, $1.04@1.12 and $1.44½@1.45½; No. 4 soft, 93c@$1, 96c@$1.05 and $1.40@1.43.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., May 22, 1916.

With the exception of somewhat better inquiries and larger sales to Central America, the trade in flour in Kansas City and the Southwest in the last week continued quiet. Business with many mills was dull. Production in the Southwest generally was about the lightest of the year, as a result of the continued failure of the trade to show improvement.

Declines in wheat resulted in offers of patent and straight to buyers at reduced quotations, but millers as a rule failed to enjoy any expansion in business on the lower basis. Best patents closed the week at $5.10 to $5.30, jute, Kansas City, a loss of 20c a bbl. Straights sold at the close at $4.80 to $5.10 in most cases. In view of the character of the recent crop reports which have been circulated in the wheat trade, the declines in prices tended to increase the lack of confidence in prices among flour buyers. Complaints along this line were rather general.

One of the most interesting features of the trade in Kansas City was the heavy business of a large mill with Central America. Clear and cut straight flour was sold for export to Central America, notably Guatemala, at good prices. It is estimated that the mill which has been engaged in this business has purchased about 10,000 bbls. of flour from outside millers in the last month. In addition, this mill produced about 40 per cent of this week's output in Kansas City. The agent for this mill, it is understood, is in close touch with business conditions in Central America, but has had no previous connection with the milling industry.

Besides the Central American business, France was credited with the purchase of a cargo and Scandinavian countries were credited with purchases of about 10,000 220-lb. bags.

Tomorrow (Tuesday) the Holland government is expected to award contracts for 100,000 bbls. of straight, July delivery, at Atlantic or Gulf ports, buyer's option.

Reports on clears varied. Some mills said they were a relatively better sale than straights, but the market on the whole was said to be quiet. First clear closed at $4.10 to $4.40, jute, Kansas City, and second at $3.20 to $3.75.

Soft wheat flour declined 20c a bbl. Trade with millers was generally dull. Best soft wheat patents are quoted at $5.60.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, May-June shipment, $4.80@5.10; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.10@4.40; second clear, $3.20@3.75.

Demand for Millfeed Improves.

Millfeed trade improved in Kansas City and in the Southwest, but the betterment was confined almost entirely to shorts. Prices of the heavier feeds scored good advances, while bran was little changed.

The close on bran was at 90@92c, compared with 90c a week ago. Trade was quiet, with offerings of comparatively fair volume. Most of the trade was local. The Southeast appeared to have obtained sufficient supplies for the present, making no purchases, while the East was again out of the market. A sale of August bran was reported at 87c. Some July bran was sold recently at 90c. Buyers, however, showed little interest in new crop bran, while millers also manifested no desire to sell. Kansas City mills appear to have their May output sold.

Shorts were in good demand. The Southeast, which took no bran, was a good buyer of shorts. There was also a good demand locally and in states north and east of this market. Offerings moved with activity. Brown closed at $1.03, or 3c higher; gray at $1.10@1.16 and white at $1.17@1.22. Fancy white middlings rose 5c to $1.35 @1.40.

Railroads reported millfeed shipments of 161 cars for the week, compared with 149 the preceding week and 127 a year ago. Millfeed receipts were 32 cars, against 27 the preceding week and 19 a year ago.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 90@92c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, $1.03; gray shorts, $1.10 @1.16; fancy white middlings, $1.35@ 1.40; red dog, $1.40@1.45.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.10@5.30 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.80@5; first clear, $4.10@4.40; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.95@5.35 per bbl.; soft clear, jute, $4.20@4.70.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $3.20 per bbl. for dark and $5.35 for white; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4@4.40; wheat graham flour, in small sacks, $4.80@ 5.10 per bbl.; whole wheat flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.80@5.10; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20@5 30 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 90@92c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.40@1.45; white shorts, $1.17@1.22.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.60 @5.80 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.40@5.60; bran, $1@1.05 per bbl.; millrun, $1.05@1.10; gray shorts, $1.20 @1.25; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Best hard winter patent, $5.60@5.70; bran, $1@1.05; millrun $5.70@5.80; bran, $1@1.05; millrun bran, $1.10@1.15; standard shorts, $1.30@1.35; corn meal, 32@34c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45@1.55.

Arkansas—Soft wheat high patent, $6@6.25 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.80@6; corn meal, in 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.10 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6@6.25 per bbl.; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

C. W. Lord, of the Lord Milling Co., Wamego, Kan., was a visitor in Kansas City last week.

R. W. Hoffman, of the Hoffman Mills, Enterprise, Kan., has started on a business trip in Michigan.

On a single car of flour shipped by the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kan., to Norway, the freight bill amounted to $1.308.

The new mill at Alton, Kan., is nearly completed. It will be started when the new crop begins to move. It has capacity of 100 bbls.

The Rosston Milling Co., Rosston, Ok., has been incorporated with capital of $5,000. William Kimball is interested with A. C. Guffy and James F. Fair.

Armin Fassler, of the Inter-Ocean Mills, Topeka, Kan., is on a business trip in the South and Southeast, making new connections and calling on old trade.

"Wheat in our vicinity will not yield enough to run us 40 days," said W. N. Pearman, of the Star Milling Co., Mountain Grove, Mo., while in Kansas City Monday.

A membership in the Hutchinson Board of Trade was recently sold for $1,500. Three years ago, when the Board of Trade was organized, the price was $25.

J. B. Hupp, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., was a visitor in Kansas City from Wichita Friday. Mr. Hupp said he expects a large wheat crop in Kansas this year.

"Nebraska has a bright wheat crop outlook," said Arthur J. Stern, salesmanager of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb., while on the Kansas City market recently.

The Kracke Milling Co., Clinton, Mo., has awarded contract to the Concrete Steel & Machinery Co., Kansas City, for the erection of concrete storage with 20,000-bu. capacity.

About 20 millers of Southeastern Kansas attended the funeral of Henry H. Hill, of the Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan., May 17. Mr. Hill died suddenly the night of May 14 of cerebral hemorrhage.

Maurice W. S. Nicholson, vice-president of the W. S. Nicholson Grain Co., died last Saturday, following an operation for appendicitis. He was 38 years old and had been a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade for 15 years.

"Wheat around Claflin does not look as well as a month ago," said W. B. Pickerill, manager of the Universal Mill Co., Claflin, Kan., who maintains an office in the Bryant Building, Kansas City. "Hessin fly has injured the crop and additional moisture would be welcome now."

The Equity Union Grain Co., Kansas City, has been incorporated with capital stock of $20,000. C. O. Drayton, Fred L. Palmer and C. L. Roberts are interested. The company will act as selling representatives for the Equity Unions of Kansas, members of which operate about 100 elevators in the Northwest.

Proposed Missouri Pacific tariffs to restrict transit privileges on grain and grain products originating at Omaha, Council Bluffs and South Omaha at Leavenworth and Atchison, Kan., when destined to Kansas City or beyond, were suspended until Nov. 25 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Two mills at Leavenworth and three at Atchison protested the changes.

In a suit at LaCrosse, Kan., the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Wichita, obtained judgment for the loss incurred by failure of a farmer to deliver 1,000 bus. of wheat at contract price. Wheat was originally sold for $1 per bu., but the farmer would not deliver after the market advanced. Mill sued for difference between contract price and market price at time of delivery.

The Oxford Mill & Elevator Co., Oxford, Kan., received judgment against the Missouri Pacific Railroad for the loss on a car of wheat shipped in August, 1912. The car fell into the flume of the water power of the mill at Oxford and the wheat was a complete loss. The Missouri Pacific sued for damage on the freight car, which was wrecked, for the cost of rebuilding the spur to the mill and the freight to Kansas City, claiming that the mill was at fault. However, a counter claim was filed by the mill on the grounds that the roadbed of the spur was in rotton condition, that the ties were rotted and that the rails could not support the weight of the car. Verdict was returned last week in favor of the mill by the district court at Wellington, Kan.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Production of flour in Kansas City last week was 44,700 bbls., compared with 40,700 bbls. the preceding week and 40,900 a year ago. The output included 4,500 bbls. of soft wheat flour, against 4,500 bbls. the preceding week and 3,500 a year ago.

Kansas City Grinding & Corrugating Co.

16th & Walnut Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

Exclusive Roll Grinder to the largest mills in Kansas City. Refers you to John Schramm of The Kansas Flour Mills Co., Henry Vilm of the Southwestern Milling Co., and Henry Schroeder of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City.

The J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.

Mill Machinery
Power Transmission Appliances
Mill Builders

Office and Works at Enterprise, Kansas.

Roll Grinding and Corrugating a Specialty.

We have the largest and best equipped plant in the Southwest to do your work.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., May 22, 1916.

Improvement in domestic demand and large new export sales featured last week's flour trade of St. Louis and nearby millers. On the whole the general situation during the week was better than for some time. The bearishness in the market towards the close and at the opening of this week's business stimulated buying somewhat, not only by large Eastern trade, but also by regular trade in the South. Total decline in prices for the week amounted to 25c per bbl. on hard wheat flour and about 20c per bbl. on soft wheat flour.

St. Louis mills continue to maintain three-fourths time operations. Interior mills are running about 12 hours six days of the week. However, the general average for nearby Missouri and Illinois mills was somewhat better last week, as more liberal shipping instructions were received and new business for prompt shipment was larger in volume.

Buying at this time is principally for 60-day shipment. The trade is generally covering needs into new crop year. However, there is still a tendency on the part of some of the trade in the South to hold off, notwithstanding exceedingly light stocks. This tendency is due to the exceptional bearishness of buyers who are waiting for further declines in the market. However, this trade will have to purchase old crop supplies within the next few weeks and millers expect better trade conditions from this date to the new crop year.

Best hard wheat patents were quoted at a range of $4.85 to $5.10 per bbl., St. Louis basis. Soft wheat patent is worth about 35c to 40c per bbl. more.

A few millers are offering new crop flour for shipment up to Oct. 1, and some for shipment up to the end of the year, but present prices, which are on practically the same level as current quotations are not interesting to buyers. No record of any new crop sales at all by millers in this section is available. The South is not receptive at all to new crop business and soft wheat millers are, on the whole, going slowly before making any offerings.

Export business was comparatively heavy last week. Several large sales were reported to the United Kingdom and business to Central and South America was also in larger volume than usual. Several lots of more than 5,000 bbls. are reported to have been worked during the week. Notwithstanding the better export demand there is still a surplus of hard wheat clear on the market. Prices are very bearish. However, there seems to be a good demand for soft wheat clear and extra fancy, with offerings very light. This is accounted for in the light sales of soft wheat patent by nearby millers.

Local brokers and jobbers bought larger amount of Kansas flour during the week. Northwestern mills were practically out of the market, owing to the stiff premium which they asked over Kansas brands. Best Southwestern patents sold as low as $5 per bbl. Spring wheat flour is still held at 50c to 60c over Kansas, with very little business doing. Practically all the spring wheat flour sales made in this market the past week were resales. Quite a number of bakers were offering Northwestern flour, which they are getting on old contracts at as much as 25c under the market.

Flour output of the following mills was 78,200 bbls. this week, against 80,900 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co., city, 7,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex., 18,600; Kehlor Flour Mills Co., East St. Louis, Ill., 16,000; Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind., 13,000; Saxony Milling Co., city, 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son, Springfield, Mo., 3,600; Camp Spring Milling Co., Nashville, Ill., 1,000; Hezel Milling Co., East St. Louis, Ill., 3,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co., Belleville, Ill., 3,200; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., Mt. Carmel, Ill., 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co., city, 1,200.

Millfeed Shows Decline.

The unnatural difference between millfeed prices at Kansas City and this market disappeared during the past week when Kansas City showed an advance of 2c to 3c and St. Louis declined 3c to 4c on all millfeeds. Southwest is still shipping liberally to St. Louis, but a normal difference prevails. Bran sold locally most of the week at 98c to 99c for hard wheat bran and $1 to $1.01 for soft wheat bran. This represents a decline of 4c per 100 lbs. Nearby mills are offering feed in very limitedd quantities. Practically all of the spot stuff is being taken by local feed dealers. There is very little shipping demand for millfeed locally, although some is moving South. Southern Illinois millers are shipping feed to cotton states and are enabled to dispose of most of their output through this demand and through their local mill-door demand.

Bran shorts sold at $1.09 to $1.12 and gray shorts at $1.20 to $2.25 sacked, St. Louis. Demand for heavy feeds was easily up to the supply, in fact some buyers were enabled to obtain all of their needs.

Total receipts of bran at St. Louis last week was 29,560 sacks, against 22,820 sacks the previous week and 32,400 sacks a year ago. Shipments amounted to 19,700 sacks, against 16,380 sacks the previous week and 19,790 sacks a year ago.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.10@5.25; straight, $4.90@5; clear, $3.85; extra fancy, $4.50@4.75; low grade, $3.75@4.10. Interior mills quote established patent, $5.80@6.40; extra fancy, $5@5.55; low grade, $3.20@3.40.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $4.90@5.10; straight, $4.70@4.90; clear, $3.50@4.20; low grade, $3.25@3.50.

Spring Patent (in jute)—At $5.50@5.80; 95 per cent, $5.30@5.60; first clear, $4.70@4.90.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.50 and dark at $5.10; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 98@99c; soft bran, $1@1.01; mixed feeds, $1.08@1.12; gray shorts, $1.20@1.25; middlings, $1.20@1.35; white hominy feed, $224.50 per ton; oats feed, $15. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.07 and brown shorts $1.23@1.25.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

David Wiegmann of the Charles Tiedemann Milling Co., O'Fallon, Ill., has been confined to his home for several days.

The Power Bros. flour mill, at Butler, Mo., which was established in 1867, was sold last week to W. W. Cannon. Consideration was $50,000.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week amounted to 86,450 bbls., against 81,000 the previous week and 68,470 a year ago. Shipments were 95,290 bbls., against 95,370 bbls. the previous week and 72,860 a year ago.

The Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, St. Louis, settled $21,000 on Miss Marie Moentmann, who lost both hands in an accident at the plant of the bag company. Miss Moentmann had instituted suit to recover $100,000.

Total wheat receipts at St. Louis last week amounted to 561,417 bus., against 464,806 bus. the previous week and 270,136 a year ago. Shipments amounted to 350,570 bus., against 342,000 bus. the week before and 194,730 bus. a year ago.

The Grain Products Co. has been organized in St. Louis with capital stock of $100,000. The company will manufacture a bran cereal food and will be a large buyer of bran. A. V. Black, for 14 years in charge of sales department of the Shredded Wheat Co., will be sales manager.

A large export sale of flour was made last week by St. Louis mills. The Sparks Milling Co. handled the sale and the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., the J. F. Imbs Milling Co. and several other firms filled part of the order. The shipment will go via the Gulf, to be laid down in Mobile, Ala., by June 5. Prices on the sale were not given out.

The annual meeting of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association will be held in the clubrooms of the Missouri Athletic Association, St. Louis, June 27 and 28. The first day's session will open in the afternoon, at 1 o'clock. An informal dinner will be served for members and their wives. Most of the business of the meeting will be transacted on Wednesday, the second day.

Most of the St. Louis traders were on the wrong side of the wheat market when it "fell out of bed" last week. Commission house wires had been so thoroughly saturated with crop damage "dope" for weeks before the decline started that there were only "shorts" left to buy when the market started down, as the general trade was "long wheat." To what extent the "crop killers" went was shown Monday, when the Kansas state report placed the yield there at 108,000,000 bus., whereas recent experts had reduced the estimate to 80,000,000 and 90,000,000 and some even as low as 60,000,000 bus.

A big time will be had on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange by the delegates of the F. O. M. A. on May 31, from 7:30 to 11 p. m. Secretary Smith of the exchange is arranging to place 2,000 chairs for visitors in the trading hall, and a cabaret and moving picture show will be given on the speakers' platform. In addition, a band of 30 pieces will furnish music and dancing will be permitted in the north end of the hall. The arrangements for the entertainment have been in charge of Edward C. Andrews of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., E. C. Dreyer of the Dreyer Commission Co., George C. Martin of the Goffe & Carkener Co. and others.

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Your orders are always filled with country run grain exclusively—either wheat, corn or oats. No elevator mixtures.

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Our tests on wheat show the percentage of sound gluten, and enable the miller to produce flour of uniform strength and quality.
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4106-10 Shenandoah Ave. ST. LOUIS, MO.

5000 Millers at St. Louis
The F. O. M. A. Convention at St. Louis from May 29 to June 3, will be well attended. Eastern millers should use the WABASH from Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo and Chicago, and Western millers should take the WABASH at Kansas City or Omaha. For full particulars ask any Wabash Agent or write to
J. D. McNamara, Passenger Traffic Manager
Railway Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

New York

New York, May 22, 1916.

Flour demand appears to have taken a slight turn for the better during the past week, with buyers apparently showing increased interest on the break and mills willing to make concessions which made it possible for a fair volume of business to be turned over. In addition the railroad situation showed some improvement and shipments have been coming forward in larger volume. The Pennsylvania railroad removed its embargo on flour entirely during the week and it is expected that some of the other roads will shortly follow suit. While there was still considerable re-sale stuff being offered, the volume has been materially reduced and consists in most instances of unknown brands and off grade quality. It seems to be the general opinion that the worst of the recent period of depression is now past and that with any advance in the wheat market from present levels there will be a good demand in evidence to supply the trade's requirements up to the new crop.

After the break in the market spring patents were generally held at from $5.60 to $5.90 in jutes, and a fair business was turned over at around $5.60 and $5.65 jutes, for both prompt and 60-day shipment. Quite a few buyers made offers on round lots at $5.50 jute, but as far as can be ascertained none of the mills was willing to make a price as low as this. Some re-sale flour on spot was offered at $5.50 jute and a few cars were purchased at this figure.

Kansas 95 per cent straights were generally held at $5.25 to $5.60 in jutes and it is understood several good lines were sold at $5.25 jute. Some of the Southwestern mills were very firm in their prices and did not follow the decline in wheat. On the whole the demand for Kansas flour was not as good as that for spring, as the trade feels that the season of new crop Kansas flour is almost here and they do not want to load up with old crop.

Spring wheat clear did not decline in price as much as patents and was held at $5.25 to $5.50 in wood and only a very small business transacted. Kansas clear was in fair demand and prices ranged from $4.90 to $5.10 in jutes.

There was nothing much doing on soft winter wheat flour and straight was quoted at $5.15 to $5.40 in jutes.

Millfeed was very firm in tone and prices in general showed an advance over the previous week. There was rather an active demand for city millfeed owing to the light arrivals of western product. City bran in bulk was held at $23 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $5.90@6.15; straight, $5.75@5.85; clear, $5.25@5.50; low grade, $3.50@4, jute.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.45@5.65; straight, $5.15@5.40; clear, $5@5.15; low grade, $4.40@4.70.

Kansas Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.70@5.90; straight, $5.25@5.60; clear, $4.90@5.10.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran coarse, Western spring to arrive, $23.50; standard middlings, $25; flour middlings, $28.75; red dog, to arrive, $31; oil meal, $31@31.50; city bulk bran, $23; in 100-lb. sacks, $24.25; middlings, $24@32; red dog flour, $32.50.

NEW YORK NOTES.

F. E. Browder, of the Hubbard Milling Co., Mankato, Minn., was a visitor in New York during the week.

Fred O. Shane and J. W. Craig, Jr., of Shane Bros. & Wilson Co., Philadelphia, Pa., were visitors on New York 'change last week.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., May 22, 1916.

Flour trade of Omaha and interior mills was confined to local territory all of last week. A few of the larger mills report a fair demand from outside of state and from Eastern markets, but practically all of the smaller millers are doing nothing outside of their immediate territory. Average running time of mills is 12 hours. Some plants are operating only four days out of the week.

The decline in the wheat market later in the week was reflected by a loss of 20c per bbl. in flour prices. Both Omaha and interior mills made this reduction. Omaha mills are asking $5.20 to $5.60 per bbl., sacked, for best patents, immediate shipment, while interior millers are asking a range of $5.80 to $6.20 for best patents, in carlots.

Practically all new sales are for immediate shipment, as there is no tendency whatever on the part of baking or jobbing trade to stock up. Inquiry from East and outside the state, however, seems to be for 60 and 90 day shipment. In some cases buyers are willing to contract up to August—that is, they show a tendency to purchase their needs into the new crop.

Nebraska mills, as a rule, are not doing any export business at all, and have a surplus of clear.

Millfeed has a strong tone, reflecting the light offerings of interior mills. Shorts are scarce and bran is being taken readily. Omaha jobbers are offering $18.20 to $18.60 per ton for carlots, Omaha basis. Interior mills are asking $21 to $21.50 for bran at the mill doors, in mixed cars, and up to $25 for shorts.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—Patent, $5.20@5.60; straight, $4.80@5.20. State mills—Patent, $5.80@6.20; straight, $5.60@6.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Bran $18.20@18.60; shorts, $23@25. Interior mills—Bran, $21.50@22; shorts, $24@25.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Henry Glade Milling Co., Grand Island, Neb., will add machinery to increase capacity of its mill from 400 to 500 bbls. and will add steel storage of 25,000 bus.

Ernst Meyer & Son, Superior, Neb.: are having plans drawn for their new mill, which will replace the structure burned some time ago. The business of the company is now being taken care of by the Oak mill, which is operated by Ernst Meyer & Son.

Memberships is the Omaha Grain Exchange are now selling for $2,100. The par value is only $1,000. Omaha has a limit of 200 members in the exchange. This, together with the good prospects for wheat, is the principal advancing factor.

Members of the Omaha Grain Exchange voted last week in favor of renewing future trading. The speculative market was discontinued in Omaha five years ago, but the membership in the exchange is now three times as large as then and Omaha is a much larger grain market. A committee of grain men and millers has been appointed to formulate rules and to build a pit on the floor of the exchange.

Low temperatures and almost daily showers prevailed in Nebraska during the past week. All talk of damage to crop by drouth has disappeared, as rain has been general all over the state. General report from millers is that wheat is in good condition, although the plant is somewhat backward. A high temperature at this time would force growth. There are a few inconsequential reports of Hessian fly infestation, but as a general rule Nebraska wheat is practically free of any insects.

Forty Years Ago

The Plymouth Millers commenced shipping mixed cars

Some of the same customers are still on their books, for there are few millers as well located to supply the products of wheat, corn, rye, oats and buckwheat. We buy our grain direct from farmers. By making a specialty of mixed cars we give unexcelled service as well as high quality goods.

Save Money in freight, interest, insurance and storage charges by buying in mixed cars

ASK FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES OF ANY OF OUR PRODUCTS

HERE IS A LIST OF OUR VARIED PRODUCTS:

PLYMOUTH FLOUR
ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR
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DARK RYE FLOUR
LIGHT RYE FLOUR
RYE MEAL
PUMPERNICKLE FLOUR
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
PEARL CORN MEAL
GRANULATED CORN MEAL (White or Yellow)
HOMINY
CORN OR OATS FEED
HOMINY FEED
CHICK MEALS
HEN MEAL
MIXED SCRATCH FEED
BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS
CORN OR OATS (Sacked or Bulk)

The Plymouth Millers

Le Mars, Iowa

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., May 22, 1916.

Mills had a dull week. Fewer inquiries and not much tendency on the part of big buyers to stock up. Stocks are low all over the country and mills look ahead to next week as the end of dull times. Local trade is practically out of the market, and only a few sales reported to the East and Southeast. Foreign business shows a little strength, but not of sufficient volume to talk about. Mills continue to average around three-quarters time over the southern half of tbe state. Prices for best Kansas patents range from $5.60 to $5.80, basis Kansas City rate points.

The wheat market seems to have taken quite a slump, and receipts at the same time have jumped to nearly double what they have been in preceding weeks. There were 469 cars of wheat on the market in Wichita last week, against 102 a year ago. Prices in the country to farmers have dropped down to 95, but this does not seem to stop receipts.

Mills report the feed market to be very strong, being able to sell practically all of their surplus in mixed carlots and at good prices. Bran is bringing from 95c to $1, basis Kansas City rate points, and mill-run or mixed feed 10c per 100 higher. Shorts continue in good demand, bringing from $1.25 to $1.35, according to quality.

The southern half of tbe state has been thoroughly covered witb rain the past week, and the growing wheat is in excellent condition. A few reports of Hessian fly and green bug are still heard, with most of the damage, however, by tbe fly. Wheat is a little backward and needs some good warm growing weather. With harvest only five weeks off, Kansas is expected to raise 100,000,000 bus.

WICHITA NOTES.

W. A. Chain, of the Security Flour Mills Co., Abilene, Kan., is visiting the trade in Eastern markets and making some new connections. He expects to be gone two or three weeks.

A new grain firm has opened up in Wicbita, to be known as the Price Grain & Commission Co. W. F. Price, formerly with Wagner Grain Co. and Neveling Elevator Co., is the manager.

The Wichita Terminal Association has authorized the building of a mile and a quarter of track to the Wichita Terminal Elevator site and appropriated $25,000 for the work, which will be started at once.

Among the out-of-town millers in Wichita the past week were: J. A. Commons, of the Cherokee (Ok.) mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co.; J. W. Bramblett, of the Empire Milling Co., and C. B. Warkentin, of Newton Mill & Elevator Co., Newton, Kan.; and J. H. McNair, of the Halstead Milling & Elevator Co., Halstead, Kan.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, is in receipt of a letter from George S. Taylor, secretary of the Society for the Development of American Shipping, Inc., wbose motto is "Restore Our Flag to the Seas," which reads as follows: "At a recent meeting of tbe executive board of this society their attention was drawn to the interest you have shown in the great purpose for which the organization was created, and by the unanimous vote of the board you were elected an honorary member of the society. No political or financial obligation is involved." A certificate of membership was also sent to Mr. Topping.

The co-partnership of W. E. Bennett and John Lutz, under the name of W. E. Bennett & Co., proprietors of the Mayfield Roller Mills, Mayfield, Wis., has been dissolved. Mr. Bennett is now sole proprietor.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., May 22, 1916.

While there is more or less complaint in this market in regard to dullness, this condition cannot be considered serious, as indications point to a gradual improvement in the trade. There was but a small volume of city family business booked for quick delivery, and on the whole this trade continues rather quiet. Some liberal sales of patent, clear and rye were consummated with the city bakery trade. This business was for 60 to 90-day shipment and for old flour. Collectively the new business booked is of no great volume, and does not carry with it the suggestion of any real broadening in the demand, but represents the needs of a few buyers wbo found it necessary to replenish their stocks. That the majority of buyers have sufficient supplies on hand to take care of their nearby requirements is apparent in the indifference displayed in ordering out flour on old contracts, but tbe indisputable fact remains that supplies in second hands are light and the buying power is not by any means well covered on future requirements. The present conservatism may be attributed to customary bearishness, based mainly on ruling values and tbe nearness of the season of fresb supplies with liberal old crop reserves.

Practically all of the Northwestern mills report business as being very dull. Bookings were very small. There was very little demand for patents, with a few sales perfected for prompt shipment. Resellers seem to have control of the market, and this accounts to some extent for the very small volume of business being done by the mills.

There is no improvement in conditions in the Soutbwest, so far as new business is concerned. Most of the mills report but a limited business and tbis was for the higher grades and for prompt shipment. First and second clears are offered freely.

Winter wheat mills report business as very quiet. A number of these mills bave suspended operations entirely, and, considering the fact that tbe orders on books are not very large, it looks as tbougb they will not grind much wheat until the new crop.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Specialty brands, $6.50@6.70; standard patent, $5.60@5.80; first clear, $4.50@4.80; second clear, $3.20@3.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.40@5.60; straight, $5.20@5.40; clear, $4.30@4.70.

Soft Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.60@5.70; straight, $5.50@5.60; clear, $4.80@4.90.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $5.60@5.70; straight, $5.25@5.35; clear, $4@4.20; No. 1 semolina, $5.80@5.90; No. 2 semolina, $5.70@5.80.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20@20.50; middlings, $21.25@22.75; red dog, $29.50@30.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.10@5.20; dark, $4.50@4.80.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Thomas J. Bagley posted a membership on the Chicago Board of Trade for transfer.

Mr. Smashey, of the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind., was in Chicago early in the week, calling on the trade.

The New Century Co., Chicago, has been awarded the full contract for supplying flour to Cook County (Ill.) institutions for the quarterly period commencing June 1, 1,600 bbls. spring wheat patent and 2,000 bbls. clear flour being booked.

William Furst, attorney, Minneapolis, was in Chicago early in the week, with a view to securing local information in regard to the failure of the Sleepy Eye Flour Mills Co., Sleepy Eye, Minn. Mr. Furst has a number of millers' claims to look after.

Morris Tipp, of Weitzman-Tipp Co., millers' representatives, with offices at 327 South La Salle street, is on a two weeks' trip to the Northwest. Mr. Tipp expects to stop at Minneapolis, as well as several other places, and go as far north as Calgary, Canada.

J. H. Cain & Sons, Jacksonville, Ill.: "We are running mill 10 hours. Flour business is slow. Local demand is good. Nothing is moving to Eastern markets, while South is buying slowly. Millfeed is good sale. Wheat acreage is at least 50 per cent reduced, while damage to crop is estimated at 50 per cent. Our J. H. Cain has plowed up one-third of his acreage and has sowed the balance in produce, which will make only one-third of a normal crop."

Inter-Mountain Milling Co., Townsend, Mont.; "Running mill 11 hours daily. Flour business is fair. Good locally. Deferred shipment good. Millfeed is good. Condition of crop poor, 50 per cent wheat killed."

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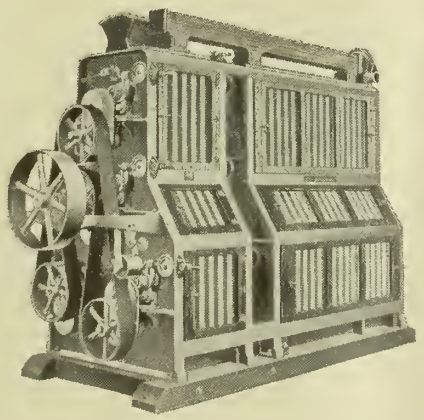

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The greatest improvement in flour milling since the introduction of the roller process. Twice as many "Midget" Marvels have been sold in the last two years than all other makes of flour mills combined. The reason for this is tbat the "Midget" Marvel is a revolution in milling. It takes only one-half the horsepower of any similar size first-class mill.

One Man Can Operate It

No previous milling experience necessary with tbe aid of our book of instructions and our "Confidential Selling Helps," which tell you everything about running a flour mill. It is the only small mill that meets the competition of the big mills. Sold on 30 days' trial, you to be the judge whether or not you keep it. The greatest money maker ever offered millers and elevator men. Exchange Milling Co., Sturgis, Ky., cleared $4,628.26 in 7 months; Wolcott Milling Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich., $3,600 in 10 months; Burr Oak (Kan.) Mill & Elevator Co., $2,500 in 8 months; others as high as $30 a day. Join these profit earners. Write now for our free book, "The Story of a Wonderful Flour Mill," our plans, prices and terms, and testimonials of hundreds of satisfied money-making owners.

We are exhibiting a full line of "Midget" Marvels in operation at the Operative Millers' Convention, held in Coliseum, St. Louis, Mo., week of May 29. Come and see us and compare our machinery to the best.

Anglo-American Mill Co., Inc.
410-420 Trust Bldg., Owensboro, Ky.

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 22, 1916.

Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas were the principal buyers of corn products in Kansas City in the last week. Their purchases, together with buying of chop by the Southeast, made the week one of fair to good business with millers. Prices were little changed, being steady as a rule, but firmness ruled with the action of the corn market.

One of the larger millers of corn products locally reported sales scattered. In volume the business was almost the same as that of the preceding week. Sales to Louisiana showed some increase, but the Southeast was still a limited buyer. Competition from other supply territories was felt in the Southeast, which, however, was a fair buyer of chop.

Millers are uncertain as to the outlook for business. Whether or not the Southeast will purchase larger supplies from this market is the most interesting question in the trade so far as distribution is concerned, but there are conflicting advices from that section.

Cream meal sold at $3.20 to $3.30 per bbl. in 24-lb. sacks. Pearl grits, as usual, sold 10c higher than cream meal, and standard meal sold at $3 to $3.10. No. 2 mixed chop ruled between $1.39 and $1.40.

On the Kansas City cash corn market trade was not active. The sales were to the South and to Northern states. Texas' buying was said to be for shipment to Mexico. Predictions were made of larger sales of corn to the South after the close of the present month. Export business was lacking. Receipts here were 237 cars, compared with 316 the preceding week and 217 a year ago. Elevator stocks decreased 422,363 bu. to 4,430,151 bu. A year ago stocks were 1,599,947 bu. Cash prices Saturday, a week ago and a year ago, respectively, were as follows: No. 2 mixed, 69½@70½, 70@71 and 73@74; No. 2 white, 71@71½, 71@71½ and 74½; No. 2 yellow, 72½@73c, 72@72½c and 74½@75c.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.20@3.30 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.30@3.40 per bbl.; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.38@1.39 per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1.05 per 100 lbs.

New York, May 22, 1916.

Prices on corn goods were nominally unchanged for the week, with demand only routine.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.85 in sacks; fine yellow, $2; hominy, $4.35@4.40; granulated yellow, $4.20@4.40; corn flour, $1.90@2. Brewers' goods: Meal, $2.01@2.04; grits, $2.02@2.05; flakes, $2.35.

Nashville, Tenn., May 22, 1916.

Corn products held up well in this market last week, considering the sharp break that was noted in the wheat market. There was little change in cash prices. Bolted corn meal was quoted $1.70 to $1.80 per 96-lb. bag, with mills reporting good demand. There was also fair demand for corn in the South, with quotations 80c to 82c.

New Orleans, La., May 22, 1916.

Except for the strong export demand for corn meal and yellow corn in bulk and sacked from Mexico, Cuba, the West Indies and Spain, the corn business was dull last week in this section. The trade seemed to be well stocked and falling prices had no attraction for buyers. All were bearish and looking for lower quotations, for which they held off their orders and took only what they could get along with for the time. Prices were down 5c to 10c per bbl. Standard corn meal being quoted at $3.10 per bbl. in cottons and jutes, carloads, f. o. b. New Orleans. Cream meal was quoted at $3.25@3.55 per bbl.; grits at $3.40@3.50, and hominy at $3.50@3.55, with corn flour at $3.40@3.50 per bbl., and unbolted meal at $26@27 per ton and cracked corn at $1.35@1.40 per 100 lbs.; and No. 2 yellow, Western kiln-dried corn at 74@75c per bu.

Chicago, Ill., May 22, 1916.

Quotations on corn products are slightly lower than those of the previous week. Arrivals of double as much as last year had a depressing effect on speculators and selling was more in evidence than for some time past. The weakness in corn is attributed to the favorable conditions surrounding the planting of the new crop and the large acreage anticipated, although there has been no trading on the new crop and all present trades must be supplied from the old crop.

Hominy feed, white, is quoted at $26@27; white corn meal, in 100-lb. sacks, $1.85; yellow corn meal, in 100-lb. sacks, $1.80; gluten feed, $26; gluten meal, $25.25@26; corn oil meal cake, $26.75.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 22, 1916.

A fair trade is reported in hominy, but most other corn products are inclined to dullness. Prices are not quite so strong in some lines as a week ago. Corn is in limited supply here this spring and millers are reported to be more willing than formerly to pay slight advances in price. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $28.25 per ton; corn feed meal, $32; cracked corn, $33.50; granulated corn meal, $1.95 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $2.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., May 22, 1916.

Flour business is picking up in the Memphis territory. Jobbers report retailers are ordering out right along on old contracts and as a rule are not complaining very much about the decline in price that they have had to stand. Of course, some of the smaller dealers are kicking out of their contracts. Jobbers are sending in specifications right along and mills seem to be working hand-in-hand with the jobbers in trying to unload all old contracts to the best advantage of all concerned. There have been some very good resales, from one jobber to another, and this has kept the mills from being able to book up any new business to speak of. Colorado flour has been sold very freely.

Demand is very light for bran, shorts and millfeed, but on the other hand offerings are so exceptionally light that it seems to keep the market in a very healthy condition. There has been an exceptionally good demand for corn, corn chops and oats. Memphis mills have doubled their capacity for making meal, and as a rule they are running full time.

MEMPHIS NOTES.

A. Fassler, of Willis Norton & Co., Topeka, Kan., was calling on the trade in Memphis recently. Mr. Fassler is making a tour of the South, lining up accounts for the coming year.

Harry Webb, of the Memphis Milling Co., Memphis, Tenn., reports that trade on mixed feeds is holding up well and that the only trouble is to make enough feed to keep up with the demand.

A. L. Gilster, of the Steeleville Milling Co., Steeleville, Ill., and the Buena Vista Milling Co., Chester, Ill., spent Saturday and Sunday in Memphis, looking after business. Mr. Gilster says that, while trade is not rushing, there is good buying in small lots, just enough to keep the trade fairly well supplied and the mills running.

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Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., May 22, 1916.

Flour trade has been of small volume at the Nashville mills, business being the lightest of the crop season, though holding up to about the normal for this time of the year. Business was of moderate volume last week up to the time of the break in the price of wheat, and this encouraged buyers in their policy of holding off. Buying has been in small quantities, principally from one to three car lots. The reports received from throughout the South indicate that jobbers are carrying about the usual amount of flour for this time of the year, the stocks being on the average light, as most buyers are waiting for the new crop, and it of soft winter wheat flour prices rules market takes will stir up any large buying interest until prices are established for the next season. The tone of soft winter wheat flour prices rules very weak, and quotations were reduced 15c per bbl. There has been little change in the car situation, the shortage of equipment causing delay in the movement of flour and grain.

The situation was quiet in Kansas and Minnesota flours, with prices showing easier tone to meet the decline noted in wheat. Buying was on a light scale.

Wheat showed a decline of 3 to 4 cents in this market last week, with light movement. The reports on the crop in Tennesse and Kentucky are not favorable. A Nashville miller who went through northern Tennessee and central Kentucky in an automobile, said that he found the wheat thin. He did not believe the yield would be as large as last year. No. 2 red wheat is quoted in the local market at $1.20 to $1.22.

The millfeed situation was quiet, with no material change in prices. While demand is lighter, stocks are being fairly well absorbed on lighter production.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patent, $5.95; standard patent, $5.75; half patent, $5.65; low grade, $4.95@5.25; in wood, 15c a bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patent, $5.20@5.50.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patent, $5.80@6.10.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Wheat bran, $24@25; mixed feed, $26@27; standard middlings, $27@29.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at the Nashville mills at end of week were 31,500 bbls., compared with 29,500 bbls. at end of previous week.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 175 cars. Stocks at end of week were as follows: Wheat, 272,000 bus.; corn, 155,500 bus.; oats, 243,000 bus. Corn and oats showed decrease and wheat small increase.

Railroad officials in Kansas say that the new crop season in the Southwest will witness one of the worst car shortages in history. "With the present comparatively light flour and grain movement," said one official, "there is a shortage of cars. We are not optimistic over what will happen when the big wheat and flour movement starts late in June or early in July. Eastern railroads do not seem to be able to clear the situation there at all."

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., May 22, 1916.

Flour quotations were erratic last week, but closed Saturday with an average of 10c to 15c per bbl. under those of the previous Saturday. The trade was bearish, refusing even the lowest offerings, and claiming to have inside "dope" that the market would slump much further within 15 days. Buying was confined to small lots, most of the leading bankers and macaroni men professing to be stocked ahead until time for the new crop. Export demand for Cuba and Europe was strong, but shipments were impossible on account of shortage of tonnage. Stocks generally are said to be exceptionally large, and buyers are bearish.

Hard wheat flour quotations held their own fairly well until Thursday, when the mills reduced values all round 10c to 15c per bbl. Closing quotations Saturday were on the basis of $5.10@5.25, high patents, 98-lb. cotton sacks. Kansas and Nebraska mills controlled the market, being fully 75c per bbl. under the soft wheat states' mills and $1 under the Minnesota district. Demand was exceptionally light, however.

Minnesota quotations were firmer, with $6.15@6.25 as a fair basis for high patents in cottons. Agents got little new business, confining their attention mostly to filling old contracts. Dakota mills were on the Minnesota basis for the most part, but did almost nothing in this section.

Soft winter states also had a dull week. Manufacturers' agents had little to report. Illinois and Missouri quotations Saturday were $5.80@5.90 for high patents, reductions having been made Thursday amounting to 10c to 15c a bbl. Business was of a hand-to-mouth variety, bakers and confectioners being distinctly bearish.

Millfeed prices declined from 2c to 3c per 100-lbs. Soft wheat bran sold freely at $1.13@1.15, with hard wheat bran 1c to 2c lower. Demand was slightly improved. Brown shorts also showed a brisker tendency. Quotations were on a basis of $1.27@1.28 per 100 lbs.

The plant of the Sulphur Milling Co., Sulphur Ok., has started operations. This is a new company. Mill has capacity of 50 bbls.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., May 22, 1916.

Flour continues to be purchased "from hand to mouth," both retailers and jobbers believing lower prices will be in order as the new crop harvest draws nigh. Jobbers report number of orders about normal for this season, but orders are for about one-third to one-half usual purchases. Neither jobbers or retailers have large stocks, although a few jobbers report having enough to run them to new crop.

Prospects for good crops in central Alabama were never better. Fields are in high state of cultivation and showers the past week came just when needed. If the cotton boll weevil does not appear in destructive numbers farmers have hopes for a large cotton crop this season, notwithstanding very little fertilizers have been available. Improved condition of crops is being reflected in business. Buyers have been pursuing the "watchful waiting" policy for some time, and will continue to do so until it is seen what effect the weevil will have, but there is a better feeling evident.

Demand for corn meal continues good. Prices are from two to five cents lower for rail shipments, with prices for boat delivery about same as last week.

The first cutting of alfalfa is about completed in this section. The quality is unusually fine and is bringing $15 to $16 per ton, f. o. b. cars loading points. There is also a good crop of Johnson grass in this prairie section of Alabama.

Selma Market Prices.

Following prices are being quoted here today:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (per bbl., wood basis)—Superlative patent (35 to 50 per cent), $6.50@6.75; premium patent (60 to 70 per cent), $5.85@6.20; standard patents (80 to 100 per cent), $5.75@5.80.

Hard Wheat Flour (per bbl., cotton basis)—Fancy family patent, $5.85; best bakers' patent, $5.80; standard patent, $5.60.

Millfeeds (100-lb. sacks)—Wheat bran, $25.50 ton; wheat shorts, $27.50 ton.

Corn Products—Pearl bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.68; pearl grits, 96-lb. sacks, $1.83; corn chop, 100-lb. sacks, $1.65.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., May 22, 1916.

There has been a large quantity of flour from Kansas and spring wheat mills sold this week and a great many offers are now in waiting to be accepted or refused. This applies to cities and towns outside of Philadelphia. Bookings are being made until October for the spring flour and up to August for the Kansas flour, as the Kansas mills do not seem to be anxious to book new wheat flour as yet. The trade does not seem to care, as it seems to think it will go on to spring flour after the new Kansas flour is on the market.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$5.80@6.15; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $5.20@5.40; low grade, in sacks, $3.30@3.50.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.60@5.85; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $4.90@5.15; extra, $4.40@4.70.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.65@5.90; straight, $5.25@5.60; clear, $4.70@5.20.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.05@5.50; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.05@5.50.

Millfeed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Red dog, $30.50@31.50; flour middlings, $27.25@27.75; middlings, $24@24.50; bran, $23@23.50; Kansas middlings, $27.75@28.50; bran, $24.25@25.75; winter middlings, bulk, $27.75@28.25; bran, $24.25@24.75.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Exports of wheat from Philadelphia to date from January, 18,799,188 bus.

Howard W. Adams, of Minneapolis; Frank E. Browder, of Mankato, Minn., and E. O. Wright, of Menominee, Wis., were visiting the Philadelphia trade last week.

Johnston-Hicks Mill Co., Altamont, Ill.: "We are running the mill 11 hours. Flour business is fair and demand is practically all local now. Millfeed is in only moderate demand. We are not doing anything for deferred shipment. Wheat condition is just 50 per cent of normal."

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 22, 1916.

Trade in alfalfa meal locally and in the interior in the last week was of good volume. The market showed further improvement so far as demand is concerned, and prices were strong to higher in some cases. The business included some new crop Oklahoma meal, but little of that is moving as yet.

The North and Southeast were the principal buyers of meal. The local demand was hardly moderate. Trade with the East was limited on account of the continued inability of carriers to provide a normal freight movement for shipments of feed commodities. This makes the time of arrival of shipments uncertain and naturally acts as a deterrent in business. The active demand from the North was doubtless due in part to the fact that the coolness of the present spring has forced an increase in feed consumption.

Supplies were only moderate. In some instances dealers described the offerings on the market as light. No. 1 and No. 2 predominated in the trade, with No. 1 in best demand. Extreme scarcity of choice was noted generally. A little new Oklahoma meal arrived in Kansas City, but mill offerings in the aggregate were not heavy. Prices of No. 1 meal, old crop, were advanced to $18.50 a ton, making the range of sales largely $17.50 to $18.50, a rise of 50c. No. 2 was unchanged. Some brown meal on the market was quoted at $13. New crop No. 1 was quoted at $16.50@17 and No. 2 at $14.

Mixers reported business practically unchanged. Prices were strong to higher, with No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed as high as $25.50. The sales were scattered.

Receipts of alfalfa hay on the Kansas City market were 116 cars, compared with 135 the preceding week and 174 a year ago. The supply included about 55 cars of new hay, which graded unusually well, a number selling as No. 1. Prices declined $1 to $3 a ton on all hay, with demand local and from the Southeast. The indications are that there will be no further revision until Kansas and Nebraska begin to sell new crop hay freely. Oklahoma, the principal seller, has a light crop and is moving most of it southward.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $18@20; No. 1, $17.50@18.50; No. 2, $14@15.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $22.50@25.50; standard, $21.50@23.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$27@28.50; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.50@28.

Alfalfa Hay—Old, choice, $14@15; No. 1, $12@13.50; standard, $8.50@11.50; No. 2, $7@8; No. 3, $5@6.50 New, choice, $14@15.50; No. 1, $12.50@13.50; standard, $11@12; No. 2, $9@10.50; No. 3, $7@8.50.

St. Louis, Mo., May 22, 1916.

Alfalfa meal and mixed feed trade did not show any changes for the week. Prices were stationary and demand came from regular sources. Alfalfa meal trade is beginning to feel the effects of new crop trading. Western mills are offering new meal in large volume at about $1 per ton under old meal, scattered June shipment. Kansas and Oklahoma mills sent offers of $18 per ton on a good grade of No. 1 new meal, but this price is considered too high by the manufacturers of mixed feeds. Old No. 1 meal is offered in fair volume at $19 per ton, but the supply is not too large and in some instances stocks are lighter than usual. No. 2 continues in large supply, while the offerings of choice old meal are very light.

Western millers are not showing any anxiety over inability to place new crop meal at their figures. Most millers are holding back and are not making any concessions on future shipment meal. The general price is $18 per ton for No. 1 new crop, June, and in some instances July shipment.

The molasses market is showing some weakness, and this is considered a favorable sign by mixers who have been unable to obtain sufficient supplies for their trade. Both beet and blackstrap molasses showed a small decline for the week. The outlook in the Western states is for a big crop of beet molasses. California new crop beet molasses will be available for shipment early in October. Offerings now are not heavy, but brokers are offering considerable blackstrap molasses for any shipment. If molasses would decline to a normal price level mixers of alfalfa feeds would have a much larger demand for their products, and with this broadening alfalfa meal millers would have a larger outlet for their output.

Altogether the trend of the molasses market in the next few months will decide the future of the alfalfa meal and mixed feed trade. Mixers are hopeful of a much lower level for molasses in the fall and winter months. This is just what is needed for a healthy condition in the meal and mixed feed trade.

Old crop meal sold at $14.50 to $15.50 per ton for No. 2, $18 to $19 for No. 1 and choice nominally up to $21 per ton, sacked, prompt shipment. Mills are offering new crop No. 1 at $18 and choice at $19 to $20. No No. 2 new crop meal is being offered.

Mixed feed trade was in light volume all week, sales being made to regular buyers and generally for established brands. Manufacturers are not receiving instructions on old contracts in very good order. Molasses grain mixed feeds are quoted at $27 to $28 50 and dry mixed at about same price. Molasses alfalfa feed is quoted at $24 to $26.25 for No. 1 and $1 per ton less for No. 2, in sacks, prompt shipment.

New Orleans, La., May 22, 1916.

With railroad embargoes raised on native and Western hay, movement into the terminals here was more free and buyers took on new life. Some restocking in alfalfa hay and meal from west Texas, New Mexico and Arizona ranches was done at prices around $18 to $18.50 per ton for No. 1 hay and $19 and $20 and $21 per ton for pea green No. 1 meal. Purchases were contracted for June delivery, but the samples were of an unusually fine grade. It is expected that sales will be active if receipts grade up to sample, for the stocks of inferior No. 2 Oklahoma off-colored meal and hay are being rapidly exhausted. Black-strap molasses is higher than a cat's back, in the trade parlance, and mixed feeds containing molasses are off the market except in isolated instances. Quotations last week on black strap, where available, were on a basis almost as high as edible molasses, refined, being as high as 25@26c per gallon in tanks. Dry mixed feeds were quoted at $27 to $32 per ton, according to quality and grade. Demand for both hay and mixed feeds was better, with a big call for chicken feed.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 22, 1916.

The alfalfa feed market shows a little more strength, though the demand has not increased much during the past week or two. Trade is said to be on about a normal basis, however. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25.50 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $28.25.

Chicago, Ill., May 22, 1916.

A steady improvement is noted in the alfalfa meal market. Numerous inquiries are received and a goodly volume of business perfected. There is an increased demand for No. 1 meal, but the majority of sales consummated were for the No. 2 grade. Prices remain unchanged at last week's levels. Choice alfalfa meal is quoted between $18.60 and $20.25; No. 1, $17.25@18.50; No. 2, $14.50@15.60.

Activities on the new crop meal have so far been confined to inquiries, as no reports of actual transactions have been received. New crop meal, choice, is quoted at $20.75 per ton; No. 1, $17.75; No. 2, $14.75.

There is no change in ruling values on mixed feeds. Sales were more or less on a limited basis and there seems to be no expansion in the demand. No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed, $23@24.50 per ton; No. 2, $22@23; grain molasses feed, $27.50@28.50; alfalfa grain feed, dry, $27@28.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

W. A. Ellis, of the Omaha Commercial Club, Omaha, Neb., was a visitor on the Kansas City hay market last week, obtaining ideas for the development of the new hay exchange recently organized in Omaha. Alfalfa is expected to be the principal hay handled at Omaha.

With cutting of the first crop advanced, it is now evident that Oklahoma will not obtain more than half of an average tonnage of alfalfa from its initial harvest of this year. The quality, however, is good. Only light rains fell at a few points in the last week, which means that the crop was gathered under favorable conditions.

While cutting of alfalfa has started in Kansas, it is confined to a few localities. The weather has not been warm enough to insure harvesting of alfalfa under favorable conditions in Kansas. The crop is reported in good condition, but warmer weather is needed to promote development and to pave the way for favorable curing conditions.

The Kansas City Commercial Club's transportation department is preparing a brief on the unreasonableness of proposed advances of 4c per 100 lbs. in the rate on molasses from Texas to the Missouri River markets. A hearing on the unreasonableness of the advance was recently held in Kansas City. The new rate stands suspended. Its adoption is opposed by alfalfa mixed feed producers and other molasses consumers.

The following ticket has been presented by the Nominating Committee for officers of the New York Produce Exchange to be voted on at the annual election June 5: President, William H. Kemp; vice president, Richard A. Claybrook; treasurer, Edward R. Carhart; managers for two years, Walter B. Pollock, A. Maclay Pentz, Edward T. Cushing, Edward Flash, Jr., Wm. W. Starr, F. B. Cooper. For trustee of gratuity fund for three years, Alfred Romer.

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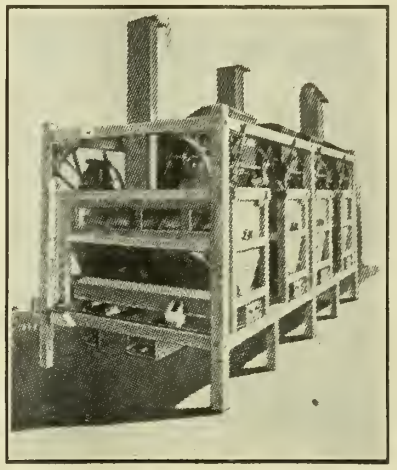

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Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, Kent, Ohio.

WANTED—Position as head miller of a live, aggressive mill of 200 to 500 bbls. capacity, grinding either hard or soft winter wheat. A successful experience in mills of like capacity. Now in charge of a 400 bbl. Missouri mill, but have good reasons for a change. Reference from well known mills. Address Box 447, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A Nebraska head miller wishes a position in mill not less than 250-bbl. capacity. Have had 14 years' experience in hard winter and spring wheat mills. Thirty years old, married; do not use liquor or tobacco. Can give good references as to character and ability. Good reasons for changing. Will go anywhere for good position. Address Box 344, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as miller in mill from 100 to 500 bbls.; 18 years' experience in hard and soft wheat, also modern milling system. Can furnish reference as to my ability and character and could come at once. Address Box 445, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller. Fourteen years' experience. Can give the best of references as to character and ability. Can come at once. Fred Buising, Box 1120, Swanton, Neb.

WANTED—Position in Middle West by a competent up-to-date miller of 30 years' experience in the milling business with various systems. Will operate mill for a high-grade and close clean-up. References. Address Box 94, Fullerton, Neb.

WANTED—High-class man is open for position as a mill manager, or would accept place as sales manager. Command Southern and Eastern trade and will guarantee results. Prefer to work on a minimum salary, with a percentage of the net results. Address Box 337, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Situation as manager with good mill desiring to place its output to better advantage. Am thoroughly competent; have past record to show my ability, both as buying and merchandising grain and mill products. Will consider either salary or salary and share of profits. Box 340, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—150-bbl. flour mill, situated in the Turkey wheat belt of Kansas; doing good business and money-maker. For particulars, address Box 333, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—I had a first-class mill of 400-bbl. capacity until destroyed by cyclone last fall. Would like to sell the site and the machinery, most of which is in good shape. Address G. H. Hulme, Box 34, Great Bend, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A second-hand 4-17 Nordyke & Mormon self balancing square sifter of late make, or a No. 3 plan sifter with 6 sections. Address Box 448, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, M.

FOR SALE—11 double stand 9x24 smooth Nordyke & Marmon roller mills (roll feed), 1 double stand, 9x30, 1 9x24 Barnard & Leas corn roll. The Walnut Creek Milling Co., Great Bend, Kansas.

WANTED—To trade 160-acre stock ranch for a small feed and grist mill. For all particulars address H. E. Rasch, Gardina, Idaho.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., May 22, 1916.

Flour sales are quiet and mills are running on a reduced basis in most instances. Demand is down to a low level and it is seldom that such quiet prevails at this season. Opinions differ as to the extent of stocks carried by consumers. Some say they are of good size, but buying has been in small quantity for so long that stocks must be considerably reduced. The railroad congestion continues, and it is difficult to get flour accepted by the lines for certain sections of the East. Prices are the same as a week ago.

A more active demand has developed in millfeeds and the stocks available for prompt shipment are small because of light production. Buyers are more interested at the advances and sellers are looking for higher prices.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $6.50@6.75; clear, $5.50@5.75; low grade, $4.50.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (wood)——Patent, $6.25@6.50; pastry, $5.75@6; low grade, $4.25.

Kansas Flour (cotton)—$6@6.25; straight, $5.65@5.90; clear, $5.30@5.55.

Rye Flour (wood)—No. 1, $6@6.25.

Millfeed (sacked)—Spring bran, $22; standard middlings, $23; red dog flour, $28; gluten feed, $25.75; oil meal, $28.50.

BUFFALO NOTES.

The Nowak Milling Corporation held a salesmen's meeting and dinner in Buffalo a few days ago, the following being present: E. W. Dixon, Utica; C. L. Conover, Newark, N. J.; W. C. Bleeker, Reading, Pa.; Mark Steele, Buffalo; F. Keiser, Poughkeepsie.

Millers in Buffalo last week included James H. Gray, of Springville, and George P. Patterson, of Burdett. The following members of the feed trade visited the Corn Exchange: Charles Monnier, Oriskany; A. C. Palmer, Waverly; C. J. Howard, Gowanda, John Newman, East Rochester.

The Douglass Agency Corporation, with $100,000 capital, has been formed in Buffalo to do a general vessel agency business, as well as ship brokerage and grain forwarding. Edwin T. Douglass, Nisbet Grammer and Norman B. Macpherson, who are prominent here in shipping and grain business, are the directors.

Seven of the 17 active elevators in the Buffalo harbor have united in an association under the name of the Associated Elevators, something on the plan of the old organization, and with an invitation to the others to join. Four or five are not in position to do so, but the others may conclude to accept the invitation, which will solve the problem of rates in the harbor. C. H. Williamson, Buffalo representative of the forwarding firm of Lunham & Moore, is made manager of the association.

BEMIS BAGS

No Daily Newspaper in the United States

equals the daily output of the Bemis press rooms.

Specialization in bag printing—the gradual perfecting of details and the building up of model press rooms at each Bemis factory—has brought Bemis printing to its present large volume.

A Bemis-printed brand on a Bemis-made bag is the utmost in flour packages.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

BOSTON
ST. LOUIS
MINNEAPOLIS
OMAHA
NEW ORLEANS
SAN FRANCISCO
INDIANAPOLIS
KANSAS CITY
MEMPHIS
SEATTLE
WINNIPEG

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
204 Boston Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
416 Merchants Exchange Building

Volume Twenty-seven | TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1916 | Number Twenty-six

The Morris Grain Drier

will dry your wet grain and put in condition for storage or milling.

We dry grain uniformly and put it in ***better physical condition*** than any other drier made.

Write us for particulars.

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.
Does Experience mean anything?
If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

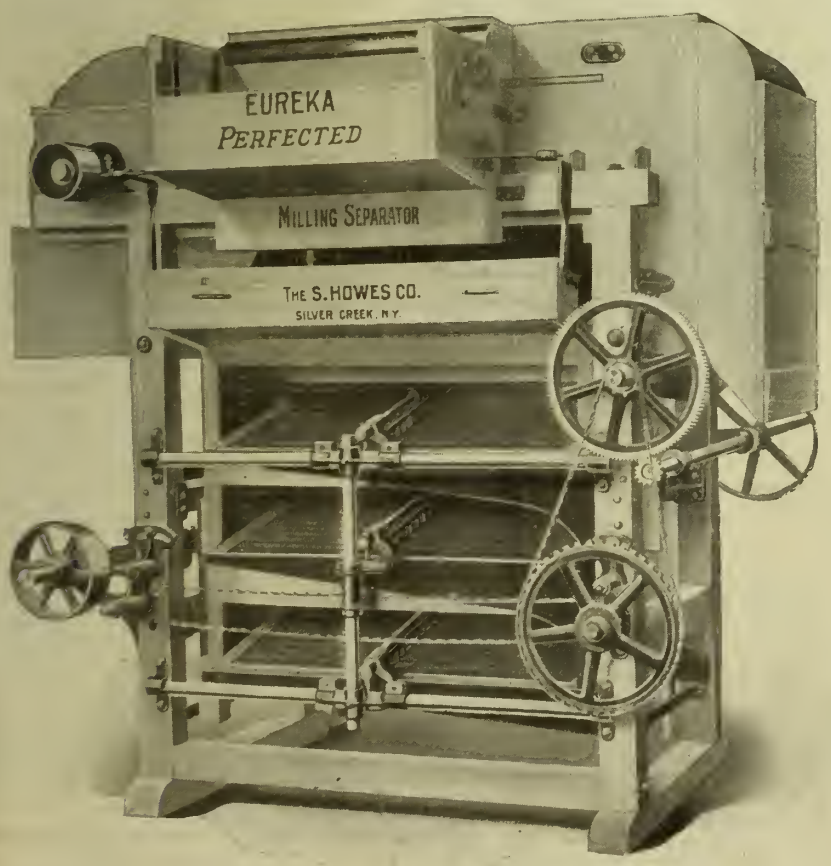
"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams Mill Supply Company

102 Massachusetts Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.



"EUREKA" of course !!!

More and More Oats

One cannot help but notice that each successive wheat crop carries an increasing percentage of oats. It has reached the point now that one must have the very best of milling separators in order to handle these oaty mixtures. Machines that were all right five years ago cannot be depended upon to make a good separation of oats from wheat. Consequently many mills in the Southwest are installing the "Eureka Perfected" Milling Separator to help them out of their trouble. There isn't a more business-like machine on the market than the one here illustrated—it is "bang-up-to-date." It is fitted with the slickest slieve cleaning arrangement that we've seen. Another important thing—the "Eureka" has ample screen surface and two very efficient suctions—one acts before and the other after the screening operation.

We would like to tell you more about this machine

THE S. HOWES COMPANY
SILVER CREEK, N.Y.

REPRESENTATIVES

F. E. Dorsey.....3850 Wabash avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
J. Q. Smythe.....3951 Broadway, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nebraska Flour for the World

Suitable for the Baker—Satisfies the Housewife—Preferred by the Exporter. The Prime Characteristics of Nebraska Flour—High Gluten and Low Ash Content—Make It Pre-eminent

Flour That Will Build Your Trade

Meybest

Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.

Superior Milling Co.
SUPERIOR, NEBR.
Mills at Superior & Oak

WOOD RIVER ROLLER MILLS,
Wood River, Neb.
A FEW CAR LOT BUYERS WANTED.

GIBBON ROLLER MILLS,
Gibbon, Neb.
"SUNBEAM," a short patent for Family Trade.

SHELTON MILLING CO.,
Shelton, Neb.
A 100-bbl. water-power mill in Western Nebraska.

ORD MILLING CO.,
Ord, Neb.
NOTHING BUT WAGON WHEAT.

THE RAVENNA MILLS,
Ravenna, Neb.
Peerless 125 Bbls. Daily. Tip Top

PIERCE MILLING CO.,
Pierce, Neb.
A new 250-bbl. Mill. An extra good flour.

NORFOLK CEREAL & FLOUR MILLS
Norfolk, Neb.
A FULL LINE OF CEREAL PRODUCTS

BLACKBURN & FURRY,
St. Edwards, Neb.
A Little Better Flour than usual. Ask for samples.

THE ALBION MILLING CO.,
Albion, Nebraska.
BETTER FLOUR ALWAYS.

VAN ACKERAN BROS.,
Cedar Rapids, Neb.
See our location. Nothing but strong wheat.

Humboldt Steam Mills

HUMBOLDT, NEB.

Manufacturers for thirty-seven years of the noted VALLEY LILY and CROWNING GLORY brands of flour. Every sack guaranteed to give satisfaction.
O. A. COOPER, Prop.

BLACK BROS.

Beatrice and Blue Springs

450 Barrels Daily.

Two Nebraska Mills of long established Standing.

Gooch Milling & Elevator Co.

LINCOLN, NEB.

"Gooch's Best" made from Western Kansas and Nebraska Hard Wheat.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

SUNKIST

If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company

Omaha, Nebraska

A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

GIBBON ROLLER MILLS, of GIBBON, NEBR.

The Gibbon Roller Mills, of Gibbon, Neb., is one of the leading mills of the state, having been operated constantly since it was built by I. N. Davis & Co. in 1873. As the photo shows, there have been numerous additions, until the original building is no longer recognizable. The owners have always kept abreast of the times in the use of improved processes and machinery as they were introduced.

In the early days it was no uncommon sight to see settlers drive in a distance of 75 or more miles with ox teams and wait several days for their turn with their grists.

"Sunbeam," the leading brand. has for many years been a favorite family flour in Western Nebraska, and a well-established trade absorbs the daily output of 125 bbls.

Puritan

Is the height of flour satisfaction. All our customers know they can absolutely depend on its quality. It is pre-eminent among hard winter wheat brands.

WELLS-ABBOTT-NIEMAN CO.

2,500 Bbls. Daily. Schuyler, Nebraska

LEXINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

LEXINGTON, NEB.

Our new 400-barrel mill makes

"David Harum" Flour

Better than ever before

HOWELLS MILLING CO.,
Howells, Neb.
Choice Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal and Feed in Mixed Cars.

GREELEY MILLING CO.,
Greeley, Neb.
Dark Hard Winter Wheat Flour.

"WAY UP"
Hard Winter Wheat Flour.
COLUMBUS ROLLER MILLS,
Columbus, Neb., G. A. Schroeder, Prop.

ELEVATOR ROLLER MILLS,
Columbus, Neb.
250 Bbls. Flour. Rye Flour and Feed in Mixed Cars.

THE OAKDALE MILLS,
Oakdale, Neb.
WATER POWER. GOOD WHEAT.
A FIRST CLASS MILLER.

Our flour is invariably good and that makes it a consistent trade-builder. Ask for samples.
PLATTE CENTER MILLING CO.
Platte Center, Neb.

"KING DAVID" FLOUR
Made only by
THE IMPERIAL MILLS,
DAVID CITY, NEB.

SEWARD CITY MILLS,
Seward, Neb.
A BETTER FLOUR MADE IN A WATER POWER MILL.

WILBER & DEWITT MILLS.
A Specialty of Rye Flour.
ADDRESS WILBER. NEB.

BOZARTH BROS. & CARTER,
Hebron, Neb.
A good mill and miller insure quality of our products.

The Crete Mills

CRETE, NEB.

Two up-to-the-minute mills, operated In connection with the largest line of elevators owned by any Nebraska mill insure the high and uniform quality of VICTOR FLOUR. Good flour since 1869

THE GLOBE MILLS,
Broken Bow, Neb.
A mill where they raise milling wheat Custer County, every year, wet or dry. Capacity, 150 bbls.

We are Good Millers—Ship first-class goods. Straight or Mixed cars.
FREMONT MILLING CO.,
Fremont, Neb.

"GILT EDGE."
The Flour That Satisfies.
TECUMSEH MILLING CO.,
TECUMSEH, NEB.

The Neligh Mills

NELIGH, NEB.

"SO-LITE"—THE PERFECT FLOUR
GET PRICES AND SAMPLES.
Mixed Cars Our Specialty.

Leading Mills of Kansas.

Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED
Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.
N x 5.7

Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star AND **Golden Crest**
Guaranteed pure and unbleached.
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.
"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kan.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

FOR
STRONG BAKERS
AND
QUALITY FAMILY FLOUR
WRITE
THE KINGMAN MILLS
KINGMAN, KANSAS
Located in the choice Turkey Wheat Belt of Kansas

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 500 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas and Oklahoma

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"

$ $ $

A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.

$ $ $

A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

When in the Market for Best Quality

Oklahoma Straights and Clears

Communicate with

CHEROKEE MILLS

CHEROKEE, - - - - OKLAHOMA

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.

CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.

If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

Is it as Good as "Williamson's Best"?

When Wheat Grows Richer and Stronger. When Flour Can Be Made Better. When Better Service Is Given Customers.

"Williamson's Best"
Will Lead the Rest

Williamson Milling Company
Otto Swaller, Manager Clay Center, Kansas

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.

Dark Turkey Wheat Flour

Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right in Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour

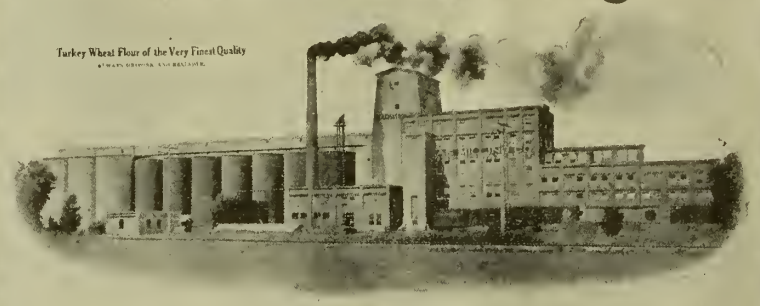
Makes a great many friends in the course of every twenty-four hours. It is the

PERFECT

product, "Made Rite" from the choicest Turkey Wheat.

KANSAS FLOUR MILLS CO.
Postal Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Kansas Milling Co.



Wichita, Kansas
Daily Flour Output 2000 Bbls. Wheat Storage 750,000 Bushels

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

ALVA ROLLER MILLS
Alva, Okla.

"Honey Bee" is Quality Flour
We have 30 country elevators in Turkey Wheat District.
Merchant Millers & Grain Shippers

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

HAVASAK

A patent that brings repeat orders. Made from the best Turkey Wheat grown in Kansas. Our mill location is advantageous for a choice wheat supply the year round.

The Security Flour Mills Co.
ABILENE, KANSAS.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kan.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
Salina, Kansas.

Victor Phosphate
for
Self Rising Flour

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
New York Chicago St. Louis
World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.

Peerless Phosphate

the purest, strongest and most economical, hence

The Peer of Phosphates
SELF-RISE SPECIAL

The ideal Phosphate for self-rising flour

Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co
New York, N. Y.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Leading Mills of Kansas

Our flour will match the product of any other mill in strength and quality. Ask

The Universal Mill Co.,
Claflin, Kansas, or
W. B. PICKERILL,
Bryant Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

We Solicit Correspondence

BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

The Solomon Valley is famed for the products of our mill

Ask for samples and prices. Our flour will satisfy the wants of your trade.

The Solomon Valley Milling Co.,
Osborne, Kansas

Mixed cars for
EVERYBODY
Compare our Variety—also prices—with that of other mills.
We can ship cars containing:
Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Hard and Soft Wheat Millfeeds
Cream Corn Meal
Standard Corn Meal
Hominy Grits
Package and Carton Goods
Corn Chop
Cracked Corn
Quotations are always right. Write—
THE KIMBALL MILLING CO.
Office: Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.

"LYONS BEST"
A Flour we are Proud of. The Flour to win You Trade.
Ask us about it:
LYONS MILLING CO., Lyons, Kans.
800 barrels daily—Two mills in Kansas

Winter Wheat Flour will suit your needs. Mention Milling and Grain News when you correspond with our advertisers.

WILSON'S BEST
A Kansas Short Patent. Made of Turkey Wheat from the Western Counties.
New Connections Wanted
Wilson Milling and Elevator Co.
Wilson, Kansas

BARTON COUNTY FLOUR MILLS CO.
Great Bend, Kansas
Makes HARD WHEAT FLOUR that always "MAKES GOOD"
Write for Prices

FANCHON
A Kansas Short Patent that has earned a national reputation for quality and uniformity.
THE HOFFMAN MILLS
ENTERPRISE, KANSAS
1,500 barrels daily

Barton County is the Premier Producer in Kansas this year, taking first place in Quality and Quantity.

The Moses Bros. Mills
Great Bend, Kansas
1,000 barrels daily

H. NIEMOLLER & SONS
Wakefield, Kansas
Car lot Trade Supplied with a Good Strong Kansas Flour at Reasonable Prices.
We Ask You for Inquiries

A Water Power Mill and a Good Mill and Miller in the Wheat Belt of Kansas,
Can supply a few more customers with a Dependable Flour. Write us for samples,
Cottonwood Valley Milling Co.
Marion, Kansas

The Agenda Milling Co.
Correspondence Solicted
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Agenda, Kan.

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Leading Mills of Illinois

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V.Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.
H. C. Cole Milling Co.
Chester, Illinois
Manufacturers of the Justly Famous
OMEGA FLOUR
Capacity 800 Barrels Daily
From Pure Soft Winter Wheat
Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

We have accumulated a stock of fine soft wheat.
Can and will ship Flour which will give Complete Satisfaction.
HIGHLAND MILLING CO.
Highland, Ill.

"Richland Lily"
FLOUR
is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience
IT IS A TRADE WINNER
CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO.
O'FALLON, ILL.
Capacity 700 Barrels
Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

Salt Lick Milling Company
Valmeyer, Illinois.
Strictly Pure Winter Wheat Flour
"Valmeyer Patent,"
"Snow White,"
"Pride of Mississippi."

BETTER Flour for your Trade from a mill in the heart of the soft winter wheat section of Illinois.
Write
KOENIGSMARK MILL CO.
Millers of High-Grade Flour
WATERLOO, - ILLINOIS

Carlyle Milling Company
CARLYLE, ILL.
Soft Winter Wheat Flour
Careful Wheat Buying and Milling with us is a habit.
Result—High Quality Flour

ELECT
A pure soft winter wheat patent, sure to find favor.
Correspondence Solicited
Columbia Star Milling Co.
COLUMBIA, ILLS.

Where Quality Is Paramount

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois
Manufacturers of High Grade
WINTER WHEAT FLOUR
Huegely's Best Washington Huegely's Eagle Lily of Egypt
Correspondence Solicited.

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from
Hezel Milling Company
East St. Louis, Ill.
Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

Thirty Years of Satisfaction Makes the Name Appropriate
Confidence Flour
Pure Soft Wheat Flour Reg. U. S. Patent Office
WATERLOO MILLING CO., Waterloo, Illinois
GEO. W. ZIEBOLD, Propr. GEO. C. ZIEBOLD, Mgr.

EASY SALES Make EASY SAILING for the Merchant
For the flour merchant, there is only one kind of EASY SALES, and that is,—REPEAT ORDERS.
"Get in line with this mill"—our flours have the quality that brings customers back for more at the market price.
SCHOENING-KOENIGSMARK MILLING CO.
Prairie Du Rocher, Ill.

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS HARD WHEAT PATENTS

Royal Patent—Eagle Steam Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

Sales Office St. Louis, Mo.

Mills at Belleville, Ill.

Meyer's Best

The Peerless Bread Flour from Choicest Turkey Hard Wheat

MIXED CARS

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

· 723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Mills at Springfield, Mo. Saint Louis, Mo.

Kehlor's Rex

— the Invariable —

High Patent for Bakers

A Pioneer of Turkey Hard Wheat Patent Flour

Well established as a trade-mark.

In highest repute in every important market east of the fields where this wheat is sown and ever since it was first harvested in the United States.

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

St. Louis, Missouri

300,000-Bushel Storage of Blair Elevator Co., Atchison, Kan.

Lehrack is supreme in concrete.

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Another Argument

For a Lehrack built elevator is found at Atchison, Kansas. The ten concrete tanks of the Blair Elevator Co. include everything that is perfect in concrete construction. They have combined capacity of 300,000 bushels and were built for service. Before making any building plans consult the expert advisers of the

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The Electrical Process

THE great value of this remarkable Process lies in the fact it not only makes the desired improvement in aging and whitening the flour, but does it in a natural and proper manner, without danger of injury to the flour or the men in the mill. It is electro-mechanical in its operation, easy to adjust, and cannot go wrong. It involves the use of no dangerous chemicals, but acts simply as a carrier of oxygen to the flour. It does this instantaneously, carrying oxygen uniformly to each particle of flour, whereas nature requires a long time to accomplish the same result.

If you haven't already done so, you will adopt the Electrical Process sooner or later.

You will make money by doing it now.

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CHASE BAG CO.

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BAGS of all kinds

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Keeping down the cost of operating a feed grinder is more difficult than cutting it down—and more important—because it's the only way to continuous profit.

Don't be misled by the "just as good" argument—it don't last. Get the original, guaranteed, service proved and continuously profitable machine,

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

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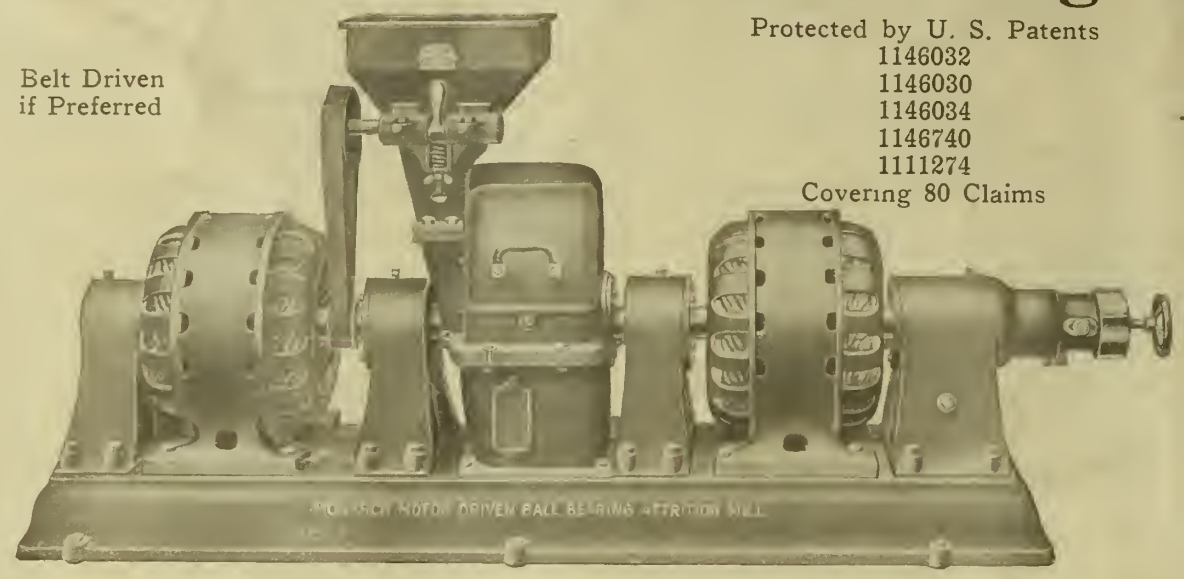

Our patents on this mill—which are being infringed—now—temporarily—are proof of our claims to originality.

"Imitation is the most sincere flattery" —to the originator—but it generally means regret to the purchaser of the borrowed ideas.

If you could walk through our factory, see the patient, earnest, painstaking, almost infinite care that is given to even the slightest detail of construction—you would understand why The Monarch is The One Continuously Profitable Ball Bearing Attrition Mill.

Write for particulars—ask for Catalog D-No. 115. Do it today.

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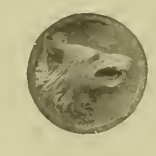

MILLERS who stand by the idea that flat sieves are the proper principle for securing highest bolting efficiency will welcome the installation of the Levelsifter as they never before welcomed any other type of bolter.

The Levelsifter not only complies with the demand for flat sieves, but it is the only bolter of this type offering the advantages of self balance and automatic control.

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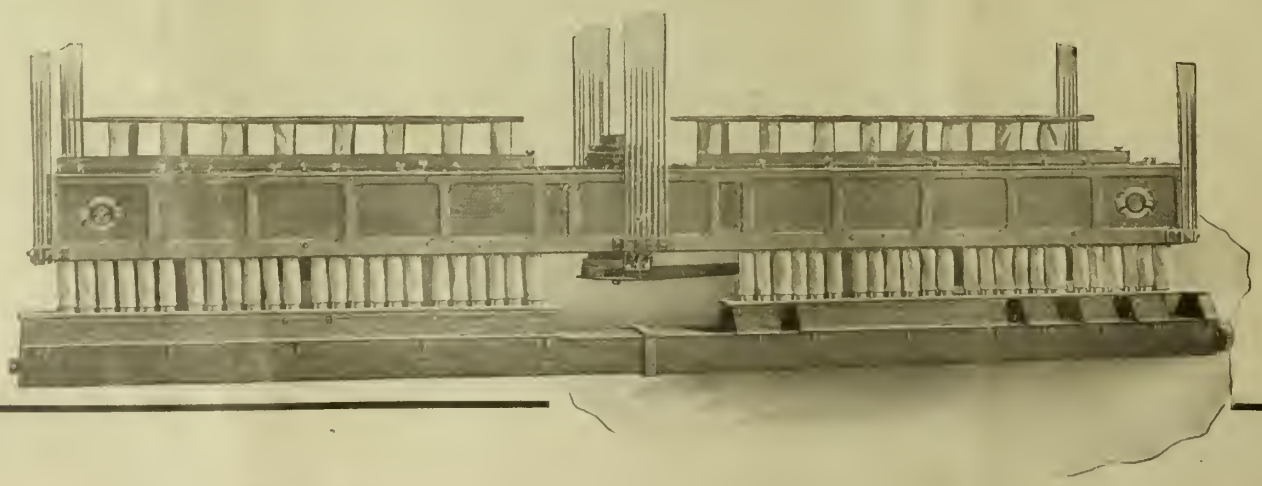

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